

# Learner Personas for Domain-Specific Data Science Educational Materials

NYR Conference 2021

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Anne Brown, PhD

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# Committee Chair: Anne Brown, PhD



- Assistant Professor
- Biochemistry and Data Science
- Molecular Modeling & Drug Design
- Applied Data Science & Education
- [Bevan Brown Lab](#) + [DataBridge](#)

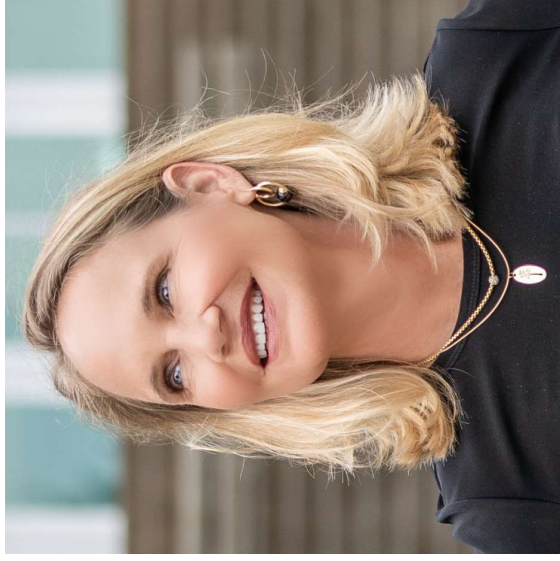
# Rest of the Committee

**Dave Higdon**



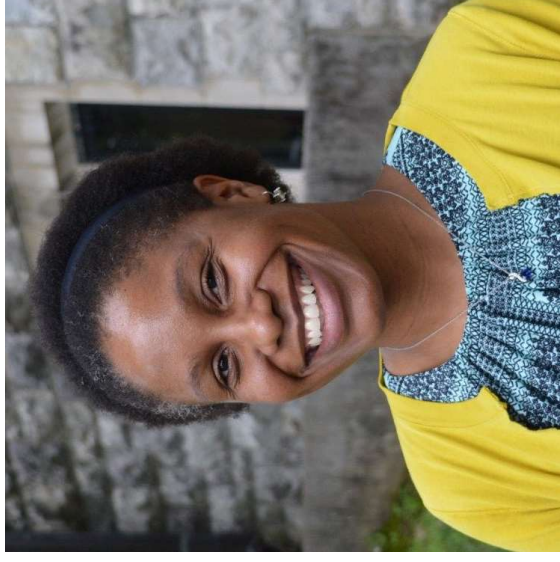
Statistics  
Department Head

**Alex Hanlon**



Statistics  
CBHDS  
iTHRIV BERD

**Nikki Lewis**



Honors College  
Computational Research Grant

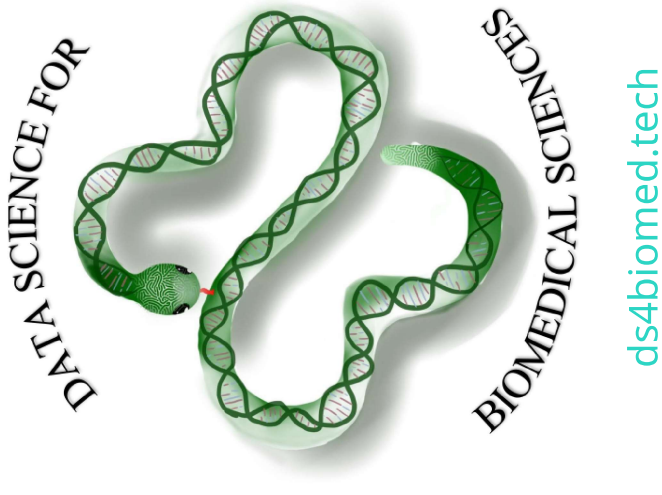
# Hello!



