

3421 + 4411

**Where and how 3421 + 4411 (and other courses)
fit in your education?**

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Computing Curricula 2005 report.

(full report available on the web at the ACM site)

www.acm.org/education/curric_vols/CC2005-March06Final.pdf

Computing Curricula 2005 report

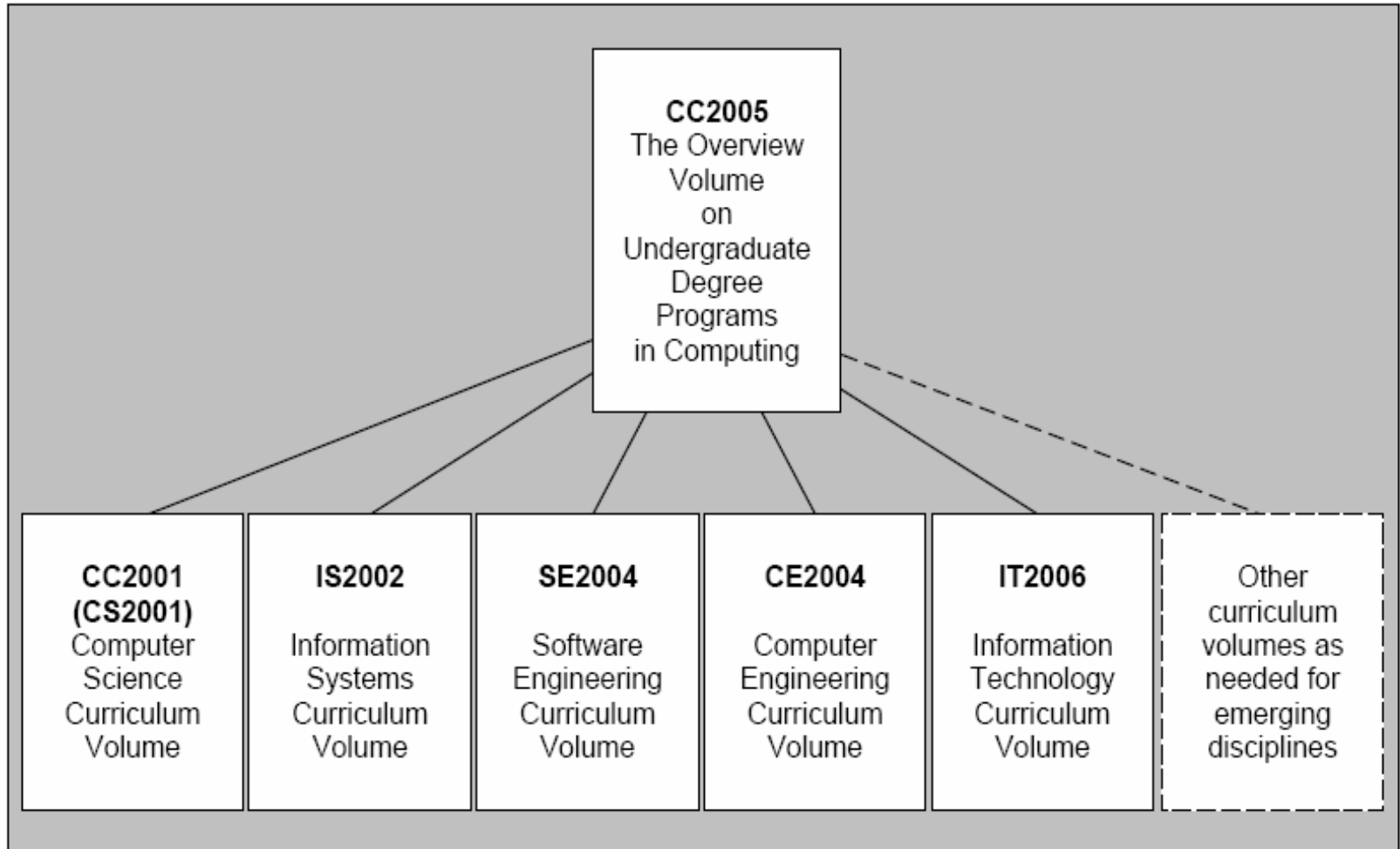


Figure 1.1. Structure of the *Computing Curricula Series*

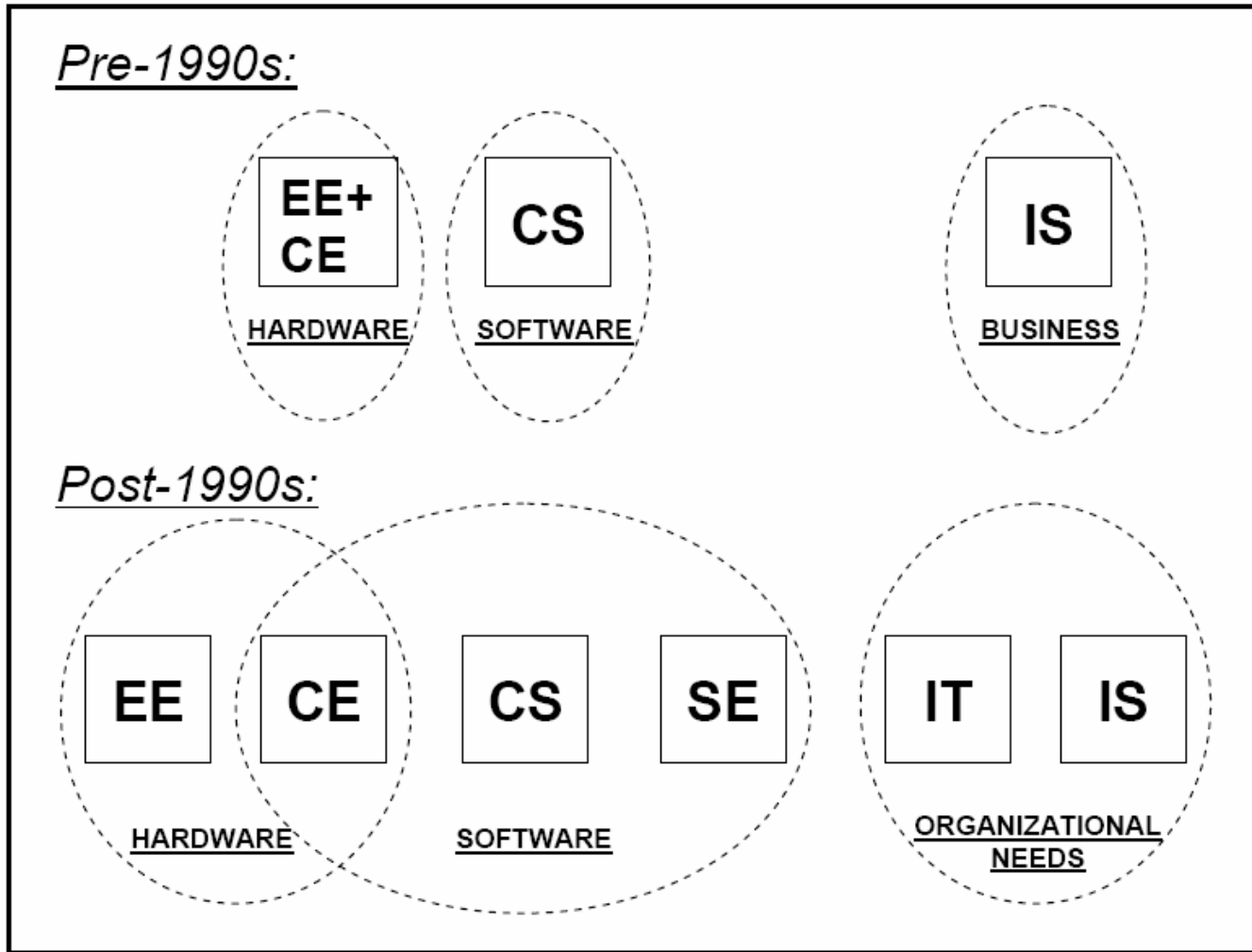


Figure 2.1. Harder Choices: How the Disciplines Might Appear to Prospective Students

Descriptions of the Major Computing Disciplines

Computer Engineering

Computer engineering is concerned with the **design and construction of computers and computer-based systems.**

- It involves the study of hardware, software, communications, and the interaction among them.
- Its curriculum focuses on the theories, principles, and practices of traditional electrical engineering and mathematics and applies them to the problems of designing computers and computer-based devices.

Descriptions of the Major Computing Disciplines

Computer Science

Computer science spans a wide range, from its theoretical and algorithmic foundations to cutting-edge developments in robotics, computer vision, intelligent systems, bioinformatics, and other exciting areas. We can think of the work of computer scientists as falling into three categories.

- 1. design and implement software. Computer scientists take on challenging programming jobs. Supervise other programmers, keeping them aware of new approaches.**
- 2. devise new ways to use computers.**
- 3. develop effective ways to solve computing problems. For example, computer scientists develop the best possible ways to store information in databases, send data over networks, and display complex images.**
 - Their theoretical background allows them to determine the best performance possible, and their study of algorithms helps them to develop new approaches that provide better performance.
 - **While other disciplines may produce graduates with more immediately relevant job-related skills, computer science offers a comprehensive foundation that permits graduates to adapt to new technologies and new ideas.**

