COURSE PORTFOLIO

Study Program : MATHEMATICS - S1
Semester : EVEN 2024/2025
Course Code : 23H01110503

Course Name : Discrete Mathematics

Coordinator : Prof. Dr. Nurdin, S.Si., M.Si.

Lecturer Team Member : Prof. Dr. Nurdin, S.Si., M.Si., Prof. Dr. Hasmawati, M.Si.

Implementation of Learning

Description of the implementation of the lecture, the suitability of what was planned in the RPS with what was done:

Number and percentage of lecturer and student attendance

(data source: monitoring the attendance of lecturers and students)

	Lecturer Attendan	се		Student Attendance	
	Prof. Dr. Hasmawati, M.Si.	:	8 times	Number of students: 47 persons	
Discrete Mathematics A	Prof. Dr. Nurdin, S.Si., M.Si.	:	8 times	Number of students: 47 persons Presence ≥ 80%: 44 persons (93.62 %) Presence < 80%: 3 persons (6.38 %) Number of students: 45 persons	
	Total Meeting : 16 times.				
	Prof. Dr. Hasmawati, M.Si.	:	8 times	Number of students: 45 persons	
Discrete Mathematics B	ematics B Prof. Dr. Nurdin, S.Si., M.Si. : 8 times	·			
	Total Meeting : 16 times.				

Materials/practicum provided

Basics of Counting, Generating Functions, Recurrence Relations, Introduction to Graph Theory

The learning methods implemented

Discovery Learning, Self-Directed Learning, Case Study

The assessment method implemented

- 1. Quiz
- 2. Project Report
- 3. Case Studies
- 4. Project Based
- 5. Mid Test

Supplementary information (if available)

None

2. Learning Outcomes

Measurement results of CLO

Assessment and Evaluation of Student Achievement of CLO^a

LOs that are charged to the Course	CLO	Assessment Form	Weight	Average student score (0-100)
ILO 1	CLO-1	Quiz	15.00 %	34.11
ILO 1	CLO-1	Mid Test	20.00 %	45.49

LOs that are charged to the Course	CLO	Assessment Form	Weight	Average student score (0-100)
ILO 1	CLO-1	Project Report	35.00 %	85.21
ILO 1	CLO-1	Case Studies	5.00 %	86.13
P2	CLO-2	Quiz	15.00 %	34.11
P2	CLO-2	Project Based	15.00 %	80.05
P2	CLO-2	Mid Test	20.00 %	45.49
P2	CLO-2	Quiz	10.00 %	90.75
P2	CLO-2	Project Report	35.00 %	85.21
KU1	CLO-3	Project Based	15.00 %	80.05
KU1	CLO-3	Mid Test	20.00 %	45.49
KU1	CLO-3	Quiz	10.00 %	90.75
KU1	CLO-3	Project Report	35.00 %	85.21

a: result criteria: very satisfactory if the average score is ≥ 80; satisfactory if the average score is 70 - 79.9; unsatisfactory if the average score is < 70.

Percentage of students who achieved a very satisfactory CLO score ^b

(data source: student scores per assessment according to CLOs)

CLO	% of students who achieved a CLO score of at least 80
CLO-1	18.48%
CLO-2	25.00%
CLO-3	44.57%

b: result criteria: very satisfactory if ≥80% of students score ≥80; satisfactory if 70%-79.9% of students score ≥80; less satisfactory if < 70% of students score ≥80.

Course Grade

Course Grade	Number and Percentage of Students	
A	14 (15.2%)	
A-	10 (10.9%)	
B+	13 (14.1%)	
В	18 (19.6%)	
B-	13 (14.1%)	
C+	7 (7.6%)	
С	9 (9.8%)	
D	4 (4.3%)	
E	4 (4.3%)	

3. Learning evaluation (survey) results

(data source: items / narratives of the results of the MK evaluation questionnaire by students)

Hasil Evaluasi pembelajaran mata kuliah matematika diskrit



Hasil Pengukuran CPL Mata Kuliah Matematika Diskrit Grafik ILO MK (Matematika Diskrit)



4. Analysis and Reflection

Analysis

1. Significant and Comprehensive Decreased Performance

Data shows a significant decline in performance on all measured Graduate Learning Outcomes (CPL). The performance of courses which in the EVEN 2023/2024 period was very good with an average score of 82 (exceeding the target of 80), dropped in the EVEN 2024/2025 period to a score range of 62 to 76, which is all below the target.

2. Unequal Rate of Decline between CPLs

The decline that occurred was not uniform in all areas. ILO-1 experienced the most severe and critical decline, falling almost 20 points from 82.18 to 62.9. ILO-2 also experienced a very significant decline of 13 points, while ILO-3 experienced the gentlest decline, namely around 6.5 points.

Reflection

1. Localized Problems on Certain Topics

The varying levels of reduction reflect that the problems that occur are most likely not general in nature, but rather localized to certain topics or evaluation methods. The most severe failures in ILO-1 and ILO-2 indicate that these two areas should be the main focus of investigation and improvement, because that is where students' greatest difficulties lie in the last period.

2. The existence of Internal Good Practices as a Potential Solution

Even though it is decreasing, the relatively stronger performance of ILO-3 (score 76) compared to others is an important reflection. This indicates the existence of more effective or robust teaching or evaluation practices in that area. This relative success in ILO-3 can be used as a starting point for improvement, by analyzing what worked there and then adapting it to address critical weaknesses in ILO-1 and ILO-2.

5. Follow-up Plan

Improvement strategies that focus on material evaluation and Teaching strategies aim to improve the quality of learning overall comprehensive. By reviewing difficult topics, especially in ILO-1 and ILO-2, lecturers can identify areas that need more attention. Besides that, integrating the Problem-Based Learning (PBL) method will encourage students to be more active and critical in solving real problems that are relevant to Discrete Mathematics. This approach not only tests theoretical understanding, but also trains analytical thinking skills, collaboration and independence. Thus, the material is not only understood conceptually, but also can be applied in a practical context.

6. Follow-up results on the previous semester's evaluation

Following the findings of the previous semester's evaluation for the Discrete Mathematics Course, which identified a decline in variable achievement with ILO-1 as the main weak point (down to 62.9), a targeted improvement strategy has been implemented. This strategy involves fundamental revisions to modules and assessments for ILO-1, strengthening supporting materials for ILO-2, as well as optimizing methods that are already solid in ILO-3. A diagnostic approach that differentiates solutions according to the root of the problem in each CPL is very effective and is recommended to become a standard in continuous evaluation cycles.

Makassar, 17 Oktober 2025

Prof. Dr. Nurdin, S.Si., M.Si. NIP 197008072000031002