

## 1. OVERVIEW

| Subject area   | Fundamentals of Programming and Computing                |
|----------------|--|
| Degree         | Bachelor's Degree in Industrial Organisation Engineering |
| School/Faculty | Faculty of Science, Engineering and Design               |
| Year           | First  |
| ECTS           | 6 ECTS   |
| Туре           | Core   |
| Language(s)    | Spanish  |
| Delivery Mode  | On campus and Online                                     |
| Semester       | First Semester   |

#### 2. INTRODUCTION

Fundamentals of Programming and Computing is one of the basic subjects in the Degree in Data Science teaching syllabus at the Universidad Europea. This subject introduces students to basic concepts on how to approach and solve problems through algorithms, as well as how to apply these algorithms in programming language.

In this subject, students will learn about structured and sequential programming, as well as the concept of fundamental data structures and how to translate them to a specific programming language (in this case C++).

This conceptual knowledge of structured and sequential programming can easily be transferred to almost any other modern programming language - not just to the language studied in this subject area.

Finally, students will learn how to approach a problem based on the input and output data, design algorithms to process the input data and obtain the required output data as well as write, analyse and debug these algorithms into a formal programming language.

## 3. SKILLS AND LEARNING OUTCOMES

#### Basic skills (CB, by the acronym in Spanish):

- CB1 Students have shown their knowledge and understanding of a study area originating from general secondary school education, and are usually at the level where, with the support of more advanced textbooks, they may also demonstrate awareness of the latest developments in their field of study.
- CB2 Students can apply their knowledge to their work or vocation in a professional manner and
  possess the skills which are usually evident through the forming and defending of opinions and
  resolving problems within their study area.



#### Cross-curricular skills (CT, by the acronym in Spanish):

- CT2 Independent learning: skills for choosing strategies to search, analyse, evaluate and manage information from different sources, as well as to independently learn and put into practice what has been learnt.
- CT4 Written/spoken communication: ability to communicate and gather information, ideas, opinions and viewpoints to understand and be able to act, spoken through words or gestures or written through words and/or graphic elements.
- CT5 Analysis and problem-solving: be able to critically assess information, break down complex situations, identify patterns and consider different alternatives, approaches and perspectives in order to find the best solutions and effective negotiations.

#### Specific skills (CE, by the acronym in Spanish):

• CE04 - Ability to understand and use programming languages, operating systems, databases and programs for problem solving in the field of engineering.

#### Learning outcomes (RA, by the acronym in Spanish):

- RA1 Develop algorithmic thinking. Transfer a problem into a sequence of actions to solve it.
- RA2 Effectively create a simple computer application using procedural programming.

The following table shows how the skills developed in the subject area match up with the intended learning outcomes:

| Skills                        | Learning outcomes (RA, by the acronym in Spanish) |
|-------------------------------|---|
| CB1, CB2, CT2, CT5, CE04      | RA1   |
| CB1, CB2, CT2, CT4, CT5, CE04 | RA2   |



## 4. CONTENTS

#### **Fundamentals of Programming and Computing**

- 1. Introduction to computing and programming.
- 2. Fundamentals of program design and mechanisation of abstraction.
- 3. Introduction to databases.
- 4. Data types and structures.
- 5. Structured programming.

# 5. TEACHING/LEARNING METHODS

The types of teaching/learning methods are as follows:

- Collaborative learning: students learn to work with other people (colleagues and lecturers) to find creative, comprehensive and constructive solutions to questions and problems that arise from the given case studies, using relevant knowledge and available resources in relation to each subject.
- Problem-based learning: students face problems they must solve either working as a team or individually.
- Master Lecture: presentations by the professor using the appropriate technological tools to facilitate understanding of the subject matter.
- Laboratory teaching: students acquire knowledge working with the instruments they will use in their future profession (learning by doing).
- Project-based activities: more independent tasks (individual or in groups), involving search for information, written summaries, debates and public defence of work.
- Gamification: game-type activities to encourage student participation.

## 6. LEARNING ACTIVITIES

The types of learning activities, plus the amount of time spent on each activity, are as follows:

### On Campus/online:

| Learning activity   | Number of hours |
|---|-----------------|
| Master lectures and practical seminars                            | 18              |
| Problem-solving   | 10              |
| Case studies and field studies                                    | 10              |
| Laboratory work   | 30              |
| Debates and discussions   | 8               |
| Learning contract (definition of interests, needs and objectives) | 2               |
| Tutorials   | 9               |
| Autonomous learning   | 61              |
| Knowledge tests   | 2               |
| TOTAL   | 150             |



## 7. ASSESSMENT

The assessment systems, plus their weighting in the final grade for the subject area, are as follows:

#### On campus:

| Assessment system  | Weighting |
|--|-----------|
| On campus knowledge tests, either theoretical or practical | 50%       |
| Off-site tests to assess theory/practical learning         | 30%       |
| Assessment of attitude                                     | 10%       |
| Self- and peer-assessment                                  | 10%       |

#### Online:

| Assessment system        | Weighting |
|--------------------------|-----------|
| On Campus knowledge test | 60%       |
| Off-site activities      | 30%       |
| Class participation      | 5%        |
| Self-assessment          | 5%        |

On the Virtual Campus, when you open the subject area, you can see all the details of your assessment activities and the deadlines and assessment procedures for each activity.

## 8. BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Javier Ceballos Sierra, C-C++ Curso de Programación-Ra-Ma (2007)
- Walter Savitch, Absolute C++, Pearson Addison-Wesley, 2006, 2nd edition (2009)
- Practicas online: https://www.w3schools.com/CPP/cpp intro.asp
- Miguel Ángel Acera García, C/C++. Curso de programación (Manuales Imprescindibles) (2017)