The Computing Field

Computing—the goal-oriented activity that requires, benefits from, or creates computers—is a vibrant and challenging academic and professional field. The expansion and evolution of computing led to the specialization of knowledge and the emergence of several related, but quite different from each other, computing disciplines. In order to improve understanding of this family of disciplines by newcomers, but also among computing practitioners, the Association for Computing Machinery (ACM), the Association for Information Systems (AIS)

and the Computer Society of the Institute for Electrical and Electronic Engineers (IEEE-CS) have sponsored a set of reports that point out the commonalities and differences between the computing disciplines. This poster provides a synthetic interpretation of those reports, highlighting the problem space scope, main knowledge areas and core performance capabilities of each of the five major computing disciplines: computer engineering, computer science, information systems, information technology, and software engineering.

Computer Engineering

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organization
Computer systems engineering
Digital logic
Programming fundamentals
Distributed systems
Circuits & systems

Electronics

Computer architecture &

Core Performance Capabilities

Problem Space Scope

Main

Areas

Knowledge

Design and implement computing systems, computer-controlled equipment and communication software

Maintain computing systems that involve the integration of software and hardware devices

Computer Science

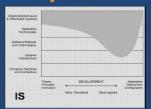


Software development fundamentals Algorithms & complexity Software engineering Programming languages Discrete structures Systems fundamentals Computer architecture & organization

Design & implement software
Develop solutions to computing
problems
Optimize programming solutions

Optimize programming solution
Prove theoretical results
Devise new ways to use
computers

Information Systems



Foundations of information systems
Data & information management
Information systems strategy,
management & acquisition
Enterprise architecture
Systems analysis & design
Information technology infrastructure
Project management

Improve organizational processes Exploit technological innovations Define information requirements Design enterprise architecture Secure data & infrastructure Manage information systems risks

Information Technology



Technical support
Programming fundamentals
Information management
Information technology
fundamentals
Systems integration
Mathematical fundamentals
Interpersonal communication

Train and support users Plan, select, configure & maintain information systems infrastructure Model, design, select, configure & manage databases Configure & integrate business applications

Software Engineering



Computing essentials
Software modeling & analysis
Software design
Software verification & validation
Professional practice
Mathematical & engineering
fundamentals
Project management

Do small-scale & large-scale programming Develop software systems Manage software projects Implement information systems Define information systems technical requirements

Sources

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- IT (2008). Curriculum Guidelines for Undergraduate Degree Programs in Information Technology. ACM and IEEE-CS.
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