

Software Engineering Competence Remote Evaluation Process Model

Vacius JUSAS¹, Joaquín Nicolás ROS², Boriss MISNEVS³

¹Kaunas University of Technology, Studentu 50, Kaunas, LT-51390, Lithuania,

²University of Murcia, Department of Computer Science and Systems, 30100 Murcia, Spain,

³Transport and Telecommunication Institute, Riga, Latvia, Lomonosova 1

`vacius.jusas@ktu.lt, jnr@um.es, Misnevs.B@tsi.lv`

Abstract This research provides analysis of existing models for competence evaluation and proposes a software engineering competence remote evaluation process model. We separate competences into two domains: professional and academic. The model is developed and implemented for e-CF professional competences and academic competences evaluation for Software Engineering Master Program graduates. The remote evaluation process is based on a proposed methodology in four steps. The remote evaluation process consists of two business processes: (a) Competence test design, and then (b) Competence test completion. Business Process Model and Notation (BPMN) model was developed as a summary of both processes.

Keywords Software Engineering Competence Evaluation Internet Portal, The European e-Competence Framework (e-CF), competence-based education.

1. Introduction

This paper presents the results which are based on the design and implementation of the Software Engineering Competence Evaluation Internet Portal (SECEIP). The Internet portal is dedicated to joint master program training content and supervision synchronization between several European universities. The functionality of the portal provides a common support service for learning outcome information exchange, referring to a graduate's academic knowledge, skills and competence as well as to e-CF professional competences upon completion of the Master of Science in Software Engineering (Information Technology) Programs.

The rationale for undertaking this project is significant recognition of making competence-related information more accessible in the framework of the development of open educational resources (OER)-based educational materials (documents and media that are useful for educational, assessment and research purposes), which will contribute towards the development of the European Union as an advanced knowledge society in accordance with the objectives of the Lisbon strategy. So, the project aim is to foster interchange and cooperation between education and training systems within the EU (Misnevs, 2015).

The background of the SECEIP development is the following:

- applying common standards for higher education qualifications across Europe in the framework of creating the European Higher Education Area (EHEA);
- identifying key competences that are the basis for the employability of university graduates in the area of Software Engineering (SE);
- developing and implementing an efficient web-based system that will be used for identifying and evaluating key competences of the graduates of the Master of Science in Software Engineering & Software Technologies (MS SE&ST) Programs;
- making competence-related information more accessible in the framework of the development of OER-based educational materials.

This paper discusses Software Engineering competence remote evaluation process model suggested within a methodology of Master Program Learning Outcome (LO) evaluation based on e-CF and augmented by academic competences (Misnevs et al., 2017). Section 2 of the paper describes related work, then Section 3 outlines the proposed software engineering competence evaluation framework, and Section 4 presents the process model proposed to take advantage of that framework. Finally, Section 5 discusses conclusions and further work.

2. Related Work

The European Higher Education Area and the Bologna Process imply the implementation of active teaching-learning methodologies to allow students to develop new competences. Competence-Based Education deals with job skill training and core ability development. This approach is suitable for personalized adaptive learning, which allows learners to look for appropriate learning content based on self-competence tests (Hsu and Ho, 2012). Besides, Competence Management Systems are Human Resources Management-related systems that focus on employee life cycle, covering topics such as competence requirement analysis and personnel selection requirements (Ruano et al., 2007).

The achievement of competences has to be evaluated appropriately by means of the definition of formal and reliable evaluation processes (Montero et al., 2014). In this regard, online evaluation can be implemented securely, efficiently, and can result in increased student motivation and programming efficacy (Woit and Mason, 2003), but distributed and distance learning are creating some of the biggest changes in the evaluation process (Carter et al., 2003). The development and assessment of professional skills in higher education programs is an issue that includes defining and assessing these skills in the contexts of either a subject or an entire program (Cajander et al., 2011). Instructors prepare their students for jobs in industry, but there are many areas where these students do not possess the necessary skills or knowledge based on the expectations of employers or academia. These gaps between the abilities of graduating students and those abilities expected to have can prevent them from succeeding in their careers (Radermacher and Walia, 2013).