Descriptions of the Major Computing Disciplines

Information Systems

- Information systems specialists focus on **integrating information technology solutions and business processes to meet the information needs of businesses and other enterprises**, enabling them to achieve their objectives in an effective, efficient way.
- emphasizes information, and views technology as an instrument for generating, processing, and distributing information.
- Professionals in the discipline must be able to help an organization determine how information and technology-enabled business processes can provide a competitive advantage.
- A majority of Information Systems (IS) programs are located in business schools.

Descriptions of the Major Computing Disciplines

Information Technology

- IT specialists assume responsibility for **selecting hardware and software products appropriate for an organization, integrating those products with organizational needs and infrastructure, and installing, customizing, and maintaining those applications for the organization's computer users.**
- Examples of these responsibilities include the installation of networks; network administration and security; the design of web pages; the development of multimedia resources; the installation of communication components, the oversight of email systems; and the planning and management of the technology lifecycle by which an organization's technology is maintained, upgraded, and replaced.

Descriptions of the Major Computing Disciplines

Software Engineering

- Software engineering is the discipline of **developing and maintaining software systems that behave reliably and efficiently, are affordable to develop and maintain, and satisfy all the requirements that customers have defined for them.**
- Prospective students can expect to see software engineering presented in two contexts.
- Degree programs in computer science offer one or more software engineering courses as elements of the CS curriculum. Some offer a multi-course concentration in software engineering within CS.
- A number of institutions offer a software engineering degree program.

