

Innovative Instruction in the CS Classroom

Why faculty aren't obsolete ... yet

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Cal State, Monterey Bay



Overview

- Background on how I got interested in innovative ways to teach CS
- Introduction to some instructional techniques
 - Inverted classroom
 - Peer instruction
- Discussion: opportunities in CS education

My Background



Bachelor's in Computer Engineering

University of Michigan: 43,000 students, Est. 1817



Master's in Information Science

University of Michigan: 43,000 students, Est. 1817



PhD in Computer Science

Northwestern University: 20,000 students, Est. 1851

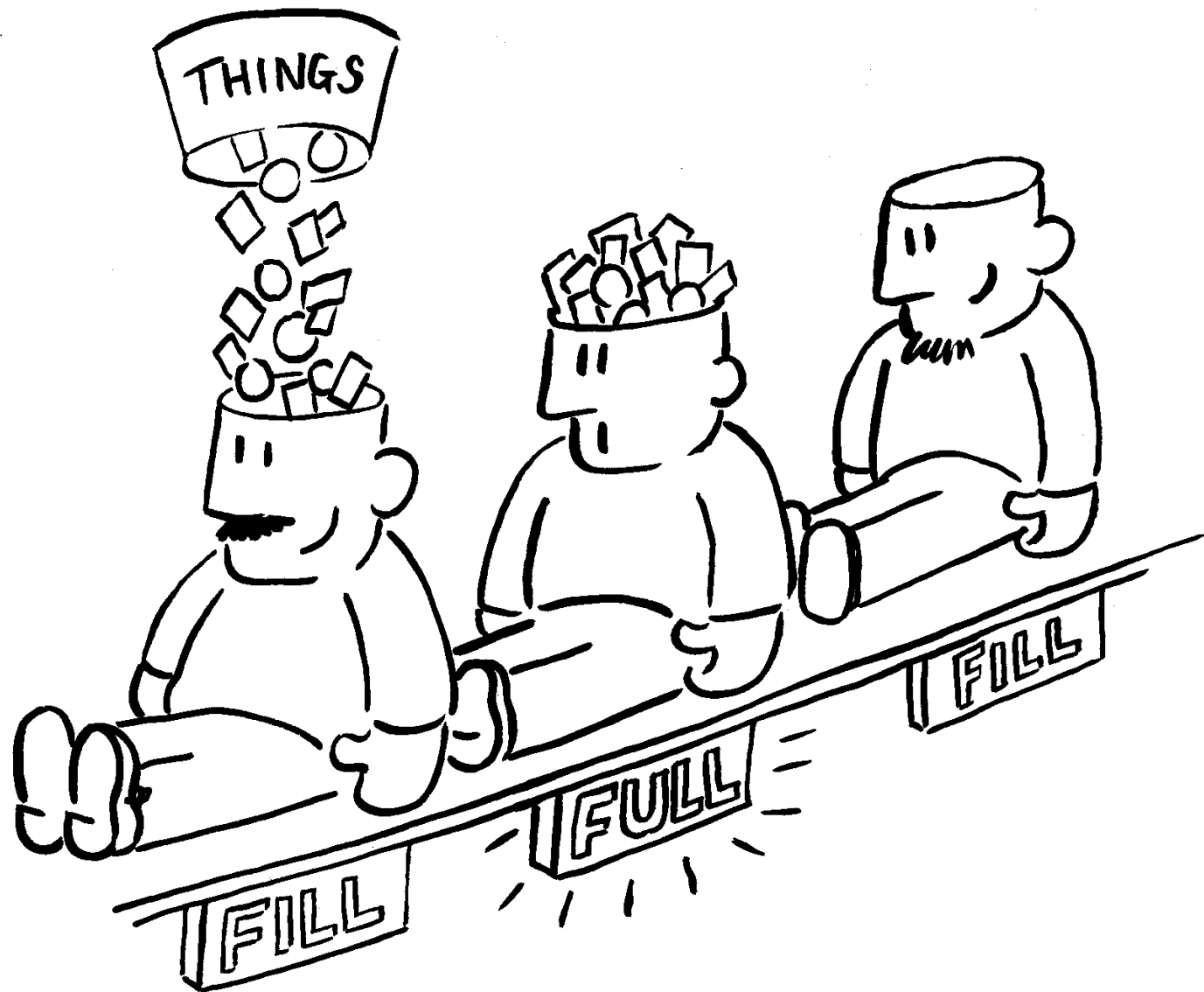


Assistant Professor – 4 years

Cal State Monterey Bay: 5,000 students, Est. 1994



LEARNING







Unengaged students

High absence rates

Copied homework

Consistent fail rate
~25%



"I'm just not good at
computer science"

