

# HUDK 4050: CORE METHODS IN EDM

# Today

- Data Wrangling Part II
- Ethics stuff we didn't get to last week

# Events

Title	Date - Time	Location
<u>Careers in Data Science in Ed</u>	09/25 - 3:00pm	Everett Lounge
<u>AWS: A Simplified Approach to Data Driven Research</u>	09/30 - 9:00am	Webinar
<u>Columbia Curricular Innovation Fellows Info Session</u>	10/01 - 12:00 10/03 - 4:00	Butler 203 Butler 523
Formal & Informal LA (lunch)	10/4 - 11:00am	GDH 449
<u>Cornell Tech: Day of Data</u>	10/15	Cornell Tech



# News

**Who Should Truly Have the Power in K-12 Edtech Adoption?**

**NewSchools Venture Fund and Gallup Release Survey Findings About Ed Tech Usage in U.S. PreK-12 Schools**

**newschools**  
venture fund



**Grant to Fund More Research into Ed Tech Best Practices**

 **PROPUBLICA**

**Millions of Americans' Medical Images and Data Are Available on the Internet. Anyone Can Take a Peek.**

# Class Activity 1

- Answers are posted in Github as an Rmd file

# Data Wrangling II

- Matrices

# Matrix vs. Data Frame

## Matrix

- Uses less memory
- Operations are faster
- Requires same data type (character or numeric)
- Useful for matrix algebra

## Data Frame

- Convenient
- Intuitive
- Can have different data types in one format
- Useful for referring to columns individually

# Create Matrix

- `matrix( )`
- `as.matrix( )`



Other Useful Operations

# Transpose Function

- `t()`
- Transposes a matrix or data frame
- rows  $\longrightarrow$  columns, columns  $\longrightarrow$  rows
- Output = matrix

# Diagonal Function

- `diag()`
- Replace or extract the diagonal of a matrix

# Matrix Multiplication

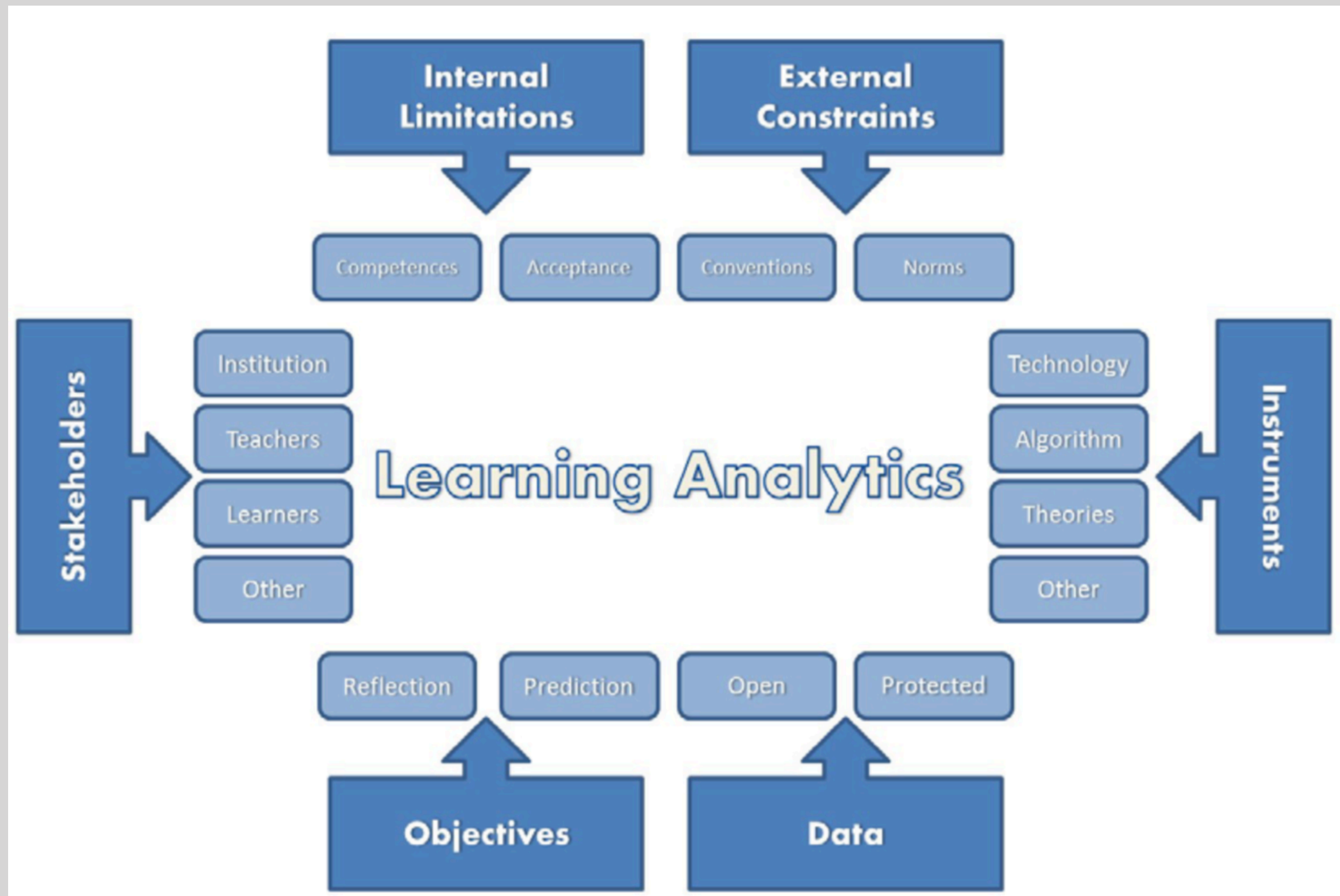
- $\% * \%$
- Two matrices must be the same size
- Multiplies the rows of the first matrix by the columns of the second
- Multiplies two matrices together
- Will become useful when we get to Social Network analysis

