BSc Computer Science

UCAS code: G400

For students entering Part 3 in 2009

Awarding Institution: Teaching Institution: Relevant QAA subject benchmarking group(s): Faculty of Science Date of specification: March 2009 Programme Director: Dr GT McKee Programme Adviser: Dr Corin Gurr Admissions Tutor: Dr MP Evans Board of Studies: Computer Science Accreditation: British Computer Society University of Reading University of Reading Computing Programme length: 3 years

Summary of programme aims

This programme aims to prepare students for a career in the software industry, with a particular emphasis on technologically advanced software applications having a basis in science. Graduates will be well qualified to play a disciplined and creative part in a research, development or support environment.

Transferable skills

The University's Strategy for Teaching and Learning has identified a number of generic transferable skills which all students are expected to have developed by the end of their degree programme. In following this programme, students will have had the opportunity to enhance their skills relating to career management, communication (both written and oral), information handling, numeracy, problem-solving, team working and use of information technology.

As part of this programme students are expected to have gained experience and show competence in the following transferable skills: IT (word-processing, using standard and mathematical software, scientific programming), scientific writing, oral presentation, teamworking, problem-solving, use of library resources, time-management, career planning and management, and business awareness.

Programme content

The profile which follows states which modules must be taken (the compulsory part), together with one or more lists of modules from which the student must make a selection (the 'selected' modules). Students must choose such additional modules as they wish, in consultation with their programme adviser, to make 120 credits in each Part. The number of credits for each module is shown after its title.

| Part 1 (three term | ns) | Credits |
|--------------------|------------------------------------|---------|
| Compulsory modu | les | |
| SE1SA5 | Programming | 20 C |
| SE1SB5 | Software Engineering | 20 C |
| SE1SC5 | Computer Science Roadmap | 20 C |
| SE1EB5 | Computer and Internet Technologies | 20 C |
| And MA116 | Mathematics for Computer Science | 20 C |
| Or SE1CB5 | Engineering Maths | 20 C |

Optional modules

Students are required to select additional modules to the value of 20 credits to make 120 credits in total. Possible options include:

| SE1CA5 | Cybernetics and its Application | 20 C |
|--------|---------------------------------|------|
| SE1TQ5 | COTS 1 | 20 C |
| MA115 | Codes and Code Breaking | 20 C |
| | Modern Languages (IWLP) | 20 C |

Part 2 (three terms)

Compulsory modules CS2A6 *Compilers* 10 I CS2B6 **Operating Systems** 10 I *Computer Architecture* 10 I CS2C6 CS2TD7 **Databases** 10 I CS2F7 **Object Oriented Design** 10 I CS2G7 Essential Algorithms 10 I Further Algorithms CS2M7 10 I CS2J7 Programming with Java 10 I XML and Web Technologies CS2K7 10 I Human Computer Interaction CS2L7 10 I Space Robotics CS2R7 10 I CS2Q7 Artificial Intelligence 10 I

Part 3 (three terms)

| Compulsory mod | dules | |
|-----------------|--|------|
| SE3Z5 | Social, Legal & Ethical Aspects of Science & Engineering | 20 H |
| CS3Q2 | Computer Science Final Year Project | 30 H |
| Optional module | es (a total of 70 credits to be chosen): | |
| SE3C9 | Computer Networks | 20 H |
| CS3C5 | Dependable Systems Design | 10 H |
| CS3J2 | Computer Graphics I | 10 H |
| CS3E6 | Distributed Computing | 10 H |
| CS3H7 | Concurrent Systems | 10 H |
| CS3K7 | Data Mining | 10 H |
| CS3L2 | Neural Computation | 10 H |
| CS3M6 | Evolutionary Computation | 10 H |
| CS3U7 | Image Analysis | 10 H |
| CS3V7 | Visual Intelligence | 10 H |
| CS3W7 | Mutli-Agent Systems | 10 H |
| CS3Y7 | Robot Systems | 10 H |
| CY3F8 | Virtual Reality | 10 H |
| MM374 | Informatics for E-Enterprise | 20 H |
| CS3TB4 | Software Quality and Testing | 10 H |
| CS3TE4 | Requirements Analysis | 10 H |
| CS3TZ4 | Network Security | 10 H |
| CS4B2 | Parallel Algorithms | 10M |
| CS4E7 | Computational Robotics | 10M |

