

# U301 Software development: programming

## U301 Rubric

### Key knowledge

- **emerging trends in programming using artificial intelligence, including:**
  - using prompts to generate code
  - automated debugging and testing of modules
  - code optimisation [Googleslides](#)
  - responsible and ethical use of artificial intelligence tools
- **characteristics of functional and non-functional requirements, constraints and scope** [Google slide](#) [the worksheet answers](#)
- **design tools for representing modules, including:** [Google slides](#)
  - data dictionaries
  - mock-ups
  - object descriptions
  - input-process-output (IPO) chart  
<https://www.101computing.net/flowchart-prediction-tables/>
  - pseudocode [Pseudocode](#) [Worksheet](#) [Algorithm vs Pseudocode](#)
- **characteristics of data types, including:** [Google slides](#)
  - text (character, string)
  - numeric (integer, floating point, date/time)
  - Boolean
- **characteristics of data structures, including:** [Google slides](#) [Google slides](#) [textbook page](#)
  - one-dimensional arrays

- two-dimensional arrays [Google slides](#)
- records (varying data types, field index)
- **characteristics of data sources (plain text (TXT), delimited (CSV) and XML files), including:**[Google slides](#) [Google slides](#) [Summarynotes](#)
- structure
- reasons for use
- **principles of OOP, including:**
- abstraction
- encapsulation [Procedural vs OOP](#)
- generalisation
- inheritance
- **features of a programming language, including:**
- local and global variables, and constants
- data types
- instructions and control structures (sequence, selection, iteration/repetition)[Worksheet](#) [Q&A](#)
- arithmetic, logical and conditional operators
- graphical user interfaces (GUIs)
- functions and methods [Worksheet](#)
- classes and objects
- **purposes and features of naming conventions for solution elements (variables, interface controls, code structures), including:**[Google slides](#)
- Hungarian notation
- camel casing
- snake casing
- **validation techniques for data, including:**[Exam question answers](#)
- existence checking
- type checking

- range checking
- **purposes of internal documentation, including:**
- explaining and justifying data and code structures
- code maintenance
- placeholder comments for future development (stubs)
- **algorithms for sorting and searching, including:**
- selection sort [Selection sort](#) [Selection sort Example](#)
- quick sort [Quicksort notes](#) [QuickSortQ&A](#)
- binary search [SearchQ&A](#) <https://www.101computing.net/linear-search-functions/>
- linear search [Google slides](#)
- types of errors, including:
- syntax
- logic
- runtime (overflow, index out of range, type mismatch, divide by zero)
- debugging and testing techniques for checking modules function correctly, including: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=b4p-SBjHh28&t=22s>
- use of breakpoints
- use of debugging statements
- construction of relevant test data [Trace table](#)
- test cases comparing expected and actual output in testing tables.

[Google slides](#) [textbook page 58-65](#) [Worksheet](#) [Q&A](#)

## Key skills

- interpret solution requirements and designs
- use a range of data types, data structures and data sources

- use and justify appropriate features of an OOP language to develop working software modules [Worksheet](#)
- develop and apply suitable naming conventions and validation techniques within modules
- document the functioning of modules using internal documentation
- develop and apply suitable debugging and testing techniques using appropriate test data. [Google slides](#) [Worksheet](#) [Q&A](#)

## **U302 Software development: analysis and design**

### **Key knowledge**

- **AC 1: reasons why individuals and organisations undertake software development projects, including:** [Textbook page 87](#)
  - increasing productivity and efficiency
  - reducing costs
  - identifying opportunities to address gaps in the market
  - meeting organisational objectives or needs
- **AC1: features of a brief that documents a problem, need or opportunity, including:** [Textbook page 89-90](#)
  - problem/need/opportunity outline
  - proposed users
  - programming languages to be used
  - feasibility