Graphical Views of the Computing Disciplines

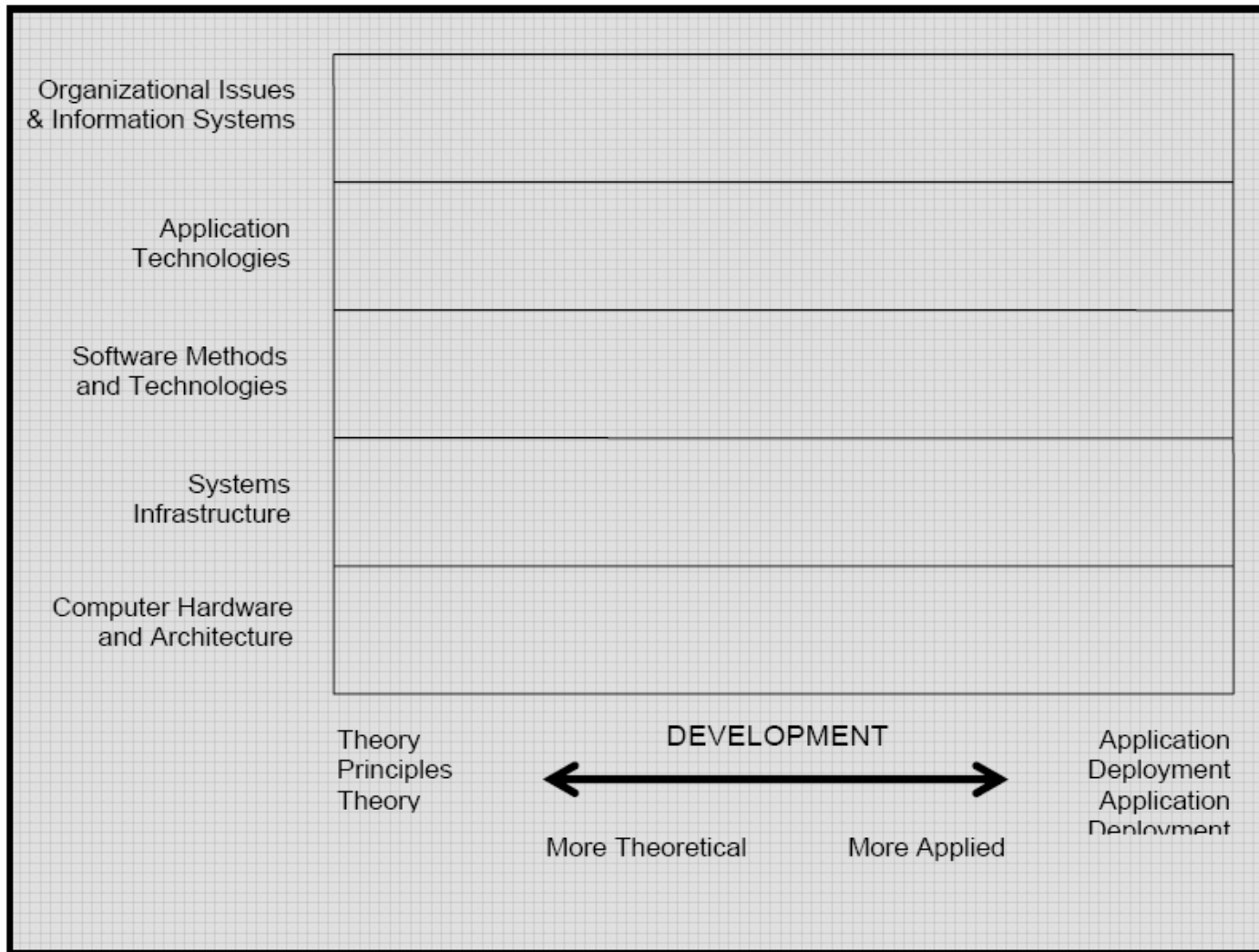


Figure 2.2. The Problem Space of Computing

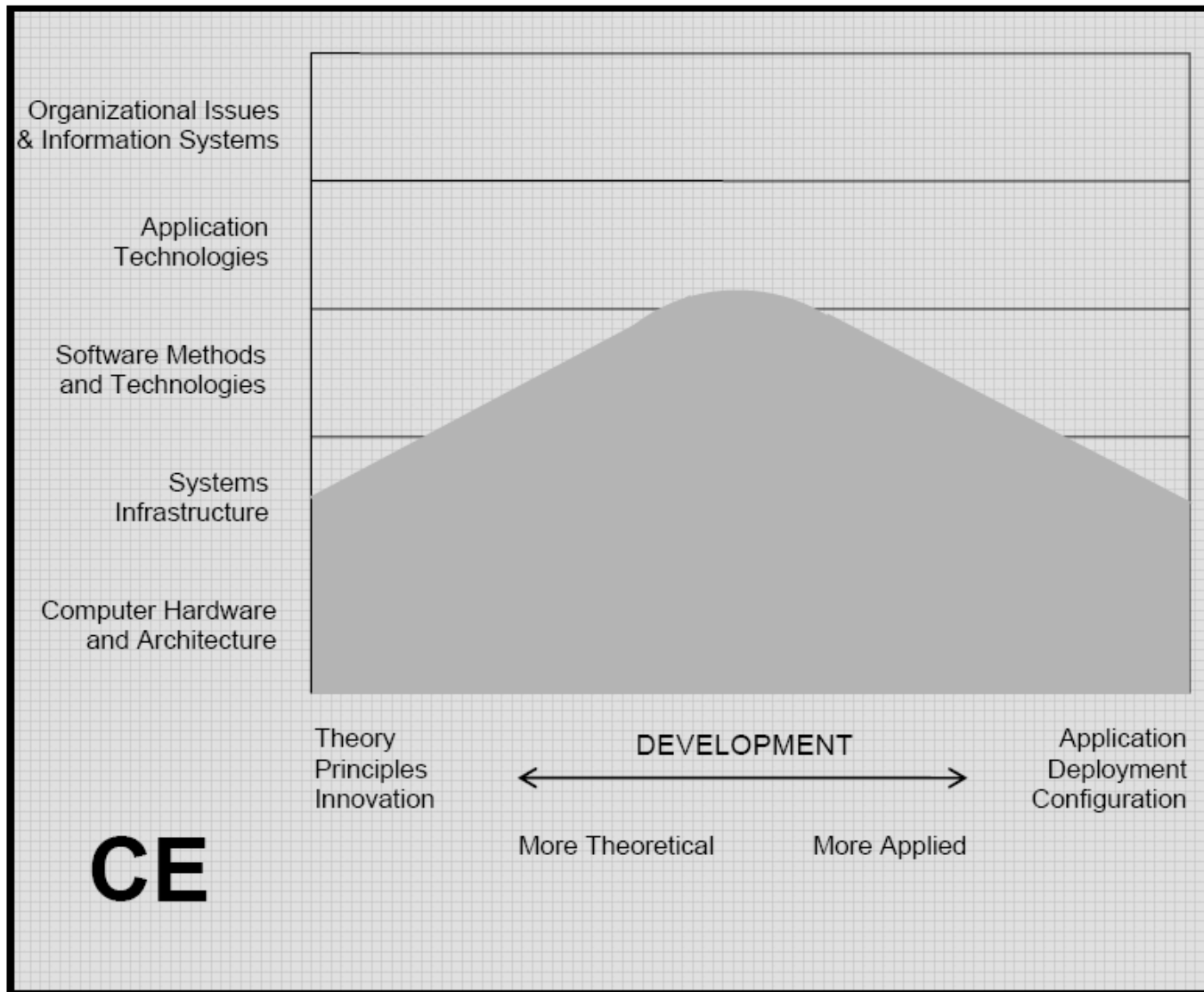


Figure 2.3. Computer Engineering

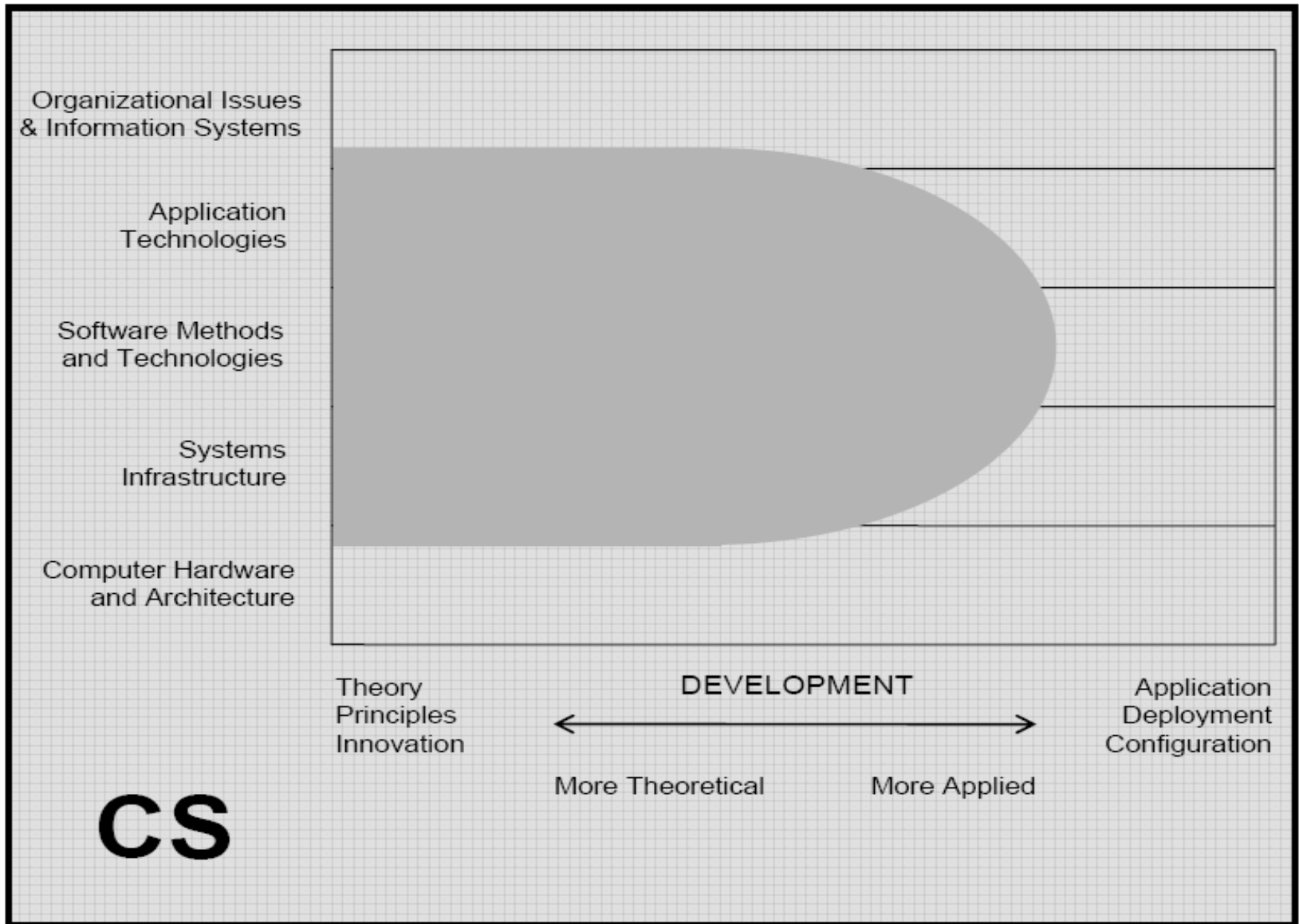


Figure 2.4. Computer Science

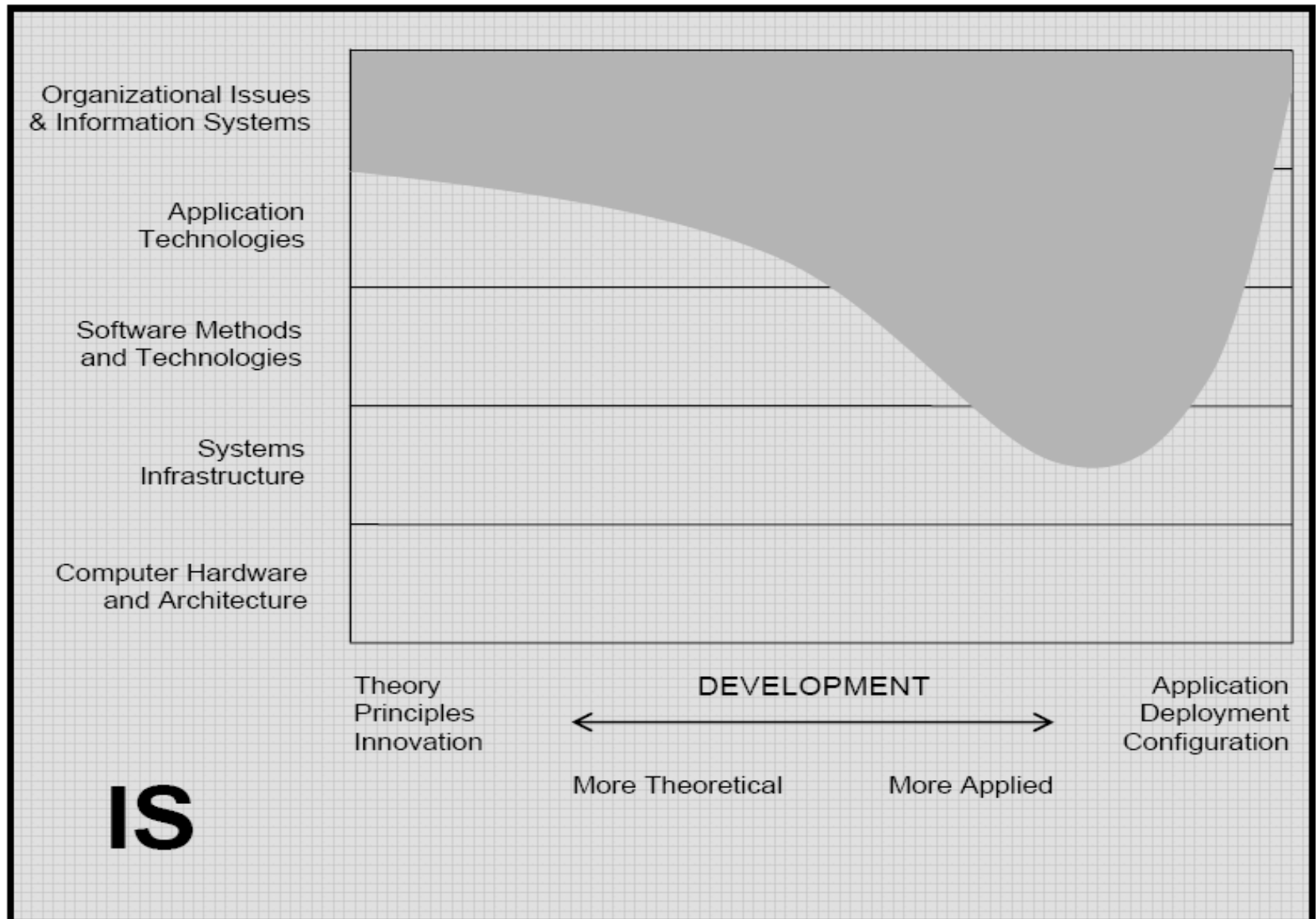


Figure 2.5. Information Systems

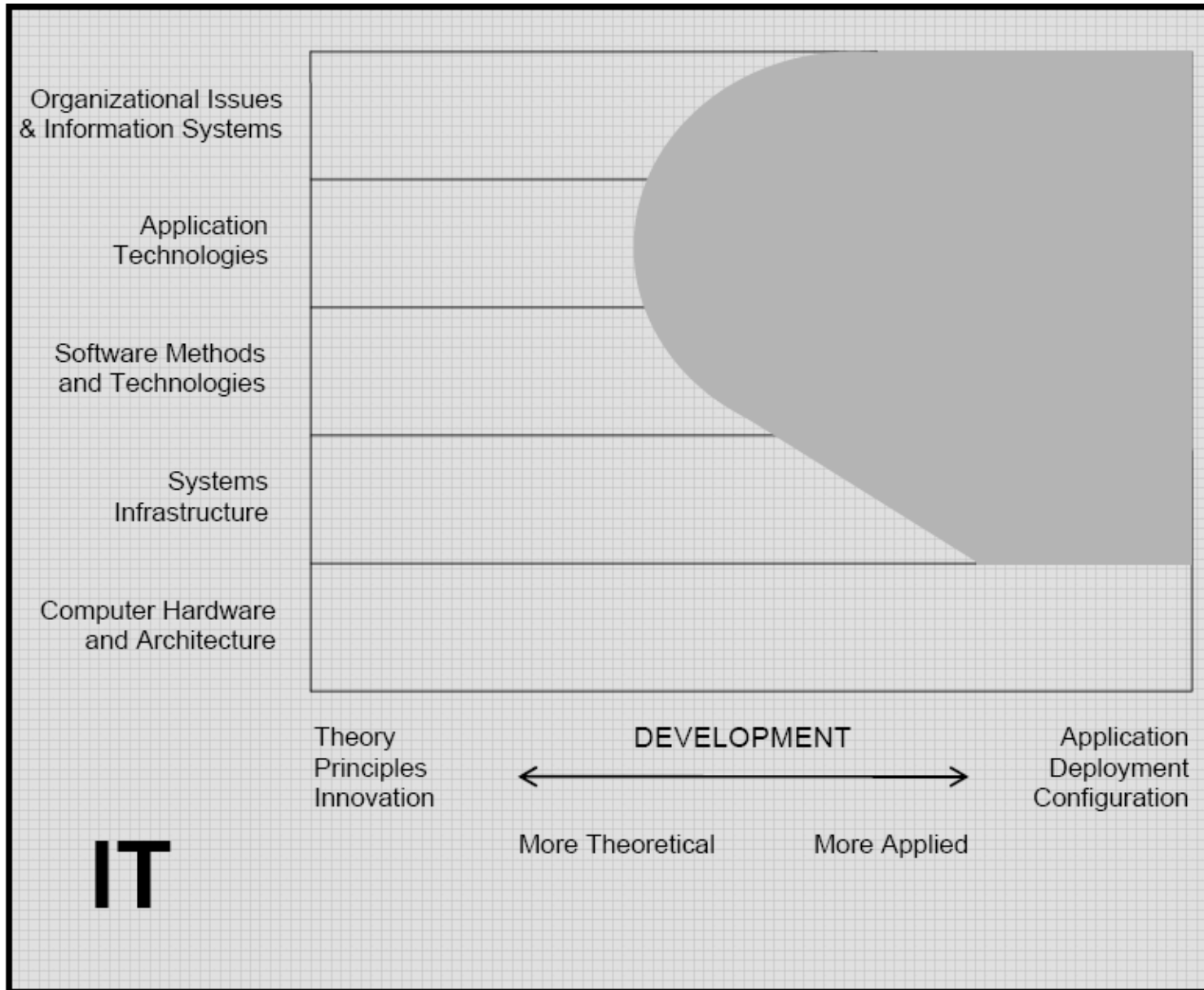


Figure 2.6. Information Technology

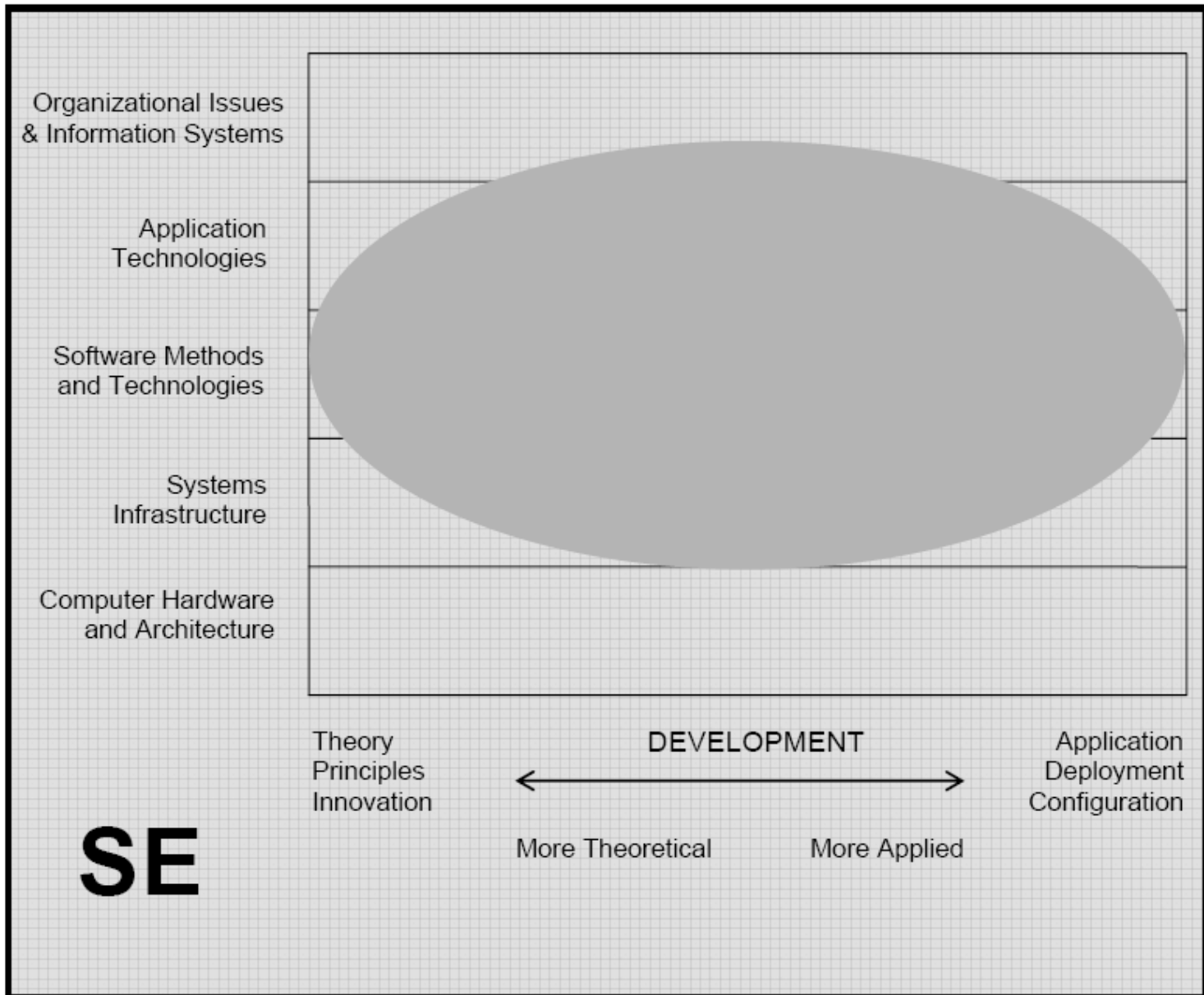


Figure 2.7. Software Engineering

Table 3.1: Comparative weight of computing topics across the five kinds of degree programs

| | <i>Knowledge Area</i> | <i>CE</i> | | <i>CS</i> | | <i>IS</i> | | <i>IT</i> | | <i>SE</i> | |
|-------------|---|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | | <i>min</i> | <i>max</i> | <i>min</i> | <i>max</i> | <i>min</i> | <i>max</i> | <i>min</i> | <i>max</i> | <i>min</i> | <i>max</i> |
| 1020, → | Programming Fundamentals | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 5 |
| 1030, ... → | Integrative Programming | 0 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 3 |
