

Panel:

NSF-Sponsored Innovative Approaches to Undergraduate Computer Science

Stephen Bloch (Adelphi University)

Amruth Kumar (Ramapo College)

Stanislav Kurkovsky (Central CT State University)

Clif Kussmaul (Muhlenberg College)

Matt Dickerson (Middlebury College), moderator

Project	Web site(s)	Intervention	Delivery	Supervision
Program by Design Stephen Bloch NSF awards 0010064 & 0618543	http://programbydesign.org http://picturingprograms.org http://www.ccs.neu.edu/home/matthias/HtDP2e/ http://racket-lang.org http://wescheme.org	curriculum with supporting IDE, libraries, & texts	in class; software and textbook are free downloads or web-based	normally active, but can be done other ways
Problets Amruth Kumar NSF award 0817187	http://www.problets.org	in- or after-class problem-solving exercises on programming concepts	applet in a browser	none - teacher not needed, although some adopters use it in active mode too
Mobile Game Development Stan Kurkovsky NSF award DUE-0941348	http://www.mgdcs.com/	in-class or take-home programming projects	PC	passive - teacher as facilitator to answer Qs
POGIL Clif Kussmaul NSF award TUES 1044679	http://pogil.org http://cspogil.org	in-class activity	paper or web	passive - teacher as facilitator to answer Qs

Project	Course(s)	Language(s)	Focus
Program by Design Stephen Bloch	Middle school, pre-AP CS in HS, CS0, CS1, CS2 in college	Usually Scheme-like teaching languages leading into Java; has also been done in Python, ML, Java, Scala, ...	problem-solving process, particularly test-driven development and use of data types to guide coding & testing
Problets Amruth Kumar	AP-CS, CS I, CS 2. also as refresher or to switch languages in other courses	C, C++, Java, C#	code tracing, debugging, expression evaluation, predicting program state
Mobile Game Development Stan Kurkovsky	AP-CS, CS1, CS2	Java	core OO programming; intro to advanced subjects such as AI, networks, security
POGIL Clif Kussmaul	CS1, CS2, SE, <i>etc.</i> CS Principles (HS) (used across STEM)	often concept-based and language-independent; CS1 in Java & Python	knowledge construction, process skills

	Teacher			Students		
Project	prep before class	during class	after class	#	during	after
Program by Design Stephen	select examples	model problem-solving process; answer questions	feedback to students: how well did they follow the process?	solo or small team	mostly programming	
Problets Amruth	sign up to get URL; specify which proplet to use when	none; not even in supervised mode	use report to select concepts to review in class	solo	solving problems on programming	
Mobile Game Development Stan	become familiar with the technical scaffolding provided by each project and with sample solution	explain objectives, demonstrate sample solution, help students with scaffolding	review completed programming projects	teams of 2	working on programming project	
POGIL Clif	make copies or post. (writing activities is time intensive)	facilitate teams, share conclusions	review team reports	teams of 2-4	working through activity	summary report (optional)

Program By Design

Stephen Bloch, Adelphi University

with Eli Barzilay, John Clements, Matthias Felleisen, Robby Findler, Kathi Fisler,
Matthew Flatt, Kathy Gray, Shriram Krishnamurthi, Viera Proulx, Emmanuel Schanzer, ...

Curricular ideas

- Start in simple, beginner-friendly language
 - need beginner-friendly IDE & compiler
- Teach fundamental, transferable principles & habits
- Test-driven development from the beginning
 - need beginner-friendly testing harness
- Graphics, animation, GUI, music as motivators
 - need beginner-friendly libraries
- Then revisit same ideas in “mainstream” language (next semester or next year)

Pedagogical ideas

- Concrete design recipe
 - Identify input & output data types
 - Write test cases (guided by data types)
 - Write function skeleton (guided by data types)
 - Fill in gaps (guided by test cases)
 - Run test cases
- Each step is explicit & worth partial credit
- Writing test cases is *much* easier for functional than imperative code, so start in functional paradigm
 - even for graphics & interaction
- Functional GUI programming teaches model/view