# Activity

- Create a data frame called **A** of three variables, each having three values
- Convert the data frame to a matrix called **B**
- Create a matrix called **C** that is the transposition of **A**
- Create a matrix called **D** that is the multiplication of **C** and **B**
- Replace the diagonal values in **D** with missing values

# Translating Learning Into Numbers

Greller & Draschler (2012)



# Exercise 2

- Consider the fake data you generated and the diagram on page 44 of Greller & Draschler
- Work your way through each of the boxes
- Which would pose problems for you to actually acquire the data you want?
- Write a note summarizing the article in Zotero, include thoughts based on your answers to the above

# Code of Ethics

- There have been several Learning Analytics Codes of Ethics drawn up for institutions:
  - Open University
  - JISC
  - American Library Association
  - Data for Good



<b>D</b>	<b>DETERMINATION</b> – Why you want to apply Learning Analytics? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ What is the added value (Organisational and data subjects)?</li> <li>▶ What are the rights of the data subjects (e.g., EU Directive 95/46/EC)</li> </ul>
<b>E</b>	<b>EXPLAIN</b> – Be open about your intentions and objectives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ What data will be collected for which purpose?</li> <li>▶ How long will this data be stored?</li> <li>▶ Who has access to the data?</li> </ul>
<b>L</b>	<b>LEGITIMATE</b> – Why you are allowed to have the data? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Which data sources you have already (aren't they enough)?</li> <li>▶ Why are you allowed to collect additional data?</li> </ul>
<b>I</b>	<b>INVOLVE</b> – Involve all stakeholders and the data subjects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Be open about privacy concerns (of data subjects)</li> <li>▶ Provide access to the personal data collected (about the data subjects)</li> <li>▶ Training and qualification of staff</li> </ul>
<b>C</b>	<b>CONSENT</b> – Make a contract with the data subjects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Ask for a consent from the data subjects before the data collection</li> <li>▶ Define clear and understandable consent questions (Yes / No options)</li> <li>▶ Offer the possibility to opt-out of the data collection without consequences</li> </ul>
<b>A</b>	<b>ANONYMISE</b> – Make the individual not retrievable <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Anonymise the data as far as possible</li> <li>▶ Aggregate data to generate abstract metadata models (Those do not fall under EU Directive 95/46/EC)</li> </ul>
<b>T</b>	<b>TECHNICAL</b> – Procedures to guarantee privacy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Monitor regularly who has access to the data</li> <li>▶ If the analytics change, update the privacy regulations (new consent needed)</li> <li>▶ Make sure the data storage fulfills international security standards</li> </ul>
<b>E</b>	<b>EXTERNAL</b> – If you work with external providers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Make sure they also fulfil the national and organisational rules</li> <li>▶ Sign a contract that clearly states responsibilities for data security</li> <li>▶ Data should only be used for the intended services and no other purposes</li> </ul>

# Code of Ethics

[bit.ly/HUDK4050COE](http://bit.ly/HUDK4050COE)

# Exercise 3

- Read over the code
- Does it seem reasonable?
- Is there anything missing?
- Do you believe it is useful?

# Anonymous Code of Ethics Survey

<http://bit.ly/2w3GR51>