"I understand the
concepts but can't
figure out the
programming problems"



the sage on the stage

coursera
edX
UDACITY



You Tube



KHAN
ACADEMY

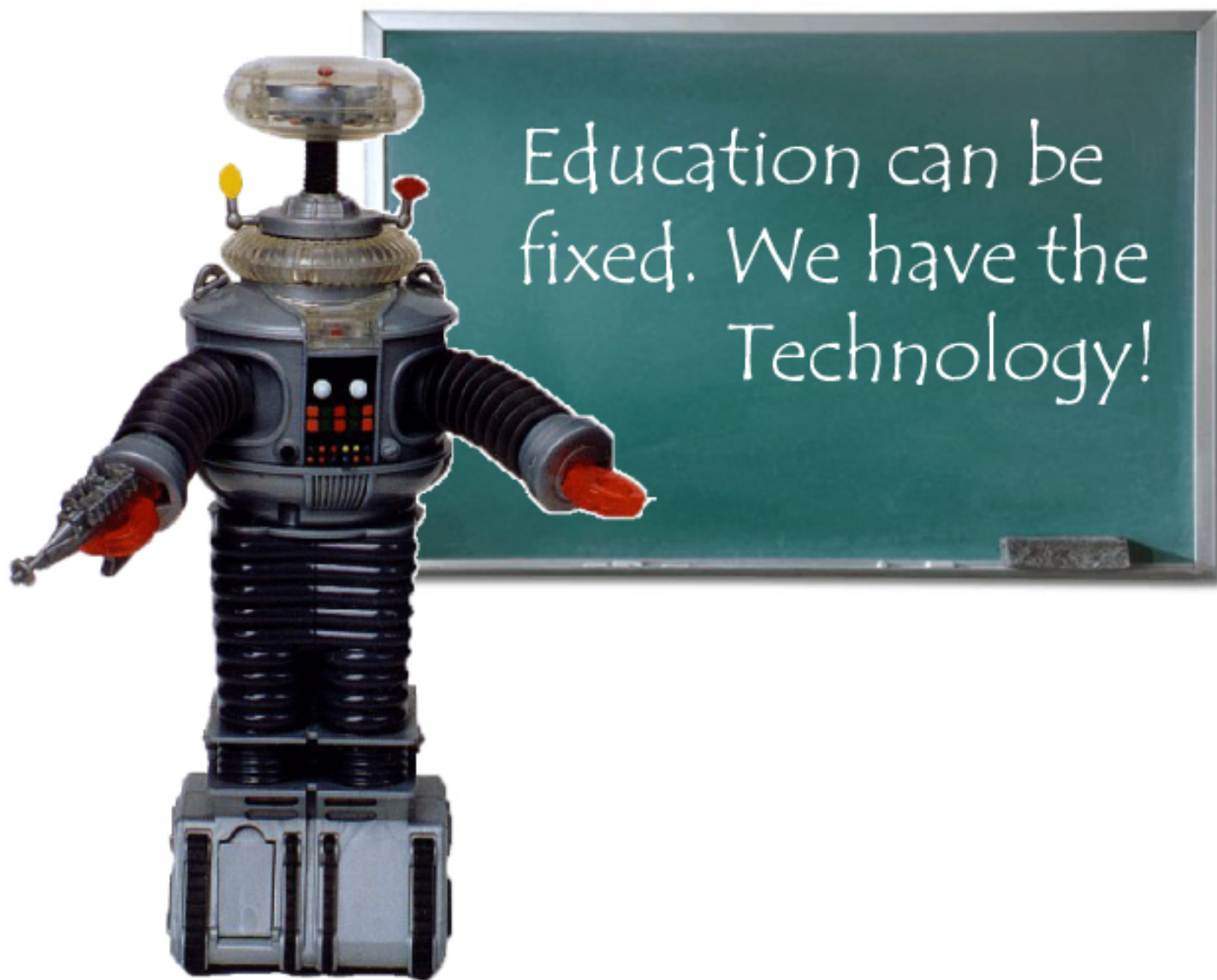




VS.