| 3101, → | Algorithms and Complexity | 2 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| → | Computer Architecture and Organization | 5 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| ... → | Operating Systems Principles & Design | 2 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| → | Operating Systems Configuration & Use | 2 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 4 |
| → | Net Centric Principles and Design | 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 4 |
| → | Net Centric Use and configuration | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 3 |
| → | Platform technologies | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 3 |
| → | Theory of Programming Languages | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| → | Human-Computer Interaction | 2 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 5 |
| → | Graphics and Visualization | 1 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| → | Intelligent Systems (AI) | 1 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| → | Information Management (DB) Theory | 1 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 |
| → | Information Management (DB) Practice | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 4 |
| → | Scientific computing (Numerical mthds) | 0 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| → | Legal / Professional / Ethics / Society | 2 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 5 |
| → | Information Systems Development | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 |
| → | Analysis of Business Requirements | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| → | E-business | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 3 |
| → | Analysis of Technical Requirements | 2 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 5 |
| → | Engineering Foundations for SW | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 5 |
| → | Engineering Economics for SW | 1 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| → | Software Modeling and Analysis | 1 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| → | Software Design | 2 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 5 |
| → | Software Verification and Validation | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 5 |
| → | Software Evolution (maintenance) | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| → | Software Process | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 |
| → | Software Quality | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| → | Comp Systems Engineering | 5 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 |