- originality
- **AC1 features of project management using Gantt charts, including:** [Google slides](#) [Notes](#)
- identification of tasks
- sequencing of tasks
- time allocation
- dependencies
- milestones
- critical path
- monitoring and documenting the progress of projects
- **AC 2 methods for collecting data to determine needs and requirements, including:** [Google slides](#)
- interviews
- observations
- surveys
- reports
- **AC 3 characteristics of functional and non-functional requirements**
- **AC 3 constraints that influence solution development, including:**
  - economic
  - legal
  - social
  - technical considerations
- **AC 3 characteristics of solution scope, including:**
  - version/solution boundaries
- **analytical tools for depicting the relationships between users, data and systems, including:**

- **AC 3** context diagrams (Level 0) with the components of a system, and entities and data flows
- **AC 3** data flow diagrams (Level 1) with the components of processes, entities, data stores and data flows [DFD](#) [DFD Rules](#)
- **AC 2** use case diagrams with the components of a system boundary, actors, associations, relationships (includes and extends) and use cases [Use Case Diagram](#) [Use case theory](#) [UseCase Diagram Homework Answers-UseCase Diagram Homework](#)

Text book pages 108- 125

- **AC 3 purpose and features of software requirements specifications, including:** [Google slides](#) [Software Requirement Specification \(SRS\)](#)
  - defining requirements
  - constraints [Google slides](#)
  - scope
  - user characteristics
  - technical environments
  - analytical tools depicting existing processes and systems
- **key legal requirements relating to the intellectual property and ownership and privacy of data used, including:**
  - Copyright Act 1968 (Cwlth)
  - *Privacy Act 1988* (Cwlth) (APP 1, 3, 6, 8, 9, 11)
  - Privacy and Data Protection Act 2014 (IPP 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10)
- **file management techniques, including:** [Google slides](#)
  - the use of naming conventions
  - version control
  - backups (full, incremental, differential)
  - security
  - disposal
- **ideation techniques and tools for generating design ideas, including:**

## [VCAADocument](#)

### [AC4 Textbook references](#)

#### [Google slides](#)

- mood boards
- brainstorming
- mind maps
- sketches
- annotations
- **criteria for evaluating design ideas and the efficiency and effectiveness of solutions** [Google slides](#) [Google slide](#)
- **design tools for generating solution designs from design ideas, including:**
  - data dictionaries
  - mock-ups
  - object descriptions
  - input-process-output (IPO) charts
  - pseudocode
- **characteristics of user experience (UX) and how these affect software design, including:** [Google slides](#)
  - affordance
  - interoperability
  - security (authentication and data protection)[Google slides](#)
  - usability
- **design principles that influence the appearance and functionality of the user interface/s of the software solution, including:**
  - alignment
  - balance

- contrast
- space
- text formatting
- usability
- navigation.

## **Key skills**

- document a problem, need or opportunity using a brief
- create, monitor and modify project plans using software [AC1 theory](#)
- select and use a range of methods to collect data
- apply analysis tools to determine solution requirements, constraints and scope
- document an analysis as a software requirements specification [SRS Sample](#)
- generate design ideas using appropriate ideation techniques and tools
- develop evaluation criteria for design ideas and the efficiency and effectiveness of the software solution
- produce detailed designs using appropriate design principles and tools. [AC5](#)

## **U401 Software development: development and evaluation**

### **Key knowledge**

- **characteristics of efficient and effective solutions, including:**
- user-centred design



- clear and concise code
- detailed internal documentation
- **characteristics of data types, data structures and data sources for input, storage and output**
- features of a programming language, including:
  - local and global variables and constants
  - data types
  - instructions and control structures (sequence, selection, iteration/repetition)
  - arithmetic, logical and conditional operators
  - graphical user interfaces (GUIs)
  - functions and methods [Google slides](#)
  - classes and objects
- access modifiers (public, protected and private)

Modifier	Accessible From	Used For
public	Anywhere (any class, any package/module)	Maximum accessibility
private	Within the same class only	Data hiding / encapsulation
protected	Same class, subclasses, and same package/module	Controlled inheritance access