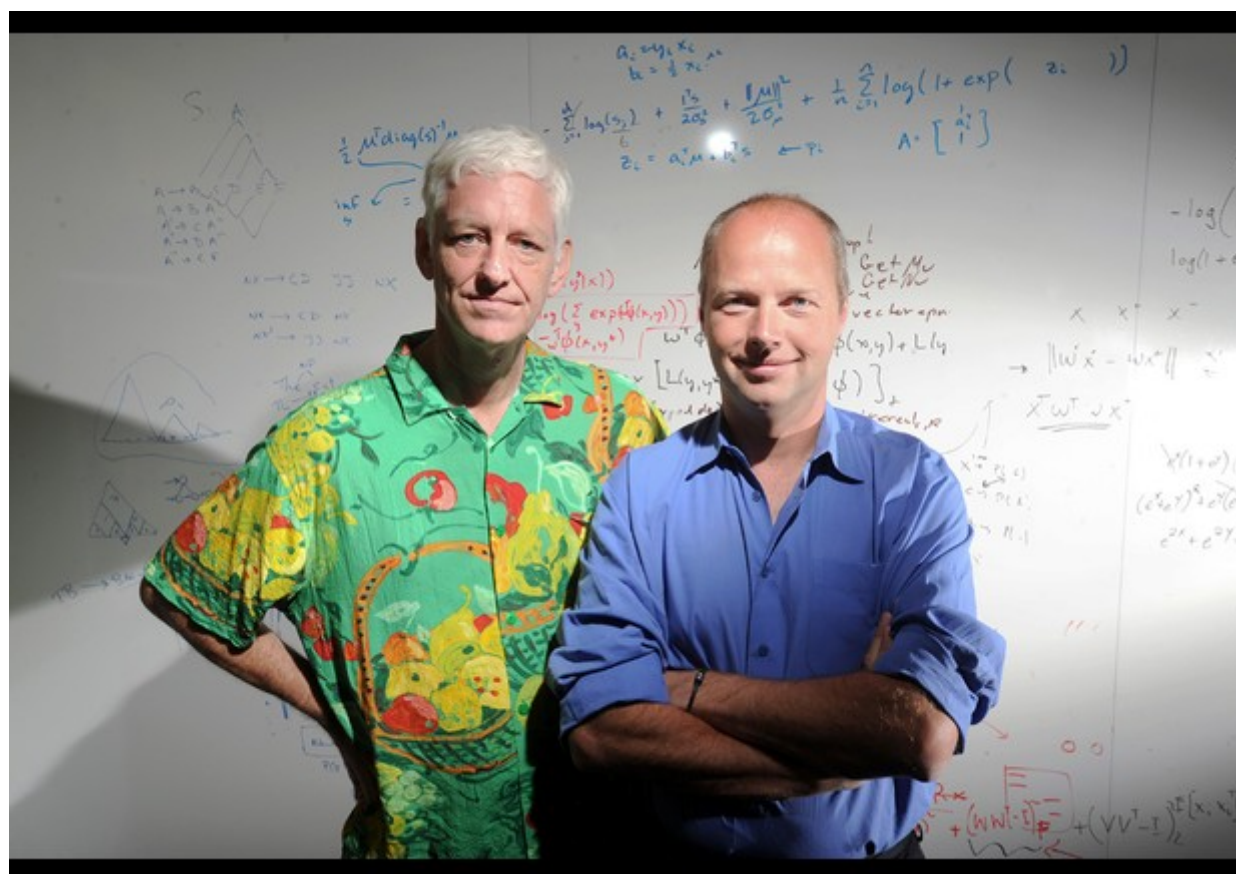
CLASS





RISE OF THE MOOCS





MOOCS



8 HOURS per week spent
on a MOOC while in session



33,000 STUDENTS enrolled per class

 = 100 STUDENTS



1 TEACHING ASSISTANT

- “...in 50 years there will be only ten universities left in the world”

ACM TECHNEWS

A Master's-Level Computer Science Degree, Delivered Via MOOCs

ZDNet

May 22, 2013

Comments

VIEW AS:



SHARE:



The Georgia Institute of Technology, College of Computing, plans to offer the first online Master of Science degree in computer science that can be earned via a massive open online course (MOOC) format. The degree will be delivered through the Udacity MOOC platform, and AT&T will provide financial support.

Students enrolled in the program will pay a fraction of the cost of traditional on-campus master's programs. Total tuition for the

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User Name

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» Forgot Password?