| → | Digital logic | 5 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| → | Embedded Systems | 2 | 5 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| → | Distributed Systems | 3 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 |
| → | Security: issues and principles | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 |
| → | Security: implementation and mgt | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 3 |
| → | Systems administration | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 2 |
| → | Management of Info Systems Org. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| → | Systems integration | 1 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 4 |
| → | Digital media development | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 1 |
| → | Technical support | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 1 |

Table 3.2: Comparative weight of non-computing topics across the five kinds of degree programs

| <i>Knowledge Area</i> | <i>CE</i> | | <i>CS</i> | | <i>IS</i> | | <i>IT</i> | | <i>SE</i> | |
|--|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | <i>min</i> | <i>max</i> | <i>min</i> | <i>max</i> | <i>min</i> | <i>max</i> | <i>min</i> | <i>max</i> | <i>min</i> | <i>max</i> |
| Organizational Theory | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Decision Theory | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Organizational Behavior | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Organizational Change Management | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| General Systems Theory | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Risk Management (Project, safety risk) | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 4 |
| Project Management | 2 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Business Models | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Functional Business Areas | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Evaluation of Business Performance | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Circuits and Systems | 5 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Electronics | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Digital Signal Processing | 3 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| VLSI design | 2 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| HW testing and fault tolerance | 3 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Mathematical foundations | 4 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 5 |
| Interpersonal communication | 3 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 4 |

