

# Integrating Drawing Tablet and Video Capturing/Sharing to Facilitate Student Learning



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## How Would You Help this Upset Student?



Student:  
I *did attend* classes  
but *failed to follow completely*.



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## Challenges of Undergraduate Teaching



- 1. complex computational thinking:** *limited prior exposure*
  - e.g., nested loops on 2D arrays [ paper ]
  - e.g., OOP: *aliasing*, polymorphism, dynamic binding [ talk ]
- 2. scheduled in-class lectures:** *limited comprehension*
  - Large class size restricts **pauses** and **interactions**.
  - Instructor's verbal remarks and written notes reflect their *insights into the taught subjects*, but . . .  
it's difficult to **copy** and **understand** them simultaneously.

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## Motivating Question



How can we make the  
in-depth *illustrations* in class *accessible* to students  
for their *self-paced study* outside the classroom?

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## Contribution: An Approach for Effective After-Class Learning



A technique for

- **In-class illustrations** of **complex ideas** on a **drawing tablet**.
  - **Pre-class** preparation of **starter artifacts** (e.g., code fragments)
  - **Frequent and heavyweight annotations**
- Allowing students to **review** taught contents outside class

Let's illustrate the technique using a short review lecture on OOP.

At the end of the lecture, ask me a question (**as a student**)!

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## Example Lecture: Console Tester



What are the **console outputs** produced by the following test?

```
1 public class PersonTester {
2     public static void main(String[] args) {
3         Person jim = new Person(72, 1.72);
4         Person jonathan = new Person(65, 1.81);
5         System.out.print("Jim's BMI: ");
6         System.out.printf("%.2f\n", jim.getBMI());
7         System.out.print("Jonathan's BMI: ");
8         System.out.printf("%.2f\n", jonathan.getBMI());
9         jim = jonathan;
10        jim.gainWeight(3);
11        System.out.println("==== After Jim gained 3 kgs =====");
12        System.out.print("Jim's BMI: ");
13        System.out.printf("%.2f\n", jim.getBMI());
14        System.out.print("Jonathan's BMI: ");
15        System.out.printf("%.2f\n", jonathan.getBMI());
16    }
17 }
```

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## Example Lecture: Class Model



Consider the following **model** of a person:

```
public class Person {
    /* Attributes */
    double weight; /* kilograms */
    double height; /* meters */
    /* Constructor */
    Person (double weight, double height) {
        this.weight = weight;
        this.height = height;
    }
    /* Accessor/Getter: Body Mass Index */
    double getBMI() {
        double bmi = this.weight / (this.height * this.height);
        return bmi;
    }
    /* Mutator/Setter: Change of Weight */
    void gainWeight(double amount) {
        this.weight = this.weight + amount;
    }
}
```

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## Example Lecture: Console Output



- Let's first verify this in Eclipse!

```
Jim's BMI: 24.34
Jonathan's BMI: 19.84
==== After Jim gained 3 kgs =====
Jim's BMI: 20.76
Jonathan's BMI: 20.76
```

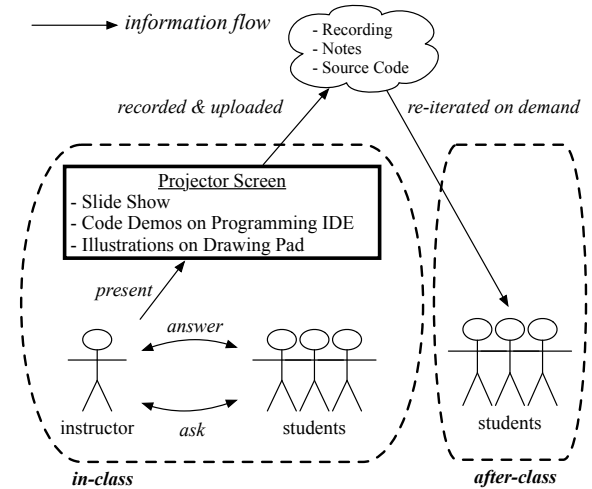
- After Jim gained weight:
  - Q: Why was Jim's BMI **decreased**?  
[ Didn't Jim **gain** weight? ]
  - Q: Why was **Jonathan's** BMI increased?  
[ Wasn't it **Jim** who gained weight? ]
- Let's illustrate how this happened!