Technical ideas

- Start in language subset...
 - *enforced by compiler*
 - Several concentric languages matching stages of curriculum
- Read-eval-print loop to encourage experimentation
 - like DrJava, BlueJ CodePad, irb, python, ghci, *etc.*
- “Image” is a data type, just like “integer” or “string”
 - *even in the REPL*
 - Can enter an image as a literal, interactively
 - Can see images as expression values, interactively
- Demo: <http://screencast.com/t/12O3RGxFH>

Versions of the curriculum

- Bootstrap (middle school)
 - <http://bootstrapworld.org>
- *Picturing Programs* (high school pre-AP, college CS0)
 - <http://picturingprograms.org>
- *How to Design Programs 2ed* (college CS1)
 - <http://www.ccs.neu.edu/home/matthias/HtDP2e/>
 - or search “htdp2e”

Software support

- WeScheme (IDE in a browser, used with Bootstrap)
 - <http://wescheme.org>
- DrRacket (IDE, used with *PP* and *HtDP*)
 - <http://racket-lang.org>
- JavaLibWorld and JavaLibTester (support libraries for Java-based course)
 - search on GitHub

Who likes this approach?

- Grants from Exxon, DoEd, NSF, Google
- ACM SIGCSE “Outstanding Contribution to Computer Science Education” award (2011)
- ACM Karlstrom award (2009)

Who uses this approach?

Bootstrap:

Park Elementary School

Ballou High School

Edison Middle School

Yanbu International School

Crossroads School

Sedro-Woolley High School

Albuquerque Academy

124 more omitted

NYOS Charter School

Boston Latin Academy

United for Success Academy

Barnard Saturday Science Seminar

St. Andrew's-Sewanee School

Academy for Science and Design

International School Ho Chi Minh City

Who uses this approach?

Picturing Programs:

- University of Toronto
- University of California, Irvine
- Vassar College
- Adelphi University
- Georgia Regents University
- Indian Institute of Information Technology and Management-Kerala, Trivandrum, India
- St Francis Borgia HS
- Whitney Young HS
- The Fay School
- Lakehill Preparatory School
- Aberdeen HS
- Holy Name HS
- Owatonna HS
- Bancroft School
- Dighton-Rehoboth HS
- Augusta Preparatory Day School
- Nashoba Regional High School
- St Luke's School
- The Webb Schools
- oxfordcomputerscience.wikispaces.org (HS level)
- DuPont Manual HS (in Scala?)
- Evergreen Middle School
- at least one 4th-grade teacher (!)
- various others omitted

Who uses this approach?

How to Design Programs

- University of Chicago
- Northeastern University
- University of Delaware
- Westmont College
- Worcester Polytechnic Institute
- University of Notre Dame
- University of Waterloo
- Istanbul Bilgi University
- Seton Hall University
- Berry College
- Brown University
- Monmouth College
- University of Minnesota Morris
- Northwestern University
- Suffolk County Community College
- University of British Columbia (both traditional course and MOOC)
- Zefat Academic College
- UNAM
- Manhattanville College
- Rhode Island College
- University of Tübingen
- University of Freiburg
- University of Dallas
- South Carolina State University
- Pacific Union College
- Humboldt College
- University of Chile (in Python)
- Ochanomizu University (in OCaml)
- Carnegie-Mellon (in ML)
- various others omitted

Problets

Amruth Kumar,

amruth@computer.org

problets.org

Curricular Goals

- Learn programming concepts by solving problems
- Supplement classroom instruction
- Complement programming projects

What Problets do:

- Present problems
- Grade student's answer
- Provide instant feedback
- Record student performance
- Provide summary to the instructor

Types of problems

- Identify the output of a program
 - Debug a program
 - Resolve the state of program variables
 - Evaluate expressions
- ::
- Step-by-step
 - *Not* multiple-choice problems