Progression requirements

To gain a threshold performance at Part 1 and qualify for the CertHE a student shall normally be required to achieve an overall average of 40% over 120 credits taken in Part 1, where all the credits are at C level or above, and a mark of at least 30% in individual modules amounting to not less than 100 credits. In order to progress from Part 1 to Part 2, a student shall normally be required to achieve a threshold performance at Part 1, and to have no module mark below 30% in any of the compulsory Part 1 modules.

To gain a threshold performance at Part 2 and qualify for the DipHE a student shall normally be required to achieve an overall average of 40% over 120 credits taken in Part 2, and a mark of at least 30% in individual modules amounting to not less than 100 credits. In order to progress from Part 2 to Part 3, a student shall normally be required to achieve a threshold performance at Part 2.

A student must obtain at least 40% in their project (CS3Q2) to be eligible for honours.

Part 2 contributes one third of the overall assessment and Part 3 the remaining two thirds.

Summary of teaching and assessment

Teaching is organised in modules that typically involve both lectures and practical work. Most modules are assessed by a mixture of coursework and formal examination. However, some modules are assessed only as coursework, while others are assessed solely by examination. Details are given in the relevant module descriptions.

Admission requirements

Entrants to this programme are normally required to have obtained: Grade B in Mathematics and Grade C in English in GCSE; and achieved A level: 300 points from 3 A Levels, or 340 points from 3 A Levels and 1 AS Level (total points exclude General Studies) International Baccalaureate: 33 points; or Irish Highers: AABBB Equivalent qualifications are acceptable.

Support for students and their learning

University support for students and their learning falls into two categories. Learning support includes IT Services, which has several hundred computers and the University Library, which across its three sites holds over a million volumes, subscribes to around 4,000 current periodicals, has a range of electronic sources of information and houses the Student Access to Independent Learning (S@IL) computer-based teaching and learning facilities. There are language laboratory facilities both for those students studying on a language degree and for those taking modules offered by the Institution-wide Language Programme. Student guidance and welfare support is provided by Personal Tutors, the Careers Advisory Service, the University's Special Needs Adviser, Study Advisors, Hall Wardens and the Students' Union.

Within the School of Systems Engineering additional support is given though practical laboratory classes. The development of problem-solving skills is assisted by appropriate assignment and project work. There is a Course Adviser to offer advice on the choice of modules within the programme. Course handbooks are provided for each Part of the course:

these give more details about the modules which make up the degree. In addition, the School of Systems Engineering produces a Handbook for Students, which provides general information about the staff and facilities within the school.

Career prospects

Most students who have followed this programme have gone into careers in the software industry. These range from small start-up companies to multi-nationals and several graduates have started their own businesses. Others have joined research groups in university and industry, the public service, and the teaching professions.

Opportunities for study abroad

N/A

Educational aims of the programme

To develop the students' knowledge of the theory and practice of modern computer science, necessary for them to secure employment as professional software engineers in a wide variety of industries; to encourage their critical and analytical skills; and to develop their skills in applying theoretical concepts to the practice of computer systems design.