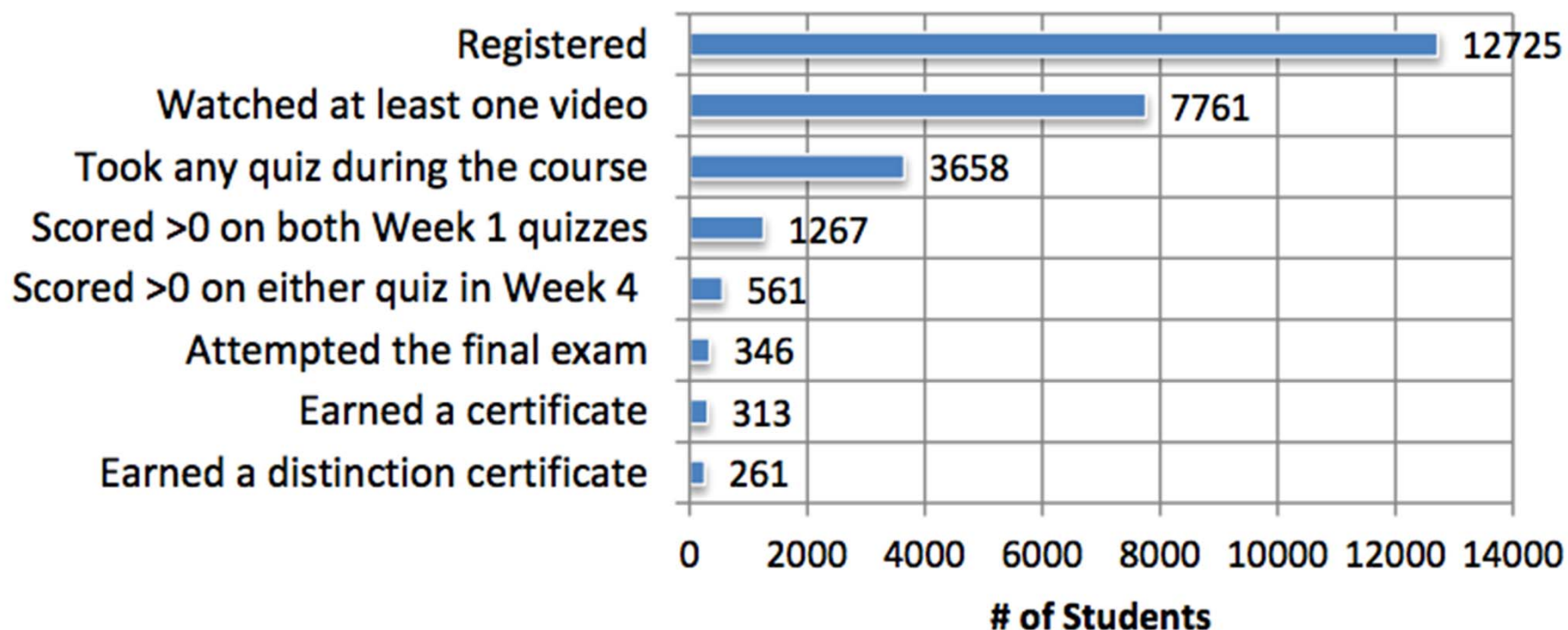
» Create an ACM Web Account

SIGN IN

MORE NEWS & OPINIONS

Improving Communication
During Disasters

Figure 3. Student persistence in *Bioelectricity*, Fall 2012



Coursera Partnership

- *The partnership with Coursera will give professors the option to experiment with and improve upon the “blended learning” model, which combines online video lectures and content with active, in-person classroom interactions.*

How do students learn?