There are proposals to assess competences in literature, but to the best of our knowledge, there is not any initiative to assess e-CF professional competences. However,

the Transferable Integrated Design Engineering Education (TIDEE) consortium of engineering educators and researchers have proposed a set of assessment instruments called Integrated Design Engineering Assessment and Learning System (IDEALS) (LeBelau et al., 2014), which can be used to evaluate professional skills such as leadership, ethics, project management and communication. IDEALS can provide evidence for demonstrating the achievement of students concerning professional skills addressed by ABET, an organization that accredit college and university programs in the disciplines of applied science, computing, engineering and engineering technology. Professional skills addressed by ABET include professional and ethical responsibility and ability to engage in lifelong learning, together with characteristics that arise through interactions with project stakeholders (Davis et al., 2010).

Academic approaches include the Platform for Adaptive and Reliable Evaluation of Students (PARES), for student testing and evaluation, which is an early web prototype that provides educators in the Greek higher education system with a tool for carrying out tests using minimal resources and for keeping the students actively involved (Kaburlasos et al., 2004). Following this line of work, Tsinakos and Kazanidis (2012) introduce a new module for PARES that eases the creation and management of question banks allowing the delivery of non-deterministically generated test suites. This PARES new module uses a conflict detection algorithm based on a vector space model to estimate the similarity between questions, thus allowing the exclusion of questions which appear to have an unacceptably large similarity from other questions appearing in the same test suite. Besides, Farias et al. (2016) show a new module for the authoring tool Easy Java Simulations (EJS) which allows automatic evaluation to virtual and remote laboratories built with EJS, allowing instructors to create interactive, remote laboratories and automatically evaluate the work of their students.

Evaluating transversal/soft competences is specially challenging. To that end Montero et al. (2014) introduce a method called Based on Teachers Reasoning (BoTR) to allow the design of automatic assessment systems for the evaluation of transversal competences of students. BoTR defines a methodology that takes into account the subjective criteria applied by teachers when assessing the considered competence to build an automatic assessment system. On the other hand, Hsu and Ho (2012) present a mobile e-learning system that considers the learners' competences throughout the learning process in order to select a learning path based on the evaluation of the students' knowledge. Llorente et al. (2014) describe the first implementation of a qualitative assessment technique based on identifying the missing competences in examination tests. Starting from this technique a quantitative evaluation is derived from evaluated weights on the evaluated and missing competencies. Moreover, Test on Line (ToL) (Tartaglia and Tresso, 2002) is a web tool that can verify the possession of ideas, the ability to combine them into deductions, and the capability to make simple numerical calculations for practical exercises. ToL generates, for each student, a proposed mark and a cognitive profile showing possible cognitional, logical, or practical weaknesses in the different topics of the study matter. Finally, in relation to Competence Management Systems, Ruano et al. (2007) present a tool to feed competence evaluation with evidences that help to evaluate the actual performance of the employees in a company. This tool allows the possibility of sharing that knowledge with the appropriate stakeholders. A formal model of competences is

then proposed and a tool is discussed for both qualitative and quantitative management of competences.

3. Software engineering competence evaluation

A competence is often interchangeably called skill or know-how (Boucher et al., 2007. ISO 9001 (2015) defines the competence as “the ability to apply knowledge and skills to achieve intended results”. The European e-Competence Framework (e-CF) (2014) defines the competence even in a broader sense than ISO 9001. The competence is “demonstrated ability to apply knowledge, skills and attitudes for achieving observable results” (e-CF, 2014). We base a software engineering competence evaluation on the definition provided by e-CF.

The objective of the e-CF is to provide a common, European tool to support organizations and training institutions in learning programs, competence needs analysis, assessment, and recruitment. The secondary goal is to provide a background to policy makers to define policies related to e-Skills development in education and in the work place. The e-CF is European Qualifications Framework (EQF, 2008) compliant; it is a suitable reference framework for competences to be dealt with as learning outcomes.

