

Subject card

Subject name and code	Software engineering, PG_00051071							
Field of study	Technical Physics							
Date of commencement of studies			Academic year of realisation of subject			2025/2026		
Education level			Subject group			Optional subject group Subject group related to scientific research in the field of study		
Mode of study	Full-time studies		Mode of delivery			at the university		
Year of study	3		Language of instruction			Polish		
Semester of study	6		ECTS credits			7.0		
Learning profile	general academic profile		Assessment form			exam		
Conducting unit	Division of Theoretical Physics and Quantum Information -> Institute of Physics and Applied Computer Science -> Faculty of Applied Physics and Mathematics -> Faculties of Gdańsk University of Technology							
Name and surname	Subject supervisor		dr hab. inż. Marta Łabuda					
of lecturer (lecturers)	Teachers	eachers						
Lesson types	Lesson type	Lecture	Tutorial	Laboratory	Project	t	Seminar	SUM
	Number of study hours	30.0	0.0	0.0	45.0		0.0	75
	E-learning hours included: 0.0							
	Additional information:							
	Lectures and computer project							
Learning activity and number of study hours	Learning activity	Participation in didactic classes included in study plan		Participation in consultation hours		Self-study		SUM
	Number of study hours	75		10.0		90.0		175
Subject objectives	The aim of the course is to familiarize students with the principles of planning, architectural design, and software development methods, including scientific software. The objective of the project classes is the practical application of knowledge in software engineering through the implementation of a team-based IT project. Students learn how to plan and manage a project, analyze and specify requirements, select an appropriate software development model, and design the architecture and structure of a system. The classes develop skills in system modeling using UML, teamwork, project documentation, and the use of modern tools and technologies that support the software development process							

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Learning outcomes	Course outcome	Subject outcome	Method of verification	
	[K6_K05] Can present own work results, transfer information in a commonly understandable manner, communicate and self-evaluate, as well as constructively evaluate the effects of other persons' work.	The student is able to prepare and present the results of a team IT project in a way that is understandable to audiences with varying levels of technical knowledge.	[SK4] Assessment of communication skills, including language correctness [SK3] Assessment of ability to organize work	
		The student is able to perform self- assessment of their own work and provide constructive evaluation of the contributions and outcomes of other team members.		
	[K6_K01] Understands the need to learn and improve professional and personal competencies. Can inspire and organize other people's learning process	The student is familiar with the principles of presenting IT projects and documenting the software development process in accordance with good software engineering practices.	[SK5] Assessment of ability to solve problems that arise in practice	
	[K6_W05] Has knowledge of programming methodology and techniques, and the use of selected IT tools in physics and technology.	The student is familiar with software development methodologies (e.g., waterfall, iterative, agile) and basic programming techniques used in software engineering.	[SW1] Assessment of factual knowledge	
		The student is familiar with selected IT tools supporting the software development process (development environments, version control systems, modeling tools such as CASE tools for UML diagrams, and testing tools), is able to use them, and understands their application in problems of physics and engineering.		
	[K6_K04] Can cooperate and work in a group, performing different functions.	The student is familiar with the basic team roles in IT projects (e.g., analyst, designer, programmer, tester, team leader, Scrum Master, Product Owner) and the principles of effective teamwork in software engineering. The student is able to work effectively in a project team, responsibly fulfilling the assigned role, respecting established collaboration rules, and adapting to the changing needs of the team.	[SK1] Assessment of group work skills [SK3] Assessment of ability to organize work	
		The student is able to communicate within a project team, share tasks, report progress, and participate in team decision-making.		
	[K6_U03] Knows programming languages and can use basic software packages	The student is able to create, compile, and run programs in a selected programming language (e.g., Python), using basic language constructs such as control statements, data structures, and functions/methods.	[SU4] Assessment of ability to use methods and tools [SU1] Assessment of task fulfilment	
		The student is able to use selected software packages and development tools (e.g., IDEs, version control systems, repositories, standard libraries, and frontend frameworks) in the software development process.		