Identifying the output

Selection - Practice

Edit View Options Format Help

Identify the output of the following code

```
1 // The Java program
2 public class Problem
3 {
4
5     public static void main( String args[] )
6     {
7         short depth = 111;
8         short amount;
9         if( depth <= 28 )
10            amount = 1;
11        else
12        {
13            if( depth <= 58 )
14                amount = 2;
15            else
16            {
17                if( depth <= 85 )
18                    amount = 3;
19                else
20                    amount = 4;
21            } // End of else-clause
22        } // End of else-clause
23        System.out.print( amount);
24    } // End of method main
25
26 } // End of class Problem
27
```

Specify the output produced by this code.
[Hide Explanation]

Study the code in the left panel.

```
7 short measure = 3;
8 System.out.println( measure);
9 short quantity = 7;
10 System.out.println( quantity);
11 System.out.println( quantity - measure);
```

If the code does not produce any output, click on the *No Output* button.

Enter outputs one at a time, in the correct order:

1st

2nd

Submit

Time Elapsed: 6:30 Remaining: 23:30

Debugging

Function - Practice

Edit View Options Format Help

Debug the following code

```
1 // The C# program
2 using System;
3
4 namespace MyCode
5 {
6     public class Problem
7     {
8
9         public static void visualize()
10        {
11            Console.WriteLine( 1 );
12        } // End of method visualize
13
14        static void Main( string [] args )
15        {
16            int height;
17            height = 6;
18            visualize(height);
19            Console.WriteLine( height );
20        } // End of method main
21
22    } // End of class Problem
23
24 } // End of namespace MyCode
```

Please identify the errors in the program.
[Hide Explanation]

- Study the code in the left panel.

```
7 int rate;
8 int size = 5;
9 Console.WriteLine( size );
10 Console.WriteLine( rate );
11 rate = 9;
12 Console.WriteLine( rate - size );
```

If the code does not have any bugs, click on the Code OK button at the bottom left.

Code OK

Enter errors one at a time (2 revisions allowed):

Next, select the object on line 18 to which the error applies

18 Select Cancel

Code OK Don't Know

Time Elapsed: 0:45 Remaining: 299:15

State of a variable

The screenshot shows a window titled "Array - Demonstration" with a menu bar (Edit, View, Options, Format, Help). The main text area contains instructions: "Specify the values of the variables in the following code by entering them in the panel on the right. Please pay attention to the line numbers when answering. Click on 'Submit' button when you are done. For help, click on [Show Explanation] in the right hand panel." Below the instructions is a C++ code snippet with line numbers 1 through 9. The code defines a function main() that declares an array series of 12 unsigned long integers. Lines 6, 7, and 8 assign values to series[2], series[5], and series[6] respectively.

```
// The C++ program // Line 1
// Line 2
void main() // Line 3
{ // Line 4
    unsigned long series[12]; // Line 5
    series[2] = 15; // Line 6
    series[5] = 13; // Line 7
    series[6] = 17; // Line 8
} // End of function main // Line 9
```

On the right side, there is a panel with a "Please solve the problem." message and a "[Show Explanation]" link. Below that is a "[Close Instructions]" button. At the bottom of the right panel, there is a quiz question: "After execution of line 5, the values of array series are:" and "What are the values of array series after execution of line 8?". Each question is followed by a list of 12 array indices from [0] to [11], each with a text input field containing the word "unassigned". A "Reset values" button is located to the right of the second list.

At the bottom of the window, there are three buttons: "No Changes", "Don't Know", and "Time Elapsed: 1:15". To the right of these buttons is a progress indicator and a "Remaining: 58:45" timer.

Expression Evaluation

Logical - Demonstration

Edit View Options Format Help

Evaluate the following expression step by step.
Click and drag the mouse to indicate each step.
Enter intermediate result when prompted.
If you need help entering your answer,
click on [Show Explanation] in the right hand panel.