The EQF is a common European reference system aimed to linking together different national qualification systems. In practice, it acts as a translation device by helping learners and workers to move or change job across Europe. Employers and employees can use the EQF for better understanding and comparing the qualifications levels of different countries. The EQF uses eight reference levels realized through stages of education and ranging from basic (Level 1) to advanced (Level 8). Level 6 is considered to be realized through a bachelor degree, level 7 through a master degree and level 8 through a PhD degree. The reference levels are based on learning outcomes defined in terms of knowledge, skills and competences.

The e-CF is structured into four dimensions (Figure 1.). Dimension 1 contains five e-Competence areas derived from the Information and Communication Technology (ICT) business processes, enumerated from A to E. They are as follows: Plan, Build, Run, Enable, Manage. Dimension 2 refines e-Competence areas of dimension 1 into separate e-Competences. The number of defined e-Competences inside areas varies and the common set consists of 40 e-Competences. These e-Competences are general, customizable and applicable to any organization needs.

e-Competences in dimension 1 and 2 are presented from the organisational perspective as opposed to from an individual’s perspective. Dimension 3, which defines e-Competence levels related to the EQF, is a bridge between organisational and individual competences. Dimension 3 defines suitable proficiency level ranging between levels e-1 and e-5 for each e-Competence. They relate to EQF levels 3 to 8. Dimension 4 lists examples of knowledge and skills embedded within e-Competences (in Fig.1, the skill examples are listed for the e-Competence A.2). These examples provide inputs for training institutions to aid in defining of learning outcomes. In addition, they are useful in defining specific outcomes to be assessed within an organization’s competence assessment programs. Dimension 4 components refer to dimension 2 but they are not related to specific competence levels in dimension 3. The key competences defined by e-

CF form the basis for the employability of university graduates and they can be universally applied to graduates of all the universities of European Union in the area of software engineering.

Dimension 1	Dimension 2	Dimension 3				
5 e-Competence areas (A-E)	40 e-Competences identified	e-Competence proficiency levels identified for each competence (related to EQF levels 3-8)				
		e-1	e-2	e-3	e-4	e-5
• A. PLAN	▶ A.1. IS and Business Strategy Alignment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	▶ A.2. Service Level Management	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/> Defines, validates and makes applicable service level agreements (SLAs) and underpinning contracts for services offered. Negotiates service performance levels taking into account the needs and capacity of stakeholders and business.					
	▶ Proficiency Levels					
	▶ Knowledge Examples					
	▼ Skills Examples					
	<input type="checkbox"/> S1 analyse service provision records					
	<input type="checkbox"/> S2 evaluate service provision against SLA					
	<input type="checkbox"/> S3 negotiate realistic service level targets					
	<input type="checkbox"/> S4 use relevant quality management techniques					
	<input type="checkbox"/> S5 anticipate and mitigate against potential service disruptions					
	▶ A.3. Business Plan Development	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Fig. 1. Dimensions of e-Competences

A container for the competence as a part of Learning Outcome (LO) is Master Program’s subject that includes all the study activities to provide appropriate knowledge, skills and attitudes. Master program can contain at least two types of subjects: major and specialization subjects. Both types of subjects will have the same structure, however with more emphases on professional skills in specialization subjects. We provide the following competence structure (Competence = Knowledge + Skills + Attitude/Proficiency Level) as a model for the implementation in Software Engineering Competence Evaluation Internet Portal <http://moodle.kic.teiep.gr/>.

We separate competences into two domains: professional and academic. The professional competences must be described in terms of e-CF to show the general applicability of the subject. The academic competences are expected to be defined by the university to show the specifics of the subject. The lowest number of competences to be defined is one for each domain. The highest number is not limited. Each competence is decomposed into three parts, namely, set of knowledge, set of skills and set of attitudes/proficiency levels. Each competence item is assigned a unique name. The format of the name follows the predefined template that consists of the three parts separated by dots. The template expresses hierarchical character of the name. The first part of the name denotes a subject code (Mj – for major subjects, Sp – for specialization subjects); the second part of the name represents a competence number and competence domain (A – for academic, Pr – for professional); the last part of the name represents a competence part (K - for knowledge, S – for skills, and P – for attitudes/proficiency level) and a number inside the competence part. For example, a name Mj01.1A.K1

denotes major subject 01, first academic competence, and knowledge item number 1. These names become the base to use for referencing.