- PhD **Candidate**: Virginia Tech (Winter 2021)
  - Data Science education & pedagogy
  - Medical, Biomedical, Health Sciences
- Inten at RStudio, 2019
  - **gradethis**
  - Code grader for **learnr** documents
- The Carpentries
  - Instructor, 2014
  - Trainer, 2020
  - Community Maintainer Lead, 2020
- Workshop Instructor
- **R + Python!**



# Educational Materials



# Current Data Science Education

Dedicated Course Titles in 2014 and 2015

Institution	Program	Inference	Modeling	Programming	Data Products	Data Cleaning	Reproducible Science	Exploratory Analysis
Stanford	MS Statistics	Introduction to Statistical Inference	Regression Models and Analysis of Variance	Programming Methodology	NA	NA	NA	NA
CMU	MS Statistical Practice	Advanced Methods for Data Analysis	Applied Linear Models	Statistical Computing	Statistical Practice	NA	NA	NA
NYU	MS Applied Statistics	Applied Statistical Modeling and Inference	Applied Statistical Modeling and Inference	Statistical Computing	NA	NA	NA	NA
Columbia	MA Statistics	Multivariate Statistical Inference	Regression and Multi-Level Models	Statistical Computing and Data Science	NA	NA	NA	Topics in Modern Statistics: Statistical Graphics
Harvard	AM Statistics	Statistical Inference	Linear and Generalized Linear Models	Statistical Computing	NA	NA	NA	NA
Illinois	MS Statistics	Statistical Analysis	Applied Regression and Design	Statistical Computing	NA	NA	NA	NA
Georgia Tech	MS Statistics I	Math Statistics I	Regression Analysis	Computational Statistics	NA	NA	NA	NA
Indiana	MS Applied Statistics	Introduction to Statistical Theory	Applied Linear Models	Statistical Computing	NA	NA	Managing Statistical Research	Exploratory Data Analysis
Johns Hopkins	Data Science Specialization	Statistical Inference	Linear Models	R Programming	Developing Data Products	Getting and Cleaning Data	Reproducible Research	Exploratory Data Analysis
UBC	Master of Data Science	Statistical Inference and Computation I	Regression I	Programming for Data Science	Capstone Project	Data Wrangling	Data Science Workflows	Data Visualization I

- Data Science education is a **commodity**
- Content is **not** an issue
- **Domain experts** can help learners improve **data literacy**

# Why Domain Specificity?

- **Democratization** of data science education enables **more domain specific learning materials**
- You learn better when things are more relevant
- Internal factors for motivation
- Create feedback loops for learning
- Self-directed learners

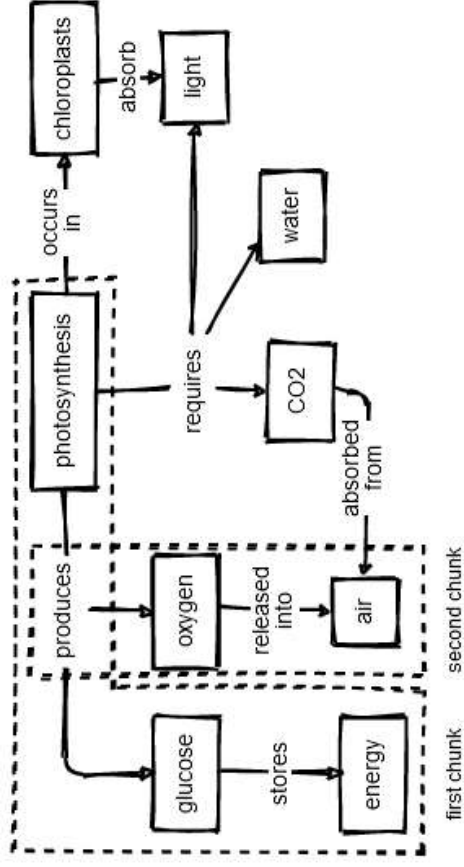
- Koch, C., and Wilson, G. (2016). Software carpentry: Instructor Training. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.577571>
- Kross, S., Peng, R. D., Caffo, B. S., Gooding, I., and Leek, J. T. (2020). The Democratization of Data Science Education. The American Statistician, 74(1), 1–7. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00031305.2019.1668849>
- Wilson, G. (2019). Teaching tech together: How to make your lessons work and build a teaching community around them. CRC Press.



