



## COURSE DESCRIPTION CARD - SYLLABUS

Course name

Software engineering [S1SI1E>IOP]

### Course

Field of study

Artificial Intelligence

Year/Semester

2/4

Area of study (specialization)

–

Profile of study

general academic

Level of study

first-cycle

Course offered in

English

Form of study

full-time

Requirements

compulsory

### Number of hours

Lecture

30

Laboratory classes

30

Other

0

Tutorials

0

Projects/seminars

0

### Number of credit points

4,00

### Coordinators

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### Lecturers

### Prerequisites

A student starting this course shall have basic knowledge concerning programming, tools, algorithms and data structures, object-oriented programming, computer systems architectures, and database systems. They should have the necessary skills to solve basic programming tasks and the ability to acquire knowledge from different sources.

### Course objective

1) Provide students with basic knowledge in the area of Software Engineering concerning IT project management, Requirements Engineering, systems modeling, software design, quality assurance (including software testing), and tools supporting software development (including version control systems). 2) Developing students' skills in solving simple problems regarding software designing, implementation, and testing; using tools supporting software development; modifying and using programming components. 3) Developing students' skills allowing them to work effectively as analysts/designers/software developers in software development teams following traditional or agile software development methodologies.

### Course-related learning outcomes

Knowledge:

1. Has basic knowledge regarding IT project management.
2. Has basic knowledge regarding Requirements Engineering (functional requirements, use cases, non-functional requirements).
3. Has basic knowledge regarding software modeling and design.
4. Has a basic knowledge regarding software verification and validation methods.

#### Skills:

1. Can effectively participate in Scrum events as a Developer (Sprint Planning, Daily Scrum, Sprint Review, Sprint Retrospective).
2. Can specify functional and non-functional requirements.
3. Can create object models in UML notation (class model, state machine, sequence).
4. Can create test cases and automate them (unit tests, acceptance tests, and performance tests).

#### Social competences:

1. Is aware that the tools and programming libraries are subject to constant and frequent changes (e.g., by looking at the changes in the JUnit library or version control systems).
2. Knows the examples and understands the causes of information systems failures that led to serious financial and social losses or a serious health damage.
3. Can identify real-life problems that have commercial value and can be solved through the development of information systems.

### Methods for verifying learning outcomes and assessment criteria

Learning outcomes presented above are verified as follows:

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Formative assessment:

- a) lectures: based on answers to questions and participation in the quizzes during lectures
- b) laboratory: based on the evaluation of the tasks solved during the laboratory classes

Final assessment:

Learning outcomes concerning skills and social competences (mainly the assessment of the laboratory classes):

- a) based on the tasks solved during laboratory classes, the student may receive 0 or 10 points. A student who is absent during classes may attend classes on another day or solve the tasks at home (with tutor permission). Each student can obtain a total of 0 to 120 points.
- b) during the semester, students participate in a group project (3-5 people) run according to the Scrum framework. The project consists of two sprints (iterations). In each sprint, the team can be granted from 0 to  $n * 100$  (where  $n$  is the number of students in the team) points depending on the degree of task completion. Each team member may receive a maximum of 100 points per sprint, which gives the maximum of 200 points in total.

Based on the sum of the points obtained, the final grade is determined according to the following thresholds:

- $\geq 280$  - 5.0
- $< 250, 280$  - 4.5
- $< 220, 250$  - 4.0
- $< 190, 220$  - 3.5
- $< 160, 190$  - 3.0
- less than 160 - 2.0

Learning outcomes related to the acquired knowledge:

- a) during the lectures, students solve quizzes and/or short problem tasks. A student receives 1% for delivering an acceptable solution (depending on its form and nature).
- b) multiple choice test consisting of 25 single-choice questions (one correct answer) / questions with one or more correct answers (the type of question is explicitly indicated in the test). The student receives 1 point for answering the question correctly. Points are converted to a percentage scale. The final grade is determined based on the total percentage points (on the test and during the lectures) using the following scale:

- $\geq 90\%$  - 5.0
- $< 80\%, 90\%$  - 4.5
- $< 70\%, 80\%$  - 4.0
- $< 60\%, 70\%$  - 3.5
- $< 50\%, 60\%$  - 3.0

- less than 50% - 2.0

## Programme content

The course program covers the following topics:

- Role of software development in the modern world, a vision of an IT project, consequences of software failure, and the scope of Software Engineering
- Software configuration management (including version control systems - Git and Subversion, automatic software building tools - Apache Ant and Apache Maven, continuous integration practices, and the basics of configuration management for run-time environments (containers))
- Functional requirements (including use cases)
- Non-functional requirements (including the ISO/IEC 25010 standard)
- Software modeling and analysis (including the UML notation)
- Software design (including Design Patterns)
- Software architecture
- Project management methodologies (Scrum and PRINCE2)
- Software quality management (including measurement in the software development process)
- Software testing (unit, integration, acceptance, and non-functional testing)

The program of laboratory classes covers the following topics:

- Risk assessment in IT projects
- Software configuration management tools, e.g., Git, Apache Ant, Apache Maven
- Documenting functional requirements with use cases
- Documenting non-functional requirements
- Modeling software systems with the UML notation
- Designing software using Design Patterns
- Software testing, including unit and performance testing
- Running a mini-project according to the recommendations of the Scrum framework.

## Course topics

none

## Teaching methods

The mini-project is organized according to the teaching method described in the following paper:

Ochodek, Mirosław. "A Scrum-Centric Framework for Organizing Software Engineering Academic Courses." In Towards a Synergistic Combination of Research and Practice in Software Engineering, pp. 207-220. Springer, Cham, 2018.

Other teaching methods used:

- a) lecture: multimedia presentation, presentation illustrated with examples given on the whiteboard, solving problems, case studies.
- b) laboratory: problem-solving, practical exercises, discussion, teamwork, multimedia show, workshops, demonstration.

## Bibliography

Basic

1. I. Sommerville, Software Engineering, 9th ed., Pearson Education, 2011.
2. K. Schwaber, J. Sutherland, The Scrum Guide, <http://www.scrumguides.org>, (online), 2020.

Additional

1. Ochodek, Mirosław, J. Nawrocki, and K. Kwarciak. Simplifying effort estimation based on Use Case Points. Information and Software Technology 53.3 (2011): 200-213.
2. Kopczyńska, Sylwia, Jerzy Nawrocki, and Mirosław Ochodek. An Empirical Study on Catalog of Non-functional Requirement Templates: Usefulness and Maintenance Issues. Information and Software Technology (2018).
3. Nawrocki, Jerzy, et al. Agile requirements engineering: A research perspective. International Conference on Current Trends in Theory and Practice of Informatics. Springer, Cham, 2014.

## Breakdown of average student's workload

	Hours	ECTS
Total workload	100	4,00
Classes requiring direct contact with the teacher	60	2,50
Student's own work (literature studies, preparation for laboratory classes/ tutorials, preparation for tests/exam, project preparation)	40	1,50