We provide a template for subject LO description. The template identifies the knowledge, skills, attitudes/proficiency levels, and competences for the particular subject. One subject has several competences provided, but each competence also consists of several parts (knowledge, skills, attitudes /proficiency levels). The example of the template implementation is offered in Table 1. The table presents skills part of LO for the specialization subject Multimedia Methods for Mobile Devices. As we can see from the example, it is quite easy to generate academic skills; it is quite difficult to find appropriate skills in e-CF enumeration.

Table 1. Competence decomposition into parts

No.	Skills	LO Type
1	Use the basic software development tools for different device platforms	Sp02.1A.S1
2	Develop and publish software for mobile applications stores	Sp02.1A.S2
3	Integrate third-party services	Sp02.1A.S3
4	Develop different types of multimedia resources and optimize them for mobile devices	Sp02.1A.S4
5	Identify business advantages and improvements of adopting emerging technologies	Sp02.1A.S5
6	Develop user interfaces, business software components and embedded software components	Sp02.1Pr.S1

To perform evaluation of competence, specific rubrics with evaluation requirements and grading scale are created. The descriptions of competence parts is the base for the proper rubrics development. The general template for analytic rubrics is developed on the base of the C.A.Mertler publication (Mertler, 2001).

The presented model is implemented and the subjects of Master program are available online at SECEIP portal. Each subject of the Master program has a description, defined competences, developed rubrics and test quizzes for the competence evaluation.

4. Remote evaluation process model

We suggest a methodology of Master Program Learning Outcome (LO) evaluation based on e-CF and augmented by academic competences. The methodology consists of the following four general steps:

1. Create a template to describe the set of competences for each dedicated subject as a collection of knowledge, skills and attitude/proficiency level.
2. Write rubrics for each item of the competence evaluation.
3. Create tests separately for knowledge, skills and attitude/proficiency level to measure each item of the competence.

4. Calculate the final competence evaluation mark using an integration formula with weights.

For each competence (academic or professional), a separate competence scoring rubric in the form of table is created. The rows of this table correspond to the items in the competence definition. The columns of this table correspond to the levels of scoring. Four levels of scoring are defined. They are as follows: Beginning – 1, Developing – 2, Accomplishing – 3, Exemplary – 4. Each competence rubric is labeled using the competence identifier (e.g. Mj10.1A or Sp02.1Pr).

Each competence rubric contains three parts: knowledge, skills and attitude/proficiency consisting of several items. For each item in the competence definition, a separate item in scoring rubrics is developed. Total competence score calculation is performed using weights from 0 to 1 (e.g. for the academic competence part Knowledge – 0.5, part Skills – 0.3 and part Attitudes/Proficiency– 0.2, and for the professional part Knowledge – 0.3, part Skills – 0.4 and part Attitudes/Proficiency – 0.3).

Instructors define rubrics for their subjects as described above. Once scoring rubrics are defined, students can assess their competences remotely and automatically through the SECEIP portal. Thus, the remote evaluation process model can be divided into two business processes: (a) Competence test design, and then (b) Competence test completion. BPMN (OMG, 2011) models show a summary of both processes in Figure 2.