Acquisition



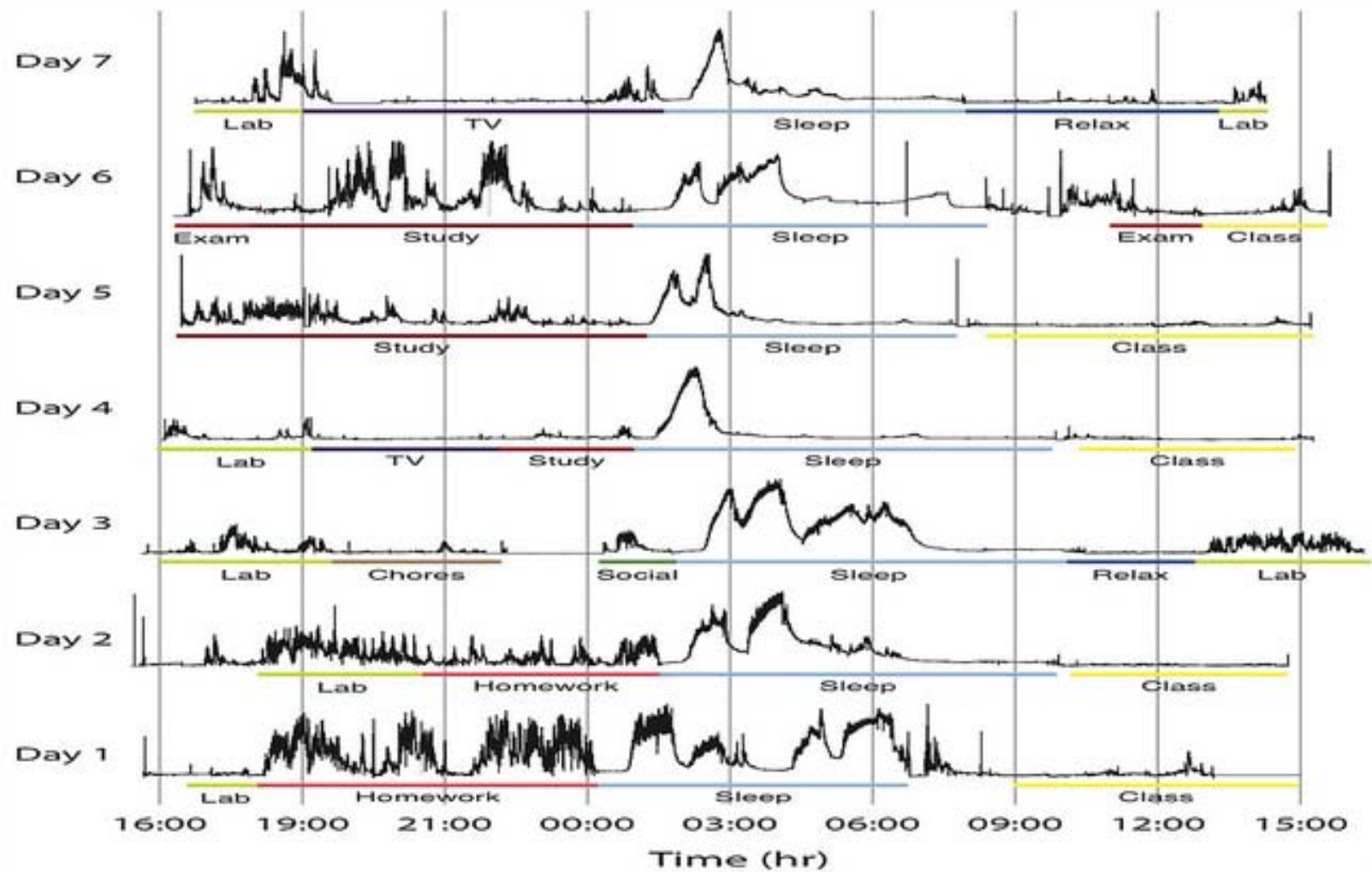
Lectures, readings,
videos

Assimilation



Solving problems, hands-
on projects, creative
works





Lecture Course

- Lecture
- Quizzes
- Exams

*Acquisition &
Demonstration*

Class



- Reading
- Problem sets
- Projects

Mostly Assimilation

Home





Inverted Classroom

The Inverted Classroom



CS20 at Harvard

- **Homework would be daily.** There would be a reading assignment for every class. But when they got to class, **they would talk to *each other* instead of listening to *me*.** In class, I would become a **coach** helping students practice rather than an oracle spouting truths. We would “flip the classroom,” as they say: students would prepare for class in their rooms, and would spend their classroom time doing what we usually call “homework”—solving problems.
- And they would **solve problems collaboratively**, sitting around tables in small groups. Students would learn to learn from each other, and the professor would stop acting as though his job was to train people to sit alone and think until they came up with answers. A principal objective of the course would be not just to teach the material but to persuade these budding computer scientists that they *could* learn it.

Inverted Classroom

- Lecture
- Quizzes
- Exams

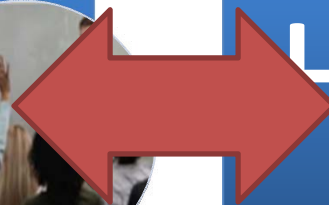
*Acquisition &
Demonstration*

Class

- Reading
- Problem sets
- Projects

Mostly Assimilation

Home



Pilot Course: CST 231

Homework

- Fewer projects
- Online workbooks

for loops

Just about any kind of repetition you could want to model can be done with the while loop that we learned last time. In C++ for loops are also handy for modeling repetition, they are particularly good at writing loops that involve a counter (or doing an action a known number of times). The syntax for a for loop is a little more involved and in the general case, it looks like this:

```
for(initial statement; loop condition; update statement)
{
    statement(s);
}
```

The rules for how a for loop works are:

1. The initial statement(s) will be executed once.
2. The loop condition is evaluated. If it is true, the loop body is executed.
3. The update statement is executed.
4. The loop condition is evaluated again. If it is true, the loop body is executed again. If it is false, the loop ends.

TO DO: How many times does the loop below print "Looping" ?

```
int main()
{
    int num=10, sum = 0;
    for(int i=1; i<=num; i+=3)
    {
        cout << "Looping!\n";
    }
}
```

Your answer

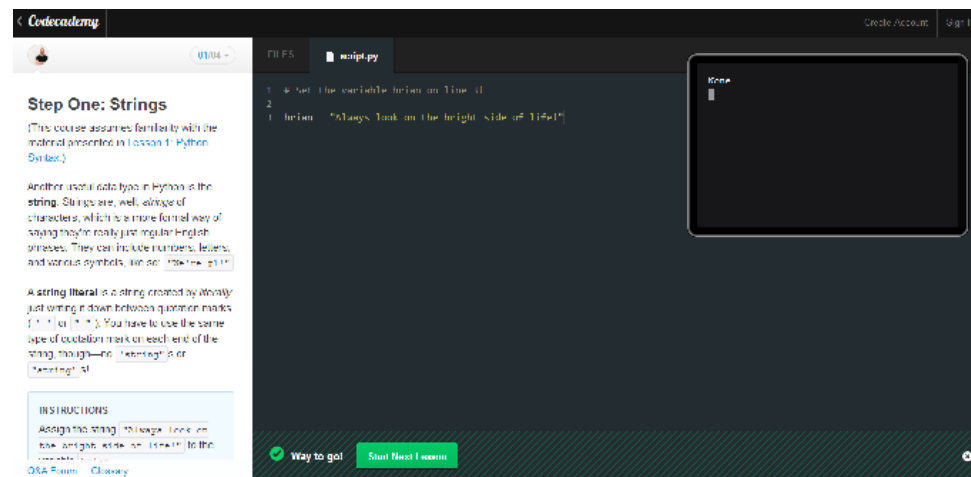
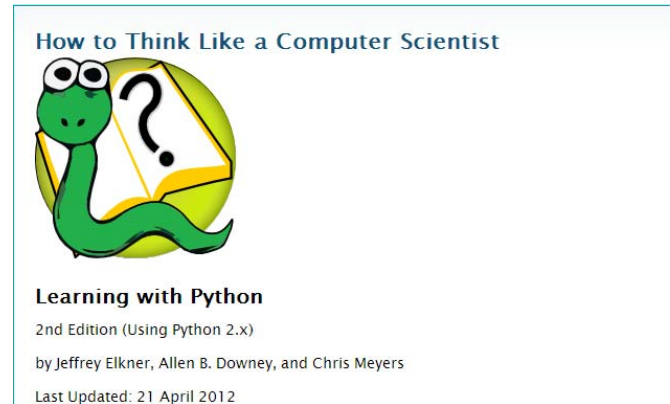
In-Class