# Identifying Our Learners

# What Do Our Learners Know?

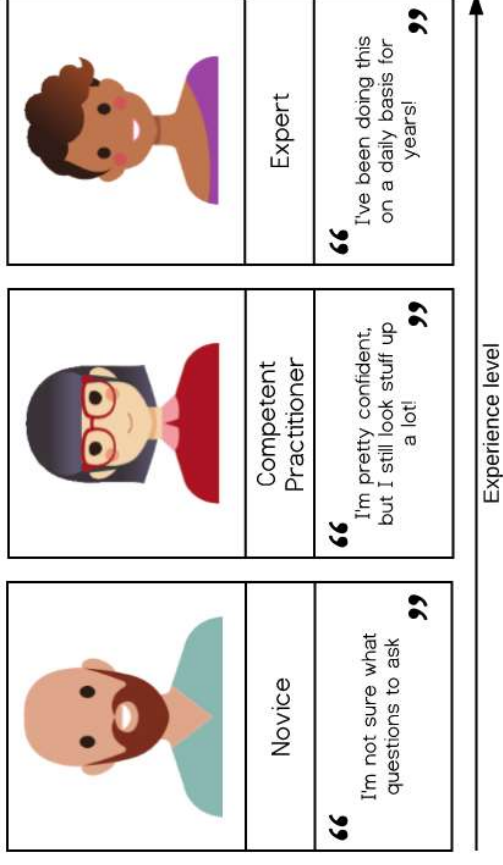
## Concept Maps



## Using concept maps in lesson design

Can also use "task deconstruction"

## Dreyfus model of skill acquisition



Novice, Competent, Proficient, Expert, Master

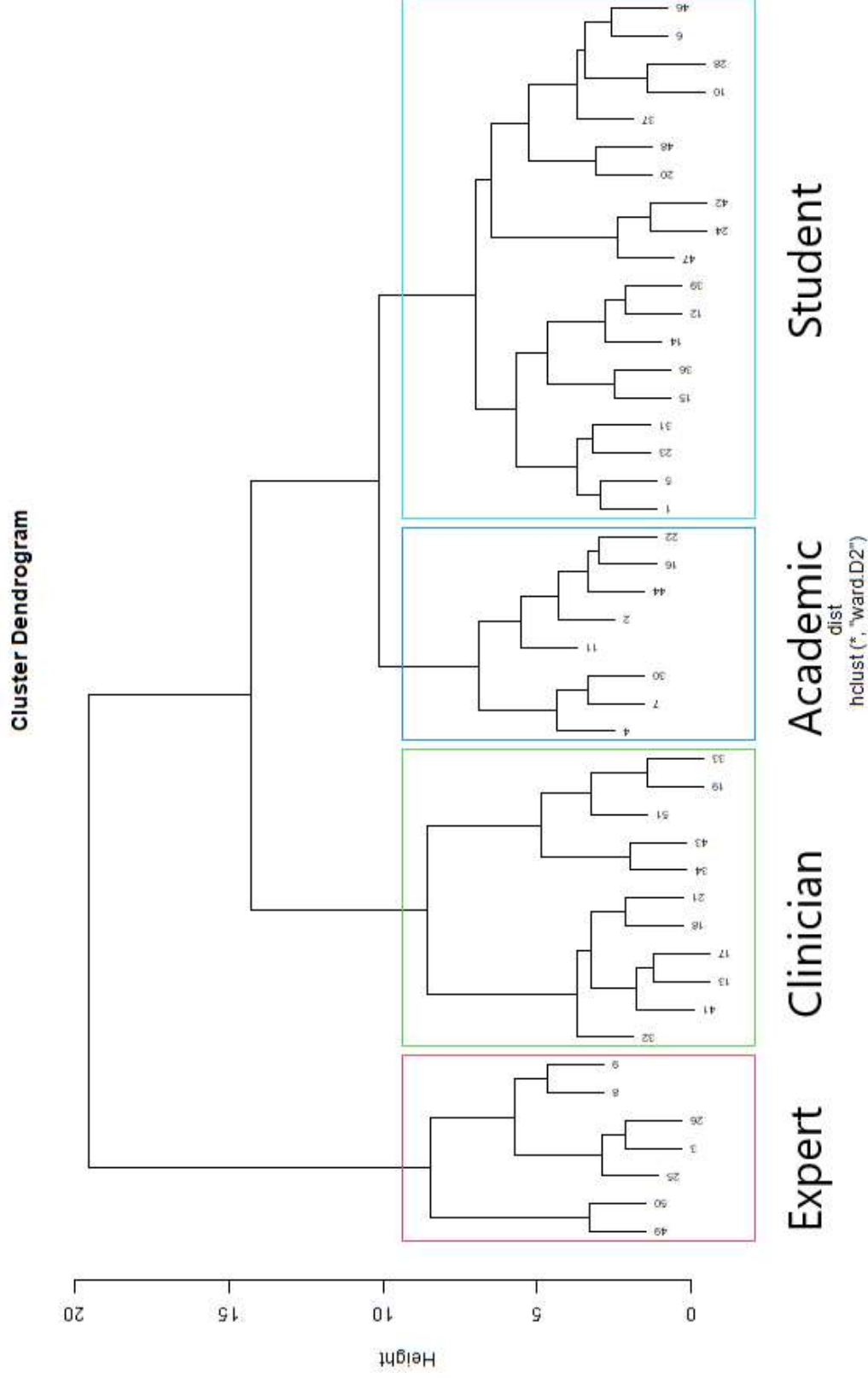
- Dreyfus, S. E., and Dreyfus, H. L. (1980). A five-stage model of the mental activities involved in directed skill acquisition. California Univ Berkeley Operations Research Center.
- Koch, C., and Wilson, G. (2016). Software carpentry: Instructor Training. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.57571>
- Wilson, G. (2019). Teaching tech together: How to make your lessons work and build a teaching community around them. CRC Press.