9 < 4 && 4 != 7

false

false

false

You correctly identified only the first step in the solution.
You correctly calculated one intermediate result in the solution.
The operators in the expression are: < && !=
Their order of precedence and associativity is:
< Highest Precedence
!=
&& Lowest Precedence
Regardless of operator precedence, left-hand-side of && is always evaluated before right-hand-side

9 < 4 && 4 != 7

false

false

The left-hand-side of && operator is always evaluated before its right-hand-side.
9 < 4 returns false
Since the left side evaluates to false, the right side of && is **short circuited**, i.e., not evaluated.
false && 4 != 7 returns false

Next Problem

Time Elapsed: 1:15 Remaining: 3:45

Java Applet Window

Topics (17 modules)

- Expression evaluation
 - Arithmetic, Relational, Logical, Assignment, Bitwise
- Selection
 - if, if-else, switch, nested statements
- Loops
 - while, for, do-while, nested loops, infinite loops
- Functions - behavior, bugs, recursion
- Arrays, Access in Classes, C++ pointers

Topics and Problems

Topic	Sub-Topic	Used Since	No. Problems	Learning Objectives
Expressions	Arithmetic	Fall 2004	192	25
	Relational	Fall 2004	268	24
	Logical	Fall 2006	280	21
	Assignment	Fall 2008	255	19
	Bitwise	Fall 2010	303	28
Selection	If/if-else	Spring 2005	165	12
	switch	Spring 2010	147	12
Loops	while	Fall 2004	201	9
	for	Fall 2004	213	10
	do-while	Fall 2010	125	15
	Advanced	Spring 2010	139	13
Functions	Debugging	Fall 2009	117	9
	Tracing	Fall 2009	95	10
	Recursion	Spring 2013	68	10
Arrays	1-D	Fall 2010	172	14
Classes	Access	Spring 2013	128	18
Total			2868	249

Target

- Languages:
 - Java, C, C++, C#, some Visual Basic
- Audience:
 - CS I, CS II, AP-CS
 - Refresher for advanced courses/language change
- Institutions:
 - High school, 2-year, 4-year colleges

Pedagogy

- Learn by solving problems
 - Mastery learning
- Step-by-step explanation of correct solution
- Adaptive problem-sequence
- Randomized problem set
- Learning at one's pace on one's time
 - Any time, as often as necessary
- Extensively evaluated over 14 years

Visualization

The screenshot shows a software window titled "Pointer - Practice" with a menu bar (Edit, View, Options, Format, Help). The main area contains instructions and C++ code. The code is as follows:

```
// The C++ program // Line 1
void main() // Line 2
{ // Line 3
    unsigned long *aliasPointer; // Line 4
    unsigned long count = 5; // Line 5
    aliasPointer = &count; // Line 6
    { // Line 7
        unsigned long count = 2; // Line 8
        aliasPointer = &count; // Line 9
        cout << *aliasPointer; // Line 10
    } // End of nested block // Line 11
    cout << *aliasPointer; // Line 12
} // End of function main // Line 13
```

On the right, a memory visualization panel shows:

- Global:** An empty bar.
- Stack:**
 - void main 0:** A cyan-bordered box containing:
 - unsigned long count:** A value of 5.
 - unsigned long aliasPointer:** Contains the text "Address of: count". A red arrow points from this field to the inner stack frame.
 - unsigned long count:** A green-bordered box containing the value 2. A red arrow points from this field to the "aliasPointer" field in the frame above.
- Heap:** An empty bar.

At the bottom, there are navigation buttons (< Previous, Done, Next >) and a timer showing "Time Elapsed: 1:30" and "Remaining: 28:30".

Usage

- Closed-Lab exercises
- After-class assignments (24 x 7)
- Language refreshers
 - As many as necessary
 - When necessary
 - As often as necessary
- Continuous third-party use since **fall 2004**
 - 60+ schools in spring 2014

Adoption

- No software installation necessary - Web-based
- No supervision necessary - self-administering
- Report available on demand
 - By problems, learning objectives
- Free for educational use

Contact Information

Additional information at:

www.problets.org

If interested, please contact:

amruth@ramapo.edu

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Mobile Game Development

Stan Kurkovsky

Central Connecticut State University

<http://www.mgdcs.com/>

with Archana Chidanandan and Delvin Defoe

Overarching Goals

- Improve student engagement and motivation
- Decrease attrition in introductory CS courses
- Method: use a relevant learning context