- Quizzes
- Group problem solving
- Labs
 - Done with pair programming partners

num	sum	i
3	0	1
	0+1=1	2
	1+2=3	

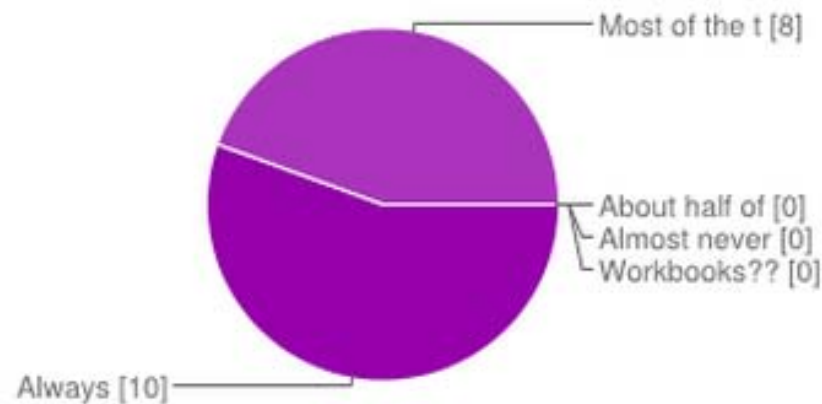
Pilot Course: CST 205

- Use existing resources when possible
- Free online books
- Codacademy
- Media computation



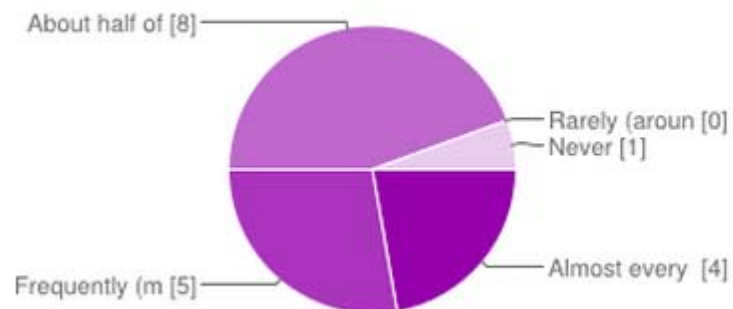
**Do they do the
work??**

How often did you complete the workbooks before coming to class?



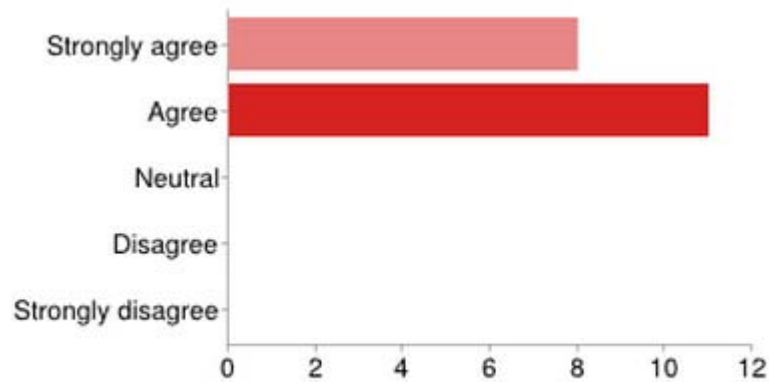
Always	10	56%
Most of the time	8	44%
About half of the time	0	0%
Almost never	0	0%
Workbooks??	0	0%

How often did you review a workbook after its due date to reinforce a concept or for clarification during lab?