# Identify Learners: Learner Self-Assessment Survey

- VT IRB-20-537
- Surveys: [https://github.com/chendaniely/dissertation-irb/tree/master/irb-20-537-data\\_science\\_workshops](https://github.com/chendaniely/dissertation-irb/tree/master/irb-20-537-data_science_workshops)
  - Currently working on survey validation
- Combination of:
  - **The Carpentries** surveys: <https://carpentries.org/assessment/>
  - **"How Learning Works: Seven Research-Based Principles for Smart Teaching"** by Susan A. Ambrose, Michael W. Bridges, Michele DiPietro, Marsha C. Lovett, Marie K. Norman
  - **"Teaching Tech Together"** by Greg Wilson

1. Demographics (6)
2. Programs Used in the Past (1)
3. **Programming Experience** (6)
4. **Data Cleaning and Processing Experience** (4)
5. **Project and Data Management** (2)
6. **Statistics** (4)
7. Workshop Framing and Motivation (3)
8. Summary Likert (7)

# Cluster Results on 16 Questions



# The Personas

Clare Clinician, Samir Student, Patricia Programmer, Alex Academic  
<https://ds4biomed.tech/who-is-this-book-for.html#the-personas>



## Clare Clinician

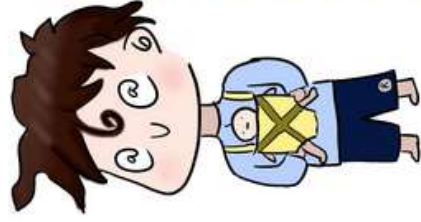


Figure 0.3: Drawn by Julia Chen

### Background

Clare has spent the last 6 years working in the Cardiothoracic ICU in a large medical hospital system. They read lots of gushing articles about data science, and was excited by the prospect of learning how to do it, but nothing makes sense when trying to learn it on their own. Clare has always been a good student and always excelled at things they tried to learn; they are hard on themselves when struggling to learn a new skill and would rather place blame on the long hours at work than having their peers know they could use assistance.

### Relevant prior knowledge or experience

Clare keeps up with medical research, but has little to no experience in doing medical research. They use Excel for non-data related tasks (e.g., making lists), or manually inputting patient data into spreadsheets for chart reviews. Wants to be able to collect and manage data as well as learn about the process behind data analysis to perform their own analysis and study one day.

### Perception of needs

Clare wants self-paced tutorials with practice exercises, plus forums where they can ask for help. They also need short overviews to orient them and introductory tutorials that include videos or animated GIFs showing exactly how to drive the tools, and that use datasets they can relate to. Clare wishes they had a community of other people in the medical field who are interested in learning how to do data work so they can learn and ask questions.

### Special considerations

Clare is a single parent who juggle their time at work and at home who are strapped for time to learn a new skill.