Subject contents	Course content – lecture 1 Introduction to software engineering. Characteristics of computer systems engineering.				
	Introduction to software engineering. Characteristics of computer systems engineering.				
	Planning an IT project: basic characteristics, concepts, project stakeholders; project lifecycle and scope. Task planning. Problem identification; enriched representation.				
	Feasibility study of an IT project. Objectives, evaluation dimensions: technical, economic, organizational, and legal; project risk assessment.				
	Requirements engineering process. Defining and analyzing requirements. Software requirements and their documentation. Characteristics of a good requirement. Methods of requirements elicitation. Classification and categorization of requirements. Requirements approval. Requirements management.				
	5. Modeling the software development process. Project and software development lifecycle.				
	6. Strategies and processes for managing IT projects: traditional approaches (waterfall, V-model, prototyping, incremental, spiral).				
	7. Agile software development methodologies (Agile, reuse, and component-based development). Extreme programming. SCRUM: processes, artifacts, roles. Selection of project management strategies.				
	Architectural design. System structure, control models, modular decomposition, architectures characteristic for different IT products.				
	9. Object-oriented design. Objects and classes, object-oriented design processes, project evolution.				
	10. UML language. CASE tools for computer-aided software design.				
	11. Design of distributed systems. Analysis and design patterns. Classification and examples.				
	12. Real-time systems design. Hardware architecture. Design of critical systems. Safety and failure analysis.				
	13. System administration. Containerization, microservices, cloud computing.				
	14. Data access design and data organization.				
	15. Prototyping: development environments and technologies. Al in system design.				
	Course content – project PROJECT: Project classes include the identification and analysis of requirements as well as object-oriented modeling using CASE tools and architectural design. The work is carried out in small teams. Each group completes a set of exercises related to an area selected by the team and intended for computerization. The outcome is a complete set of documentation (project assumptions, feasibility report, system requirements specification) and a system architecture design, including UML diagrams, system administration, interface design, data management, as well as a prototype outline of the implementation.				
Prerequisites and co-requisites	None				
Assessment methods and criteria	Subject passing criteria	Passing threshold	Percentage of the final grade		
	Tasks	50.0%	75.0%		
	Tests	50.0%	15.0%		
Recommended reading	Presentation 50.0% 10.0% Interval 10.0% 10.0% Interval 1. 10.0% Interval 2. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.				

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	Supplementary literature	1. Bernd Bruegge, Allen H. Dutoit, Inżynieria oprogramowania w ujęciu obiektowym UML, wzorce projektowe i Java Helion 2011		
		Keeling Michael, Zostań architektem oprogramowania, PWN 2019		
		Piotr Gaczkowski, Adrian Ostrowski, Architektura oprogramowania bez tajemnic, Helion 20224.		
		4. Praca zbiorowa, <i>Inżynieria oprogramowania w praktyce</i> , PWN, 2022.		
		Strony domowe do wybranych narzędzi informatycznych. Instrukcje obsługi, przykłady.		
		6. Roger S. Pressman, Bruce R. Maxim, Inżynieria oprogramowania. Praktyczne podejście, Helion, 2021 (wyd. 9)		
	eResources addresses	Basic http://cleancoder.com/products - Homepage of Robert Martin, software engineer, instructor and author. Expert in software design and development.		
Example issues/ example questions/ tasks being completed	Planning and feasibility assessment of an IT project: technical, economic, organizational analys risk evaluation.			
	 Requirements engineering: methods for eliciting, documenting, and managing software requirents. IT project lifecycle and software development models: comparison of traditional and agile approach. Designing IT system architecture: system structure, modular decomposition, and architectural structure. 			
	5. Object-oriented design and UML modeling: classes, objects, and diagrams supporting system design.			
	6. Agile IT project management methodologies: SCRUM, Agile, extreme programming, and project strategy selection.			
	7. Modern technologies in software engineering: containerization, microservices, cloud computing, and AI in system design.			
	Optional: trip to the Tricity Academic Computer Network Center (Centrum Informatyczne Trójmiejskiej Akademickiej Sieci Komputerowej).			
Practical activites within the subject	Not applicable			

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