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## Universitas Negeri Surabaya Faculty of Engineering, Undergraduate Study Program in Informatics Engineering

Document Code

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UNES	Α										
			SEM	ESTER I	LEAR	NIN	G PLA	N			
Courses			CODE	O	Course Fa	mily	Credit We	ight	SEMESTER	Compilation Date	
Visual Pr	rogra	mming	55202040	64			T=4 P=0	ECTS=6.36	4	July 18, 2024	
AUTHOR	RIZAT	TON	SP Develo	oper		Cours	e Cluster C	oordinator	Study Progra Coordinator	Study Program Coordinator	
										panca, S.T., Kom.	
Learning model	ı	Project Based	Learning						1		
Program		PLO study pro	ogram that is c	harged to the	course						
Learning Outcom		Program Obje	ectives (PO)								
(PLO)		PLO-PO Matri	х								
			P.O								
		PO Matrix at t	he end of each	learning stag	e (Sub-PC	D)					
			P.O 1	2 3 4	5 6	7 8	Week 9 10	11 12	13 14	15 16	
Short Course Descript	tion	visual programr students to the use of the C# p	iches visual prog ming languages basic principles rogramming lang uman-Computer	that are widely of event-based uage with the .N	used for f programmi Vet framew	ast graph ng and	phic applica programmir	tion developn na usina a vis	nent. The cou ual environme	rse introduces	
Referen	ces	Main :									
		techniq 2. Andrew 3. Marino 4. Matthey 5. Ayan C	O. Galitz. 2007. ues. Wiley. 7 Troelsen. Phillip Posadas. 2016. I w MacDonald. 20 Chatterjee. 2017. ns, and Xamarin.	Japikse. 2015. Mastering C# an 12 Pro WPF 4.5 Building Apps	C# 6.0 and nd .NET Fra 5 in C#. Apr	the .NE ameworl	ET 4.6 Fram k. Packt.	ework. Apress	S.		
		Supporters:									
Support lecturer	_	I Made Suartana	a, S.Kom., M.Kor	n.							
Week-	eac			uation					Assessment Weight (%)		
	(Sub-PO)		Indicator	Criteria & For		ine ( ine )	Online	( online )	1		

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1			Approach: Scientific, Model: Cooperative, Method: Discussion, Presentation 4 X 50			0%
2	Students understand GUI programming concepts and GUI design principles	1. Explain the concept of GUI Programming 2. Introduction to GUI Application Design 3. Principles of GUI Based Application design	Approach: Scientific, Model: Cooperative, Method: Discussion, Presentation 4 X 50			0%
3	Students understand the technological structure and architecture of the .Net Framework in C# and implement OOP in C#	1. Explain .Net Technology 2. Explain .Net Architecture 3. Explain .Net Program Structure in C#4. Create OOP programs using .Net	Approach: Scientific, Model: Cooperative, Method: Discussion, Presentation 4 X 50			0%
4	Students can use layout components and advanced GUI components in .Net	Used layout components, Containers and advanced GUI components in WinForm	Approach: Scientific, Model: Cooperative, Method: Discussion, Presentation 4 X 50			0%
5	Students can make modifications to the standard appearance of WinForm	Using plugins or additional components to modify the standard appearance of WinForm	Approach: Scientific, Model: Cooperative, Method: Discussion, Presentation 4 X 50			0%
6	Students master creating GUIs with Windows Forms	Using Windows Forms in creating GUI	Approach: Scientific, Model: Cooperative, Method: Discussion, Presentation 4 X 50			0%
7	Students master the use of GUI components using WPF (Windows Presentation Foundation)	Using GUI components in WPF in creating programs	Approach: Scientific, Model: Cooperative, Method: Discussion, Presentation 4 X 50			0%
8	UTS		 4 X 50			0%
9	Students master the use of GUI components in WPF using the MVVC concept	Using GUI components in WPF Applying MVVM concepts to the program	Approach: Scientific, Model: Cooperative, Method: Discussion, Presentation 4 X 50			0%

14	application development with Xamarine  Students are able to apply Xamarine in making mobile-based applications	Create mobile programs with xamarine	Cooperative, Method: Discussion, Presentation 4 X 50  Approach: Scientific, Model: Cooperative, Method:	0%
15	making mobile- based	with	Model: Cooperative,	0%
14	Students are able to apply Xamarine in making mobile-based	mobile programs with	Discussion, Presentation 4 X 50  Approach: Scientific, Model: Cooperative, Method: Discussion,	0%
13	development with	Using basic components in xamarine		0%
12	Students master the use of data and databases in programming	access data and databases from programs	Access data Binding data Management File 4 X 50	0%
11	Students implement UWP in creating desktop-based applications	Create desktop applications with UWP	Approach: Scientific, Model: Cooperative, Method: Discussion, Presentation 4 X 50	0%
10	Students understand the concept of UWP (Universal Windows Platform)	Using control components on UWP	Approach: Scientific, Model: Cooperative, Method: Discussion, Presentation 4 X 50	0%

**Evaluation Percentage Recap: Project Based Learning** 

No	Evaluation	Percentage
		0%

## Notes

- Learning Outcomes of Study Program Graduates (PLO Study Program) are the abilities possessed by each Study Program graduate which are the internalization of attitudes, mastery of knowledge and skills according to the level of their study program obtained through the learning process.
- 2. **The PLO imposed on courses** are several learning outcomes of study program graduates (CPL-Study Program) which are used for the formation/development of a course consisting of aspects of attitude, general skills, special skills and knowledge.
- 3. **Program Objectives (PO)** are abilities that are specifically described from the PLO assigned to a course, and are specific to the study material or learning materials for that course.
- 4. **Subject Sub-PO** (**Sub-PO**) is a capability that is specifically described from the PO that can be measured or observed and is the final ability that is planned at each learning stage, and is specific to the learning material of the course.
- Indicators for assessing ability in the process and student learning outcomes are specific and measurable statements that identify the ability or performance of student learning outcomes accompanied by evidence.
- 6. **Assessment Criteria** are benchmarks used as a measure or measure of learning achievement in assessments based on predetermined indicators. Assessment criteria are guidelines for assessors so that assessments are consistent and unbiased. Criteria can be quantitative or qualitative.
- 7. Forms of assessment: test and non-test.
- 8. Forms of learning: Lecture, Response, Tutorial, Seminar or equivalent, Practicum, Studio Practice, Workshop Practice, Field Practice, Research, Community Service and/or other equivalent forms of learning.

- 9. Learning Methods: Small Group Discussion, Role-Play & Simulation, Discovery Learning, Self-Directed Learning, Cooperative Learning, Collaborative Learning, Contextual Learning, Project Based Learning, and other equivalent methods.
- 10. Learning materials are details or descriptions of study materials which can be presented in the form of several main points and sub-topics.
- 11. The assessment weight is the percentage of assessment of each sub-PO achievement whose size is proportional to the level of difficulty of achieving that sub-PO, and the total is 100%. 12. TM=Face to face, PT=Structured assignments, BM=Independent study.