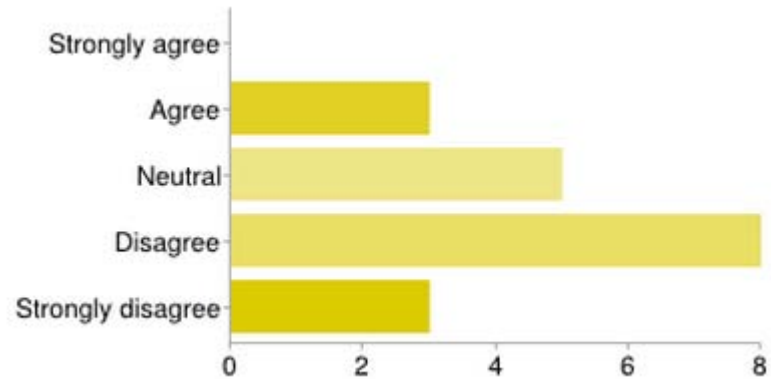


Almost every lab	4	22%
Frequently (more than 75% of labs)	5	28%
About half of the time	8	44%
Rarely (around 25% of labs)	0	0%
Never	1	6%

- I like the hands-on problem solving work in class



- I would prefer a lecture-based course



Peer Instruction

Peer Instruction

Pre-class preparatory work

Question posed to class (typically multiple choice, often using clickers for student response)

Students discuss answers in small groups

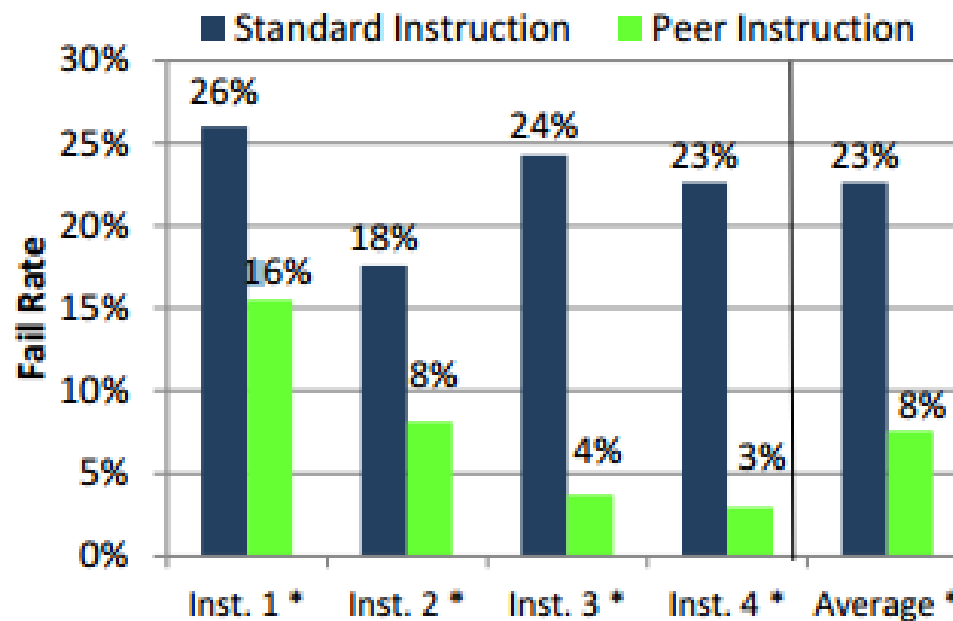
Question answered again (students may change their answer based on group discussion)

Class-wide discussion led by the instructor

Example Question

- Which of the following is best suited for a dictionary instead of a list?
 - A. The order in which people finish a race
 - B. The ingredients for a recipe
 - C. The names of world countries and their capital cities
 - D. 50 random integers

Peer Instruction



- Porter, L., Bailey-Lee, C., and Simon, B. (2013). *Halving Fail Rates Using Peer Instruction: A Study of Four Computer Science Courses*. SIGCSE 2013.

Existing Resources

PEER INSTRUCTION
FOR COMPUTER SCIENCE

About

Advice

All Courses

Latest Research



OPERATING SYSTEMS

Operating Systems Peer Instruction Materials

Published July 21, 2012 - No Comments

Topics Coverage Summary: This is an introductory course on the principles of operating systems. Topics include processes, scheduling, synchronization, memory management, virtual memory, file system I/O, protection, security, networking, and distributed systems. There is a significant sys ...

[read more](#)