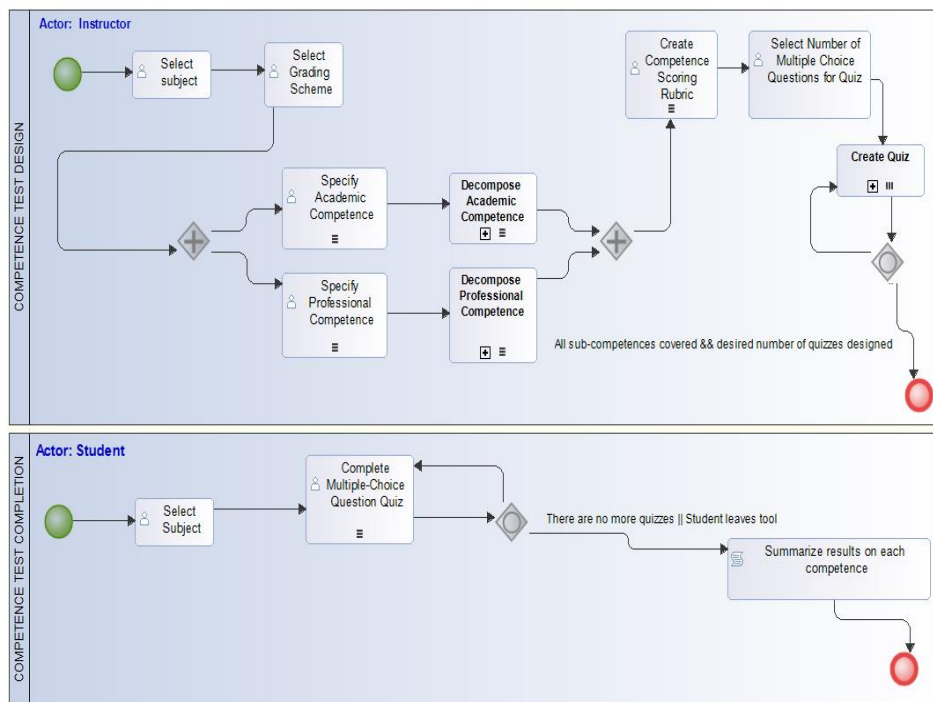


Fig. 2. SECEIP process model overview using BPMN

For detailed description of the defined processes see Appendix 1 and Appendix 2.

Conclusions

The implementation of the remote evaluation process model for promoting the Open Educational Resource-based educational materials will help making key educational resources sharable, storable, findable and interoperable on a global scale. Using a common online format for describing, referencing and sharing the graduate learning outcome definitions described in the Program will make it easier for educators to assess the compatibility of educational systems and employment sectors across national borders in the framework of creating the European High Education Area. By managing and sharing this competence evaluation data, students will be able to better plan their careers and enhance their employability potential.

Acknowledgements

The work has been supported by the project “Implementation of Software Engineering Competence Remote Evaluation for Master Program Graduates (iSECRET)”, contract No. 2015-1-LV01-KA203-013439.

References

- Boucher, X., Bonjour, E., Grabot, B. (2007). Formalisation and use of competencies for industrial performance optimisation: A survey. *Computers in Industry*, 58, 98–117.
- Cajander A., Daniels M., McDermott R., von Konsky B.R. (2011). Assessing professional skills in engineering education. In *Proceedings of the Thirteenth Australasian Computing Education Conference - Volume 114 (ACE '11)*, John Hamer and Michael de Raadt (Eds.), Vol. 114. Australian Computer Society, Inc., Darlinghurst, Australia, Australia, 145-154.
- Carter J., Ala-Mutka K., Fuller U., Dick M., English J., Fone W., Sheard J. (2003). How shall we assess this? *SIGCSE Bull.* 35, 4 (June 2003), 107-123.
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1145/960492.960539>
- Davis, D., Trevisan, M., Davis, H., Gerlick, R., McCormack, J., Beyerlein, S., Thompson, P., Howe, S., Leiffer, P., Khan, J. (2010). Assessing professional skill development in capstone design courses. In *Proceedings of the Capstone Design Conference*. Accessed on May 20. Available: http://capstoneconf.org/resources/2010%20Proceedings/Papers/Davis_McCormack_et al.pdf.
- e-CF (2014). European e-Competence Framework 3.0. A common European Framework for ICT Professionals in all industry sectors. CWA 16234:2014 Part 1. Accessed on May 20, 2017. Available: http://www.ecompetences.eu/wp-content/uploads/2014/02/Methodology_documentation_e-CF_3.0_CEN_CWA_16234-1_2014.pdf
- EQF. (2008). European Qualifications Framework for Lifelong Learning. Accessed on May 20, 2017. Available: https://ec.europa.eu/ploteus/sites/eac-eqf/files/leaflet_en.pdf.
- Farias, G., Muñoz de la Peña, D., Gómez-Estern, F., De la Torre, L., Sánchez, C., Dormido, S. (2016). Adding automatic evaluation to interactive virtual labs. *Interactive Learning Environments*, 24(7), 1456-1476.
- Hsu C.-C., Ho C.-C. (2012) The design and implementation of a competency-based intelligent mobile learning system, *Expert Systems with Applications*, Volume 39, Issue 9, July 2012, Pages 8030-8043, ISSN 0957-4174, DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eswa.2012.01.130>.
- ISO 9001 (2015). *Quality management systems – Requirements*. Geneva, Switzerland: International Organization for Standardization.