Programme Outcomes

The programme provides opportunities for students to develop and demonstrate knowledge and understanding, skills, qualities and other attributes in the following areas:

Knowledge and Understanding

| A. Knowledge and understanding of: | | | Teaching/learning methods and strategies | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|--|--|
| 1. | software engineering and theoretical | | The knowledge required for the basic topics | |
| | issues in Computer Science. | | is obtained via lectures, exercises, practicals, | |
| 2. | a range of programming languages | | assignments and project work. | |
| | and environments. | | Appropriate IT and other software packages | |
| 3. | information technology. | | are taught. | |
| 4. | appropriate mathematical techniques, | | Practical demonstrators and project | |
| | including the use of mathematics as | | supervisors advise students, and feedback is | |
| | a tool for communicating results, — | \rightarrow | provided on all continually assessed work. | |
| | concepts and ideas. | | As the course progresses students are | |
| 5. | business context. | | expected to show greater initiative. | |
| 6. | engineering practice. | | Assessment | |
| | | | Most knowledge is tested through a | |
| | | | combination of practicals, assignments and | |
| | | | formal examinations. Students write reports | |
| | | | on many assignments, and also make oral | |
| | | | presentations of their work. | |
| | | | | |

| B. | Intellectual skills – able to: | Teaching/learning methods and strategies |
|----------------------------------|--|--|
| 1. | select and apply appropriate computer | Appropriate software, mathematical, |
| | based methods, mathematical and | scientific and IT skills and tools are taught in |
| | scientific principles for analysing general | lectures, and problems to be solved are given |
| | systems. | as projects or assignments. Project planning |
| 2. | analyse and solve problems. | is part of the Part 3 project, and written and |
| 3. | organise tasks into a structured form. | oral presentations are required for various |
| 4. | understand the evolving state of | assignments and projects. |
| | knowledge in a rapidly developing area. | Assessment |
| 5. | transfer appropriate knowledge and | Skills 1-5 are assessed partly by examination, |
| | methods from one topic within the | though sometimes also by project or |
| | subject to another. | assignment work. Skills 6 and 7 are assessed |
| 6. | plan, conduct and write a report on a | as part of project work. |
| | project or assignment. | |
| 7. | prepare an oral presentation. | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | Practical skills – able to: | Teaching/learning methods and strategies |
| 1. | use appropriate software tools. | Software tools are introduced in lectures and |
| 1. 2. | use appropriate software tools. program a computer to solve problems. | Software tools are introduced in lectures and their use is assessed by examinations and |
| 1. | use appropriate software tools. program a computer to solve problems. use relevant software and analyse the | Software tools are introduced in lectures and their use is assessed by examinations and assignments. |
| 1. 2. 3. | use appropriate software tools. program a computer to solve problems. use relevant software and analyse the results critically. | Software tools are introduced in lectures and their use is assessed by examinations and assignments. Programming assignments are set, and |
| 1. 2. 3. 4. | use appropriate software tools. program a computer to solve problems. use relevant software and analyse the results critically. design, build and test a system. | Software tools are introduced in lectures and their use is assessed by examinations and assignments. Programming assignments are set, and students may write programs to solve other |
| 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. | use appropriate software tools. program a computer to solve problems. use relevant software and analyse the results critically. design, build and test a system. research into computer science problems. | Software tools are introduced in lectures and their use is assessed by examinations and assignments. Programming assignments are set, and students may write programs to solve other projects. |
| 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. | use appropriate software tools. program a computer to solve problems. use relevant software and analyse the results critically. design, build and test a system. research into computer science problems. utilise project management methods. | Software tools are introduced in lectures and their use is assessed by examinations and assignments. Programming assignments are set, and students may write programs to solve other projects. Practicals and projects are used to teach |
| 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. | use appropriate software tools. program a computer to solve problems. use relevant software and analyse the results critically. design, build and test a system. research into computer science problems. utilise project management methods. present work both in written and oral | Software tools are introduced in lectures and their use is assessed by examinations and assignments. Programming assignments are set, and students may write programs to solve other projects. Practicals and projects are used to teach about skill 3, and projects are used for skills |