CS1 IN
PYTHON

CS 2 IN
JAVA

OPERATING
SYSTEMS

CS1 IN
MATLAB

CS
PRINCIPLES
with Alice

COMPUTER
ARCHITECTURE

Other Innovations/Techniques

- Problem-based learning
- Pair programming
- Peer review

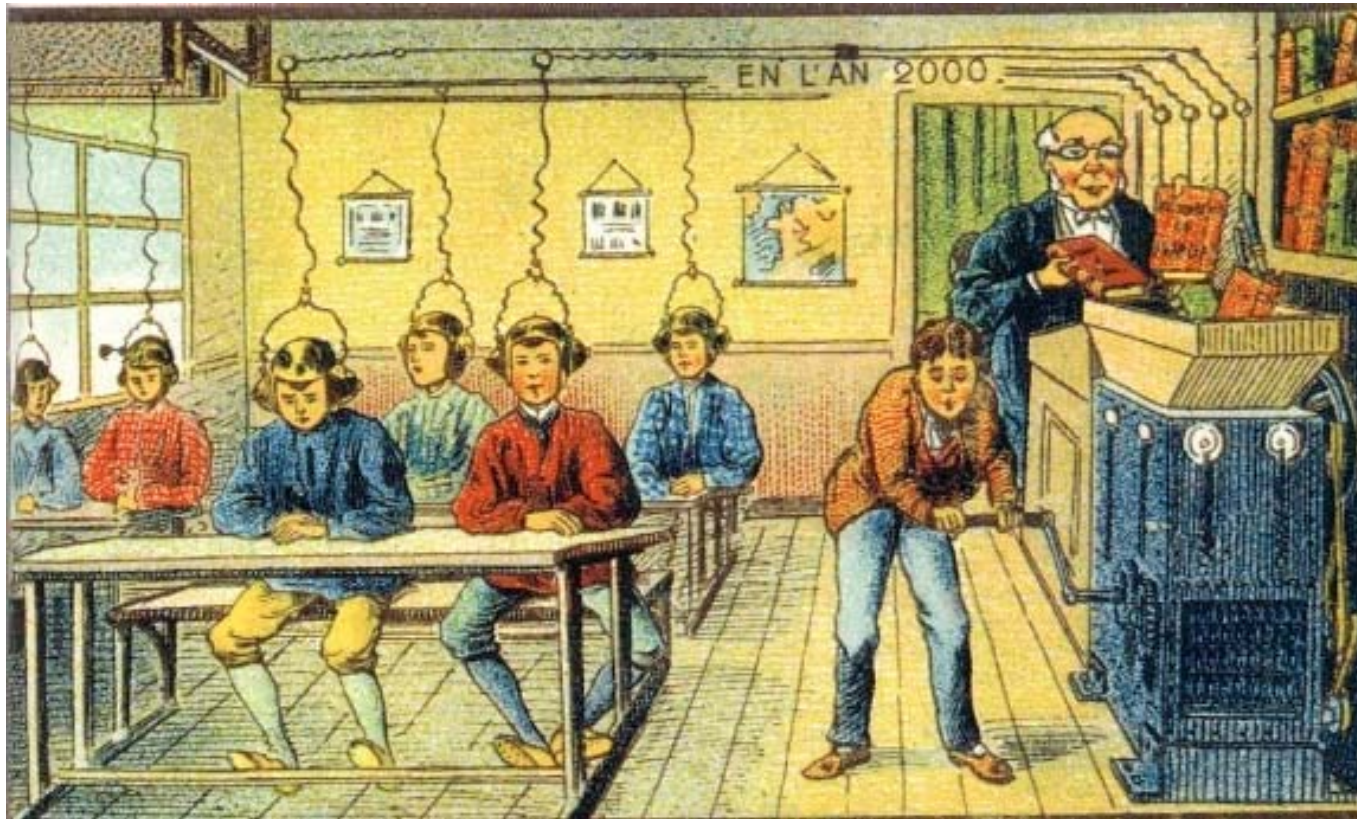




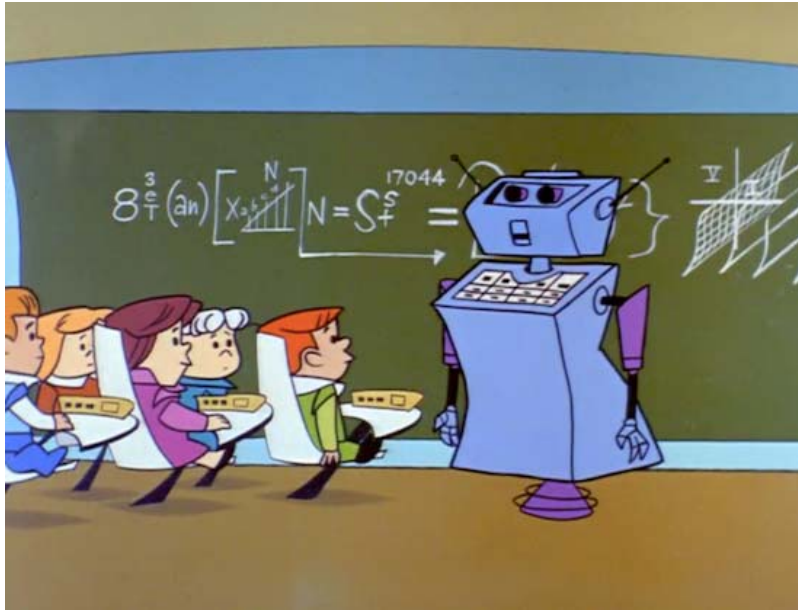
Some Commonalities of Successful Innovations

- Frequent, low-stakes, formative assessments
- Some materials provided for home-study
 - Students held responsible for materials
- Hands-on, in class problem solving
- COLLABORATION

Education != Content Delivery



What (I think) I've Learned



- Instructors still have a valuable role to play
- Encourage students to learn through **doing**
- If you assign homework, hold students accountable
- Use technology as a means not an end
- Borrow liberally from others

Questions/Discussion