- Kaburlasos, V. G., Marinagi, C. C., Tsoukalas, V. Th. (2004). PARES: a software tool for computer-based testing and evaluation used in the Greek higher education system. 4th IEEE International Conference on Advance Learning Technologies (ICALT 2004) 30 August – 1 September 2004 Joensuu, Finland. DOI: 10.1109/ICALT.2004.1357652.
- LeBeau, J.E., McCormack, J., Beyerlein, S., Davis, D., Trevisan, M., Leiffer, P., Thompson, P., Davis, H., Howe, S., Brackin, P., Gerlick, R., & Khan, M.J. (2014). Alumni perspective on professional skills gained through integrated assessment and learning. *International Journal of Engineering Education*, 30(1), 48-59.
- Llorente, R., Rodriguez, M.A., Sastre, J., de Diego, M., Morant, M. (2014) Qualitative Competency-Based Evaluation for Heterogeneous Alumni Ranking in Higher Education, 7th International Conference of Education, Research and Innovation (ICERI), Seville, Spain, ICERI Proceedings, Pages: 1854-1860.
- Mayoral, M. R., Palacios, R. C, Gómez, J. M., Crespo, Á. G. (2007) A Mobile Framework for Competence Evaluation: Innovation Assessment Using Mobile Information Systems. *Journal of Technology Management & Innovation*, 2(3), 49-57.
- Mertler, C. A. (2001) Designing scoring rubrics for your classroom. *Practical Assessment, Research & Evaluation*, 7(25). Accessed on May 20, 2017. Available: <http://PAREonline.net/getvn.asp?v=7&n=25>.
- Misnevs, B. (2015) Software Engineering Competence Evaluation Portal, *Procedia Computer Science*, March, 11 – 17.
- Misnevs, B., Jusas, V., Fernandez Aleman, J. L. and Kafadarova, N. (2017). Remote Evaluation of Software Engineering Competences, *Procedia Computer Science*, Vol. 104C. 2017, 20-26.
- Montero, J. A.; Alias, F.; Badía, D.; Fonseca, D.; Vicent, L. (2014) A method for designing automatic assessment systems based on teachers reasoning for evaluating subjective engineering student's competences, 9th Iberian Conference on Information Systems and Technologies (CISTI). DOI: 10.1109/CISTI.2014.6877046
- OMG. (2011) BPMN 2.0 - OMG Final Adopted Specification. Accessed May 20, 2017. Available: <http://www.omg.org/spec/BPMN/2.0/>
- Radermacher A., Walia G. (2013). Gaps between industry expectations and the abilities of graduates. In *Proceeding of the 44th ACM technical symposium on Computer science education (SIGCSE '13)*. ACM, New York, NY, USA, 525-530. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1145/2445196.2445351>
- Ruano Mayoral, M., Colomo Palacios, R., Gómez, J., & García Crespo, Á. (2007) A Mobile Framework for Competence Evaluation: Innovation Assessment Using Mobile Information Systems. *Journal of Technology Management & Innovation*, 2(3), 49-57. (<https://jotmi.org/index.php/GT/article/view/art56>)
- Tartaglia, A., Tresso, E. (2002). An automatic evaluation system for technical education at the University level, *IEEE Transactions on Education*, Volume: 45 Issue: 3, 268-275.
- Tsinakos, A., Kazanidis, I. (2012) Identification of Conflicting Questions in the PARES System, *International Review Of Research In Open And Distributed Learning*. Vol. 13, Issue: 3, Pages: 298-314.
- Woit D., Mason, D. (2003). Effectiveness of online assessment. In *Proceedings of the 34th SIGCSE technical symposium on Computer science education (SIGCSE '03)*. ACM, New York, NY, USA, 137-141. DOI=<http://dx.doi.org/10.1145/611892.611952>

Appendix 1.