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## Example Lecture: Q & A

Questions about the OOP lecture?

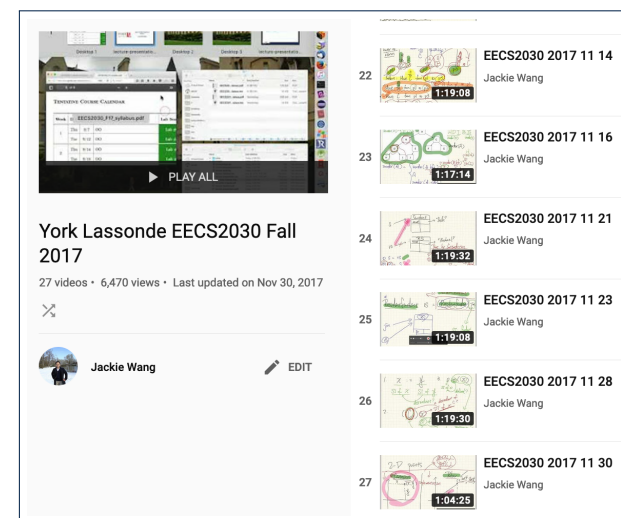
## Contribution: An Approach for Effective After-Class Learning



## A Pattern for Teaching Complex Ideas

- I just demonstrated a **teaching pattern**, choreographing:
  - Slide Show**: **Specify** Problem.
  - Programming IDE**: **Illustrate** Solution.
  - Drawing Tablet**: **Annotate** on starter pages to **gradually** build towards the solutions or conclusions. e.g., **starter** page vs. **annotated** page in the example lecture
  - Drawing Tablet**: **Answer** students' questions.
- More examples:
  - Paper: teaching computations on 2-dimensional arrays
  - My lectures page: <https://www.eecs.yorku.ca/~jackie/teaching/lectures/index.html>

## Study Resources for Students (1)



York Lassonde EECS2030 Fall 2017

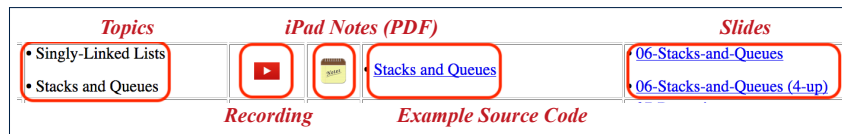
27 videos • 6,470 views • Last updated on Nov 30, 2017

Jackie Wang

EDIT

Video ID	Thumbnail	Duration
EECS2030 2017 11 14	[Thumbnail]	1:19:08
EECS2030 2017 11 16	[Thumbnail]	1:17:14
EECS2030 2017 11 21	[Thumbnail]	1:19:32
EECS2030 2017 11 23	[Thumbnail]	1:19:08
EECS2030 2017 11 28	[Thumbnail]	1:19:30
EECS2030 2017 11 30	[Thumbnail]	1:04:25

## Study Resources for Students (2)



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## Teaching Context

- Proposed approach adopted in **undergraduate teaching** :
- 7 iterations of four courses [ 1st-, 2nd-, 3rd-year ]
  - Taught **1,295 students**
  - **Procedural Programming**
    - variables, assignments [ **data flow** ]
    - if-statements, loops [ **control flow** ]
    - arrays, linked lists, trees [ **data structure** ]
  - **Object-Oriented Programming**
    - classes, attributes, methods, objects, aliasing [ **basic OOP** ]
    - inheritance, polymorphism, dynamic binding [ **advanced OOP** ]
  - **Software Design**
    - design by contract, program correctness [ **specification** ]
    - design patterns [ **architecture** ]
- Nonetheless, the proposed approach is **sufficiently general** for teaching any **complex idea**.