| 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. | use appropriate software tools. program a computer to solve problems. use relevant software and analyse the results critically. design, build and test a system. research into computer science problems. utilise project management methods. | Software tools are introduced in lectures and their use is assessed by examinations and assignments. Programming assignments are set, and students may write programs to solve other projects. Practicals and projects are used to teach about skill 3, and projects are used for skills 4, 5, 6 and 7. |
| 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. | use appropriate software tools. program a computer to solve problems. use relevant software and analyse the results critically. design, build and test a system. research into computer science problems. utilise project management methods. present work both in written and oral | Software tools are introduced in lectures and their use is assessed by examinations and assignments. Programming assignments are set, and students may write programs to solve other projects. Practicals and projects are used to teach about skill 3, and projects are used for skills 4, 5, 6 and 7. Assessment |
| 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. | use appropriate software tools. program a computer to solve problems. use relevant software and analyse the results critically. design, build and test a system. research into computer science problems. utilise project management methods. present work both in written and oral | Software tools are introduced in lectures and their use is assessed by examinations and assignments. Programming assignments are set, and students may write programs to solve other projects. Practicals and projects are used to teach about skill 3, and projects are used for skills 4, 5, 6 and 7. Assessment Skills 1 and 5 are tested in coursework and in |
| 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. | use appropriate software tools. program a computer to solve problems. use relevant software and analyse the results critically. design, build and test a system. research into computer science problems. utilise project management methods. present work both in written and oral | Software tools are introduced in lectures and their use is assessed by examinations and assignments. Programming assignments are set, and students may write programs to solve other projects. Practicals and projects are used to teach about skill 3, and projects are used for skills 4, 5, 6 and 7. Assessment Skills 1 and 5 are tested in coursework and in examinations. Skills 2, 5 and 7 are tested by |
| 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. | use appropriate software tools. program a computer to solve problems. use relevant software and analyse the results critically. design, build and test a system. research into computer science problems. utilise project management methods. present work both in written and oral | Software tools are introduced in lectures and their use is assessed by examinations and assignments. Programming assignments are set, and students may write programs to solve other projects. Practicals and projects are used to teach about skill 3, and projects are used for skills 4, 5, 6 and 7. Assessment Skills 1 and 5 are tested in coursework and in examinations. Skills 2, 5 and 7 are tested by assignments and projects, 3 is assessed in |
| 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. | use appropriate software tools. program a computer to solve problems. use relevant software and analyse the results critically. design, build and test a system. research into computer science problems. utilise project management methods. present work both in written and oral | Software tools are introduced in lectures and their use is assessed by examinations and assignments. Programming assignments are set, and students may write programs to solve other projects. Practicals and projects are used to teach about skill 3, and projects are used for skills 4, 5, 6 and 7. Assessment Skills 1 and 5 are tested in coursework and in examinations. Skills 2, 5 and 7 are tested by |

D. Transferable skills – able to: **Teaching/learning methods and strategies** Software tools are taught partly in lectures, 1. use software tools. 2. acquire, manipulate and process data. mainly through practical sessions and 3. use creativity and innovation. assignments. 4. solve problems. Data skills are acquired in laboratory and projects. Creativity and innovation and 5. communicate scientific ideas. 6. give oral presentations. problems solving are experienced through work as part of a team. projects, as are team working, time 7. 8. use information resources. management and presentations. Use of 9. manage time. information resources, such as the library and IT methods is experienced through projects and assignments. Assessment Some skills, like the use of software tools and ability to communicate orally and in written form are directly assessed, in assignments or projects, other skills are not directly assessed but their effective use will enhance the students overall performance.

Please note - This specification provides a concise summary of the main features of the programme and the learning outcomes that a typical student might reasonably be expected to achieve and demonstrate if he/she takes full advantage of the learning opportunities that are provided. More detailed information on the learning outcomes, content and teaching, learning and assessment methods of each module can be found in the module description and in the programme handbook. The University reserves the right to modify this specification in unforeseen circumstances, or where the process of academic development and feedback from students, quality assurance processes or external sources, such as professional bodies, requires a change to be made. In such circumstances, a revised specification will be issued.