Curricular Objectives

- Expose students to advanced topics
- Strengthen student mastery of the core concepts
- *CS is more than just coding!*
- Method: project-based learning modules

Learning Modules

- Context
 - A well-known game (arcade, board, etc.)
 - Casual games
- Learning objectives
 - Introduce an advanced topic (e.g. networking)
 - Reinforce a core topic (e.g. for loops)
- Game implementation
 - Working demo

Target

- Language
 - Java: J2ME, Android
- Audience
 - AP-CS, CS I, CS II
 - Also: advanced topical courses
- Institutions
 - High school, 2- and 4-year colleges

Pedagogy

- Context-based learning
- Relevance to everyday life
- Hands-on experiences
- Teamwork
- Instant gratification

Sample Modules

- Battleship - computer networking
- Connect Four - artificial intelligence
- Frogger - software engineering
- Space Bears - human-computer interaction
- Craps - security
- Text Twister - algorithms

Process Oriented Guided Inquiry Learning (POGIL)

Clif Kussmaul, Muhlenberg College

<http://cspogil.org>

<http://pogil.org>

POGIL - Curricular Goals

- Across CS (& other STEM) disciplines, we should help our students learn to:
 - analyze, design, synthesize ideas
 - read, write, & debug code & docs
 - communicate (oral & written)
 - work in teams, manage time
 - learn or create ideas on their own

POGIL - Pedagogy

- Research shows that learning is improved when people:
 - work in **teams** with other people
 - construct knowledge through a **learning cycle** (explore, invent, apply)
 - receive prompt constructive **feedback**
 - **reflect** on learning process & outcomes

Process Oriented Guided Inquiry Learning

- Students work in **teams** with assigned **roles**(e.g. manager, recorder, speaker)
- Teams work on classroom activities that present a **model** followed by **questions**.
- Instructor is a facilitator, not a lecturer.
- Activities are designed to guide students to:
 - construct understanding of key ideas
 - develop key process skills

POGIL Example: 1st Day of CS1

Hi-Lo: Guessing Game

- Two players – A and B.
- A picks a number 1-100.
- B guesses a number.
- A responds “too high”, “too low”, or “you win”.
- Continue to play until B wins (or gives up).

Questions

1. Play the game 3 times.
2. Identify 4-5 strategies B could use to play.
3. (Discuss with class.)
4. Rank by # of guesses.
5. Rank by difficulty.
6. Plot rankings & describe.

POGIL Example: 1st Day of CS1

Strategy	S	D	Max	Avg
Random	4	1	100	50
Count up by 1.	3	2	100	50
Count up by 10, down by 1.	2	3	20	10
Split range in $\frac{1}{2}$ each time.	1	4	7	6

Questions

1. Max # of guesses?
2. Avg # of guesses?
3. (Discuss with class.)
4. Repeat for 1-1000.
5. Repeat for any N.
6. Describe insights.
7. (Discuss with class.)

CS-POGIL

cspogil.org

- NSF TUES project (2011-2014)
to develop POGIL materials for CS
 - CS2, Data Structures, Software Engineering
 - sci comp, CS1 (Java, Python), theory, AI, ...
- Numerous CS collaborators, including:
 - Helen Hu, Lisa Olivieri, Matt Lang, Chris Mayfield, Heidi Ellis, Stoney Jackson, Tammy Pirmann
- \$\$\$ available to attend POGIL workshops

The POGIL Project

pogil.org

- Non-profit to support use of POGIL & related approaches
- Long history of NSF funding (15+ years)
- 3-day regional summer workshops
- Review POGIL activities, support classroom implementation

POGIL - Implementations

- Students: 10-200; HS, undergrad, grad
- Models: UML, Code, API doc
- Media
 - Paper copies for each team or student
 - Google Doc for each team
 - Presentation slides
- Team structure
 - Teams of 4, split for pair programming

DISCUSSION

- What might the approach *not* accomplish or do well?
- When would you *not* use it as opposed to when *would* you use it?
- How would your approach combine well with another of the approaches outlined here?