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## Reflections

- Instructor's Efforts
  - **Starter Pages**: What concepts/examples should be illustrated?
- Drawing Tablet vs. **Blackboard/Whiteboard**
  - **Time Effectiveness**: Pre-set starter pages save time on copying.
  - **Reusability**: Starter pages may be elaborated and reused.
- Drawing Tablet vs. **Slide Animations**
  - **Flexibility**: **Dynamic** control of the pace and level of details w.r.t. the **comprehension level**.
  - e.g., **starter** page vs. **annotated** page in the example lecture
- Review of Lectures
  - **Repetition**: Even effective in-class illustrations take repetitions to achieve **full comprehension**.

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## Beyond this talk. . .

- Read my paper!
  - Adopting the Approach
  - Evaluation: Students' Perception
  - Evaluation: Improvement on Students' Performance
  - Comparison with Related Works
- Similar approach adopted for creating **tutorial materials**:  
**Chen-Wei Wang. Integrating Drawing Tablet and Video Capturing/Sharing to Create Tutorial Materials**. In *14th International Conference on Computer Science and Education (ICCSE)*. IEEE, 2019.

## Questions?

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## Teaching Challenge: Big Classes



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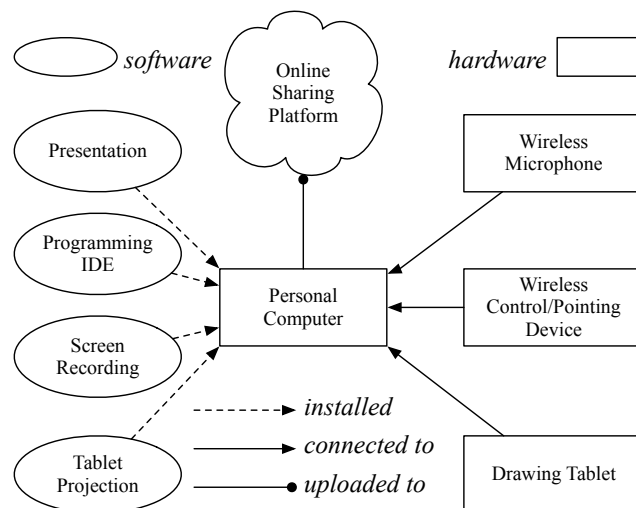
## Evaluation: Student Perception (1)

Students answered anonymously on a 7-point scale:

1. The course helped me grow intellectually.
2. The course learning outcomes were clearly stated and achieved in the course.
3. The instructor conveyed the subject matter in a clear and well-organized manner.
4. The instructor helped me understand the importance and significance of the course content.
5. Overall, the instructor was an effective teacher in this course.

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## Adopting the Approach



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## Evaluation: Student Perception (2)

COURSE	CS1	CS2	CS3
RESPONSE	58.09% (219/377)	58.42% (59/101)	85.73% (70/82)

		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5
CS1	agree	82.33	90.6	not available		
	neutral	9.02	4.51	not available		
	disagree	7.15	4.14	not available		
CS2	agree	91.53	98.3	100	98.3	96.61
	neutral	6.78	0	0	0	1.69
	disagree	1.69	1.69	0	1.69	1.69
CS3	agree	80	80	94.28	98.3	90
	neutral	1.43	11.43	2.86	0	2.86
	disagree	18.57	8.58	2.86	10.0	7.25

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## Evaluation: Improvement on Performance (1)



Student Performance Measure in Various *Complex Ideas*:

1. Subcontracting (Contracts in Descendant Classes)
2. The Visitor Design Pattern
3. Genericity
4. Formal Verification (Proving Loop Correctness and Termination)
5. OOP (Inferring Classes/Attributes/Methods from a Tester)

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## Evaluation: Improvement on Performance (2)



COURSE	CS3 (SU15)	CS3 (F17)
PROPOSED TECHNIQUE ADOPTED?	No	Yes
CLASS SIZE	49	80

TOPIC	STUDENT AVERAGE SCORES	
Subcontracting	51.63%	54.81%
Visitor Pattern	51.33%	58.33%
Genericity	63.27%	67.00%
Formal Verification of Software	63.62%	63.17%

COURSE	CS1 (SP17)	CS1 (W18)
PROPOSED TECHNIQUE ADOPTED?	No	Yes
CLASS SIZE	38	190

TOPIC	STUDENT AVERAGE SCORES	
Object-Oriented Programming	42.97%	56.4%

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