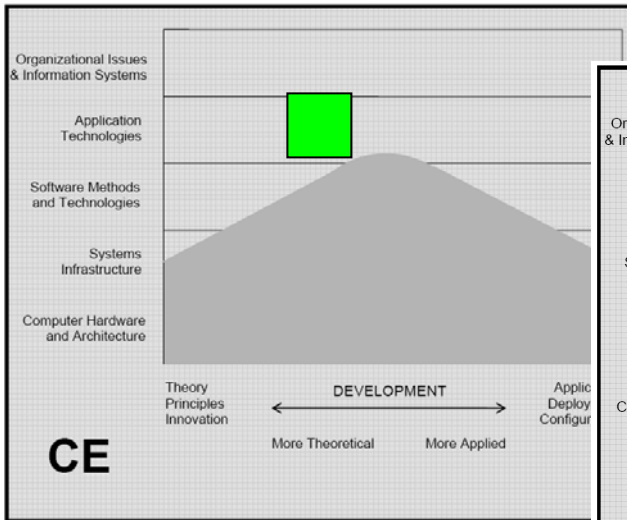


Figure 2.3. Computer Engineering

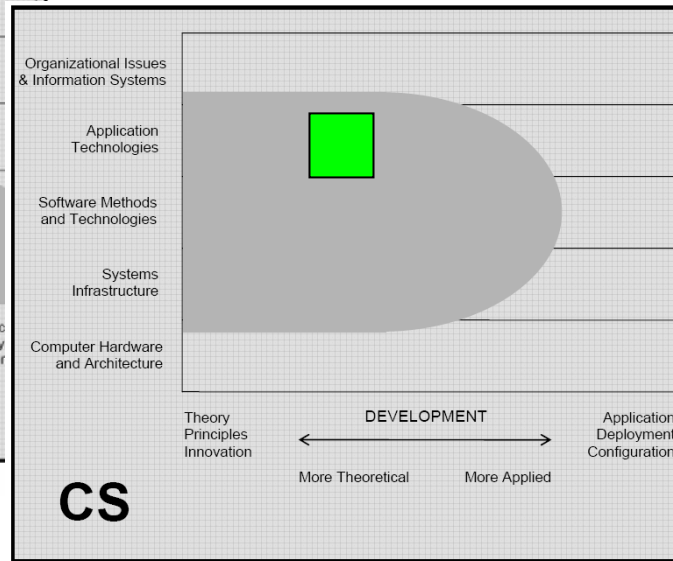


Figure 2.4. Computer Science

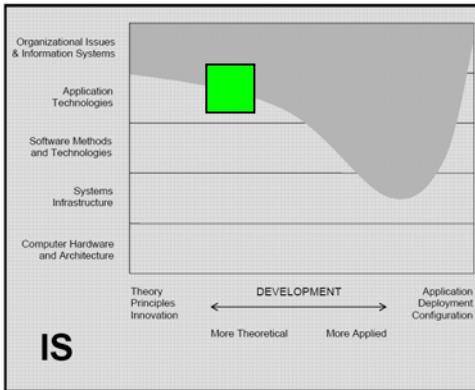


Figure 2.5. Information Systems

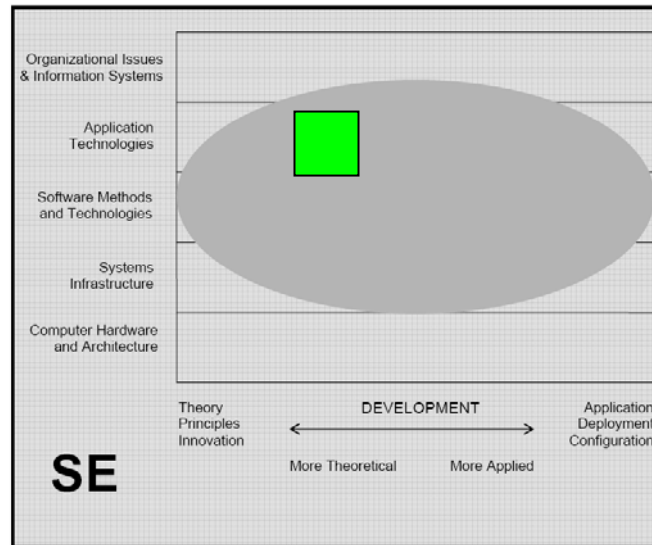
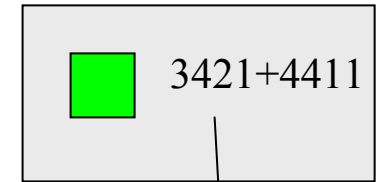


Figure 2.7. Software Engineering



'4' means 'applications' in our department.

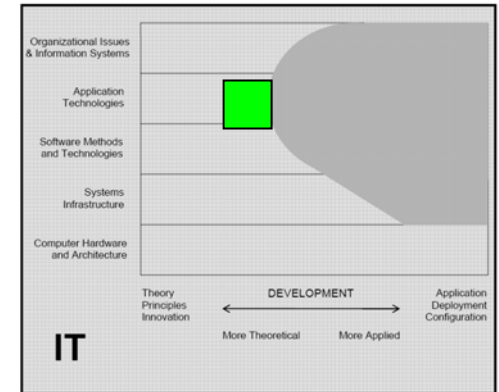


Figure 2.6. Information Technology

The end