Effects of Tutorials on End-User Programmer Feature Usage and Engagement in TouchDevelop** (temporary title)

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Abstract—As programming becomes an increasingly valuable skillset in the modern world, there are many methods available to learn how to program. One method gaining popularity with more complex web apps is that of the interactive tutorial. We examine users published scripts on the TouchDevelop platform and compare interactive tutorials to traditional, copy-and-paste tutorial methods in terms of user outcomes. To accomplish this, we build a tool to facilitate large-scale data capture and analysis of TouchDevelop users and scripts. This tool is also capable of facilitating a much broader scope of research questions concerning the TouchDevelop population.

I. INTRODUCTION

Programming has, over the last 60 years, become an increasingly popular discipline, both as a primary profession and as a hobby or additional job skill. Traditionally most self-taught programmers learn from a book or a website that intersperses writing with code snippets that can be copied and pasted into a source code editor. However, in recent years the advent of rich web apps that are able to respond to the user dynamically have begun to change how programming is taught. The website Codecademy [4], for example, presents all its tutorials via a web app that also functions as an IDE, complete with progress indicators, hints, and tests to make sure the users code is correct. The site Code School [5] advertises by saying Enjoy an education in the comfort of your browser. Another new source of interactive programming tutorials is TouchDevelop [9]. This platform is intended to teach and enable end-user programmers on touch-based devices such as smartphones or tablets to create their own scripts. As both a new programming paradigm and a new programming language, it necessarily involves a large amount of teaching users new to programming, TouchDevelop, or both.

- What effect do tutorials have on end-user programmer feature usage?
- What effect do tutorials have on end-user programmer engagement?

II. BACKGROUND

A. TouchDevelop

TouchDevelop is an experimental programming platform for end-user programming on touch-screen devices. It is also designed a research tool, meaning that published projects are automatically open sourced, and a wealth of data on users and published scripts is made public (see [3]) on a growing userbase. However, while the JSON-based APIs are very useful for looking at specific scripts or examining scripts one at a time, large-scale relational-database style queries are unavailable in the TouchDevelop API.

As a result, studies of the TouchDevelop population such as Athreya et al. [1] have had to rely on a random sample of scripts, classified by hand. First and most importantly, this greatly limits the size of the sample. Secondly, it introduces personal bias and error into the process - Athreya et al.s study [1] describes the process of negotiation when researchers inevitably disagreed on classification of scripts.

One particular case of this was the category of No Meaningful Functionality scripts in [Balajis paper]. This made up a significant portion of the TouchDevelop script base, and included tutorials, among other published scripts that would not be useful to anyone besides the author. However, due undoubtedly to a desire to not waste time, this category of scripts was not detailed further.

Li et al. [2] studied the behavior of users in TouchDevelop. They found that 68.3% of TouchDevelop users published one or two scripts and then never returned or produced more content. This begs the question: why? This is an especially important question, as TouchDevelop is a novel approach to programming and is intended for end user programmers, many of whom may have had no previous experience programming at all, and thus do not even know basic concepts such as variables and functions.

B. Tutorials and Community Engagement

**Programming languages are difficult to learn, and many resources have been devoted to increasing retention and interest in end-user programming languages. A new programming language is difficult to learn, especially for an end-user developer. These end-user developers often need to learn on their own, without the support of peers.

Analysis of end-user developer repositories [1], [2], [3], [4] has shown that reuse between scripts is very low. In addition, user retention is also very low. In what ways can we improve user retention?

However, little research has been done specifically investigating what effect making training material, such as tutorials,

Description	Number
Published scripts	40464
Authors	18153
Features (as labelled by TouchDevelop)	11789
Tutorials**what is this exactly? check	472

TABLE I. SUMMARY OF DATASET

available to end-user programmers has on their engagement and adoption of the platform.

**Need argument here that we should understand effects of tutorials on user engagement Open-source projects have their own ways of maintaining documentation [5] (cite other papers about the use of documentation for learning APIs, libraries, and programming). However, Carroll and Rosson [6] identified that tutorials were also not appropriate for "active users", who were more concerned about completing tasks than learning.

The TouchDevelop environment had interactive tutorials and non-interactive tutorials and they were different in a few ways The TouchDevelop

There are two types of TouchDevelop tutorials available: interactive and non-interactive. Interactive tutorials engage the user into tutorial completion more actively than non-interactive tutorials by providing frequent direct suggestions on what user is supposed to do next. On the other hand, non-interactive tutorials provide tutorial instructions and source code snippets without guiding the user directly.

III. METHOD

To conduct our study, we used the public TouchDevelop API to extract 35000 scripts which we stored in a MySQL database.

A. Analysis

We used SQL queries and statistical methods to examine our data. We identified that tutorials were tagged with the #doc hashtag and that there are a total of XX tutorials.

When appropriate, we removed some usernames from our analysis. We contacted the TouchDevelop team and learned further that certain author names, including "TouchDevelop Samples" and "TouchDevelop Documentation", were operated by Microsoft employees; in our author data analysis we remove these from the analysis. **Be really specific when we actually do this. we might have to rewrite this statement

IV. RESULTS

We analyzed this amount of data and found these summary statistics. We analyzed **40464 scripts composed by 18028 authors. Of this data, **num scripts were identified as created as a result of following a tutorial.

(**Identify probably three groups of authors: those who wrote 0 tutorials, those who wrote 1, and those who wrote more than 1. Compare them.) **Plot the distribution of authors who wrote [0, 1, 1+] tutorials

**Plot the

**Illustrate the tutorials and their completion/successors, similar to the existing paper

**Review the data for Interactive vs. Non-Interactive tutorials.

1) What effect do tutorials have on end-user programmer on their engagement with the TouchDevelop platform?: We compared the average usage statistics of authors who completed zero, one, and more than one tutorial in TouchDevelop.

2) What effect do tutorials have on end-user programmer feature usage?:

V. CONCLUSION

The conclusion goes here.

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