BUSINESS PROCESS 1: COMPETENCE TEST DESIGN

Define evaluation instruments

PRIMARY ACTOR: Instructor

PRECONDITION: Every Subject's Syllabus is related to a collection of Academic Competence and a collection of Professional Competence, and to a collection of Learning Outcome

TASKS:

Choose subject and grading scheme for evaluating competences

1. Select Subject 's' in Master Program to design competence evaluation

--*The process is the same for major or specialization subjects*

2. Select Grading Scheme 'gs' to be used in 's' evaluation design

--*By default, four levels of scoring are defined: Beginning – 1, Developing – 2, Accomplishing – 3, Exemplary – 4*

Define the set of competences of 's'

BRANCH A

Define academic competences

3.a. According to each s.Syllabus Learning Outcome 'lo', specify a collection of Academic Competence related to 'lo' to be contributed by 's'

Decompose academic competences

4.a. For each academic competence 'ac' of s.Syllabus, decompose 'ac' in a collection of Knowledge, Skills and Attitudes(Proficiency) sub-competences

BRANCH B. Define and decompose professional competences

--*To do as with academic competences, in parallel*

Create rubrics: Create template to describe the set of competences of 's'

5. Create a Competence Scoring Rubric 'sr' for each (Academic|Professional) Competence 'c' in 's'

5. For each sub-competence of s.Syllabus, define an Evaluation Criterion 'ec'

4.a.1 Introduce Evaluation Criterion 'ec' code

4.a.2 Introduce measurable item units for 'ec', according to 'gs'

Define quizzes

6. Select the number of Multiple Choice questions 'n' for each Quiz in 'sr'

7. Repeat until every sr.Evaluation criterion is covered by at least one Multiple Choice question and number of quizzes is greater than or equal to 3:

7.1. Create Quiz 'q' in 'sr'

7.2. Introduce one Multiple Choice question in 'q' for 'n' Evaluation Criterion in 'ac'

Appendix 2.

BUSINESS PROCESS 2: COMPETENCE TEST COMPLETION

Use of evaluation instruments

PRIMARY ACTOR: Student

PRECONDITION: Every Subject's Syllabus is related to a collection of (Academic|Professional) Competence, and every Competence is related to a Scoring Rubric

TASKS:

Choose subject

1. Select subject 's' to begin competence test

Complete tests

2. For each competence 'c' related to 's' there is a scoring rubric 'sr' to be completed

3. Repeat until there are no more quizzes 'q' defined in 'sr' or student leaves tool

3.1. For each Multiple Choice question 'mch' in 'q', Student complete 'mch'

4. System provides feedback on the total score obtained in 'c' and on the Mastery Level achieved for each Evaluation Criterion 'ec' in 'c'

Authors' information

Vacius Jusas graduated from Kaunas Polytechnic Institute (Lithuania) in 1982. He received the D.Sc. degree from Kaunas Polytechnic Institute in 1988. Since 2006, he is professor at the Department of Software Engineering, Kaunas University of Technology, Lithuania. He is author and co-author of more than 100 papers. He is Editor of the journal "Information Technology and Control". His research interests include security problems of the internet.

Boriss Misnevs is professor at Transport and Telecommunication Institute. He graduated from Riga Civil Aviation Engineering Institute in 1973, received his Dr.sc.ing. degree in 1993 at Riga Aviation University. He is certified Quality System Auditor. His studies are focused on Object Oriented Programming, Software Engineering, Process Quality and E-learning. He has more than 60 articles published in national and international scientific journals. He had the scientific and academic training in UK, Germany, Canada and USA. Ex-Rector of Transport and telecommunication Institute, Director of Bachelor Program in Computer Science.

Joaquín Nicolás Ros is an Associate Professor in the Department of Computer Science and Systems at the University of Murcia, Spain. He received B.Sc. and Ph.D. degrees in Computer Science. Currently, his main research interest is in requirements engineering, concerning reuse-based requirements engineering, global software development, education, usability and sustainable processes.

Received August 8, 2017, accepted September 26, 2017