- **established and innovative approaches to software development, including:**
  - the use of code repositories
  - application programming interfaces (APIs) and libraries
  - artificial intelligence-based (AI) assistants
- **validation techniques, including:**
  - existence checking
  - type checking

- range checking
- **debugging and alpha testing techniques for checking that solutions meet requirements and function correctly, including the use of:** [Google slides](#)
- breakpoints
- commenting out code
- relevant test data
- test cases comparing expected and actual output in testing tables
- **strategies for conducting beta testing, including:**
  - construction of a testing plan and test scenarios
  - observation of testing scenarios
  - documentation of test results
- **features of evaluation strategies, including:**
  - evaluation criteria
  - time frame
  - responsibility
- **techniques for applying evaluation criteria**
- **factors that influence the effectiveness of project plans, including:**
  - scope creep
  - personnel changes
  - technical issues
- **techniques for recording the progress of projects, including:**
  - adjustments to tasks
  - adjustments to time frames
  - annotations to project plans
  - monitoring and documenting progress using logs/journals

- **techniques for assessing the effectiveness of a project plan, including:**
- reviewing the number of changes made to the project plan during the project
- the reason changes were necessary
- the impact of changes on the completion of the project.

## **Key skills**

- monitor, modify and annotate project plans as necessary [Assessment Criteria 10](#)
- develop a software solution and write internal documentation
- use and apply appropriate data types, data structures and data sources
- develop and apply suitable naming conventions and validation techniques
- select and apply debugging and alpha testing techniques
- prepare and conduct beta testing using appropriate techniques, capture results and recommend modifications to the software solution to address identified issues
- evaluate the efficiency and effectiveness of the software solution [Assessment Criteria 9](#)
- assess the effectiveness of the project plan.

## **Cyber security: secure software development practices**

# Key knowledge

- **goals and objectives of medium and large organisations** [Google slides](#)
- **advantages and disadvantages of developing software in-house or externally**
- **types of vulnerabilities and risks within insecure development environments, including:** [Google slides](#)
  - use of application programming interfaces (APIs)
  - malware
  - unpatched software
  - poor identity and access management practices
  - man-in-the-middle attacks
  - insider threats
  - cyber security incidents
  - risks present from software acquired by third parties
  - ineffective code review practices
  - combined development, testing and production environments
- **security controls used to protect software development practices and data stored within applications, including:**
  - version control and code repositories
  - robust identity and access management
  - encryption
  - code review
  - regular updates and patches to software
  - separated development, testing and production environments

- **threat modelling principles, including:**
  - defining security requirements
  - identifying and mitigating threats
  - confirming threats have been mitigated
- **criteria for evaluating the security of software development practices within an organisation**
- **key legislation and industry frameworks that affect how organisations develop software and control the security and communication of data, including the:**
  - Copyright Act 1968 (Cwlth)
  - Essential Eight
  - Information Security Manual (ISM) (Guidelines for Software Development: Development, testing and production environments; Secure software design and development; Application security testing)
  - *Privacy Act 1988* (Cwlth) (APP 1, 6, 8, 9, 11)
  - Privacy and Data Protection Act 2014 (IPP 1, 2, 4, 5, 9)
- **ethical issues that arise when developing software, including:** [Ethical dilemma from U12](#)
  - ineffective security practices
  - use of artificial intelligence during development
  - intellectual property
  - copyright issues
- **mitigation measures to reduce or eliminate threats, vulnerabilities and risks within organisations and development environments**
- strategies for improving the security of software development practices, including:
  - onboarding/induction practices and developer training focused on secure development
  - development of risk management plans.

## **Key skills**

- analyse and describe an organisation's software development practices
- propose and apply criteria to evaluate the effectiveness of the current software development practices
- identify and describe vulnerabilities and risks based on current practices
- identify and discuss the possible legal and ethical consequences to an organisation for ineffective software development practices, and how these could be resolved
- recommend and justify improvements to organisations and their development environments to enhance secure software development practices.