# Plan the Learning Materials

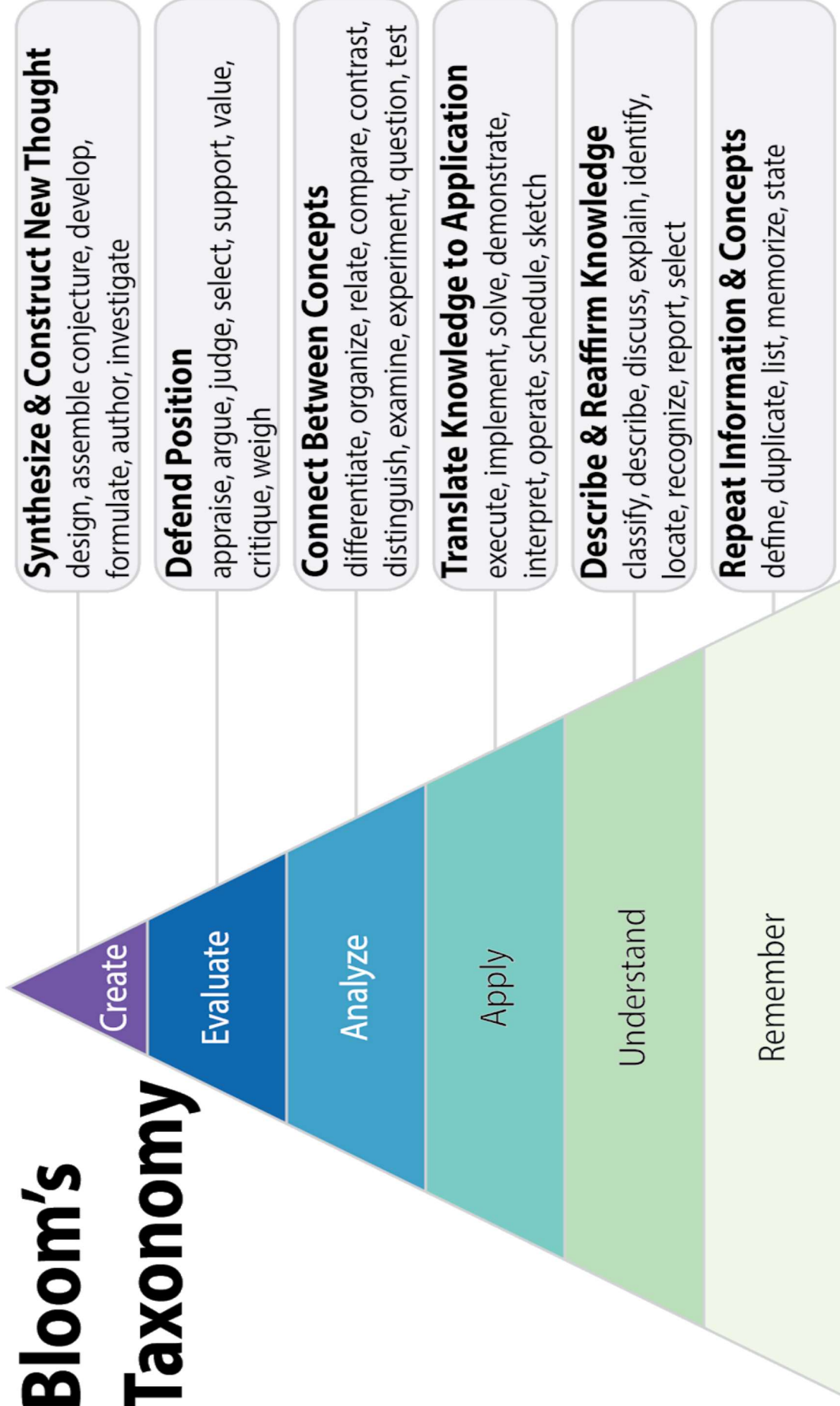
# Planning the Learning Materials

Learning objectives:

1. **Name** the features of a tidy/clean dataset
2. **Transform** data for analysis
3. **Identify** when spreadsheets are useful
4. **Assess** when a task should not be done in a spreadsheet software
5. **Break down** data processing into smaller individual (and more manageable) steps
6. **Construct** a plot and table for exploratory data analysis
7. **Build** a data processing pipeline that can be used in multiple programs
8. **Calculate, interpret, and communicate** an appropriate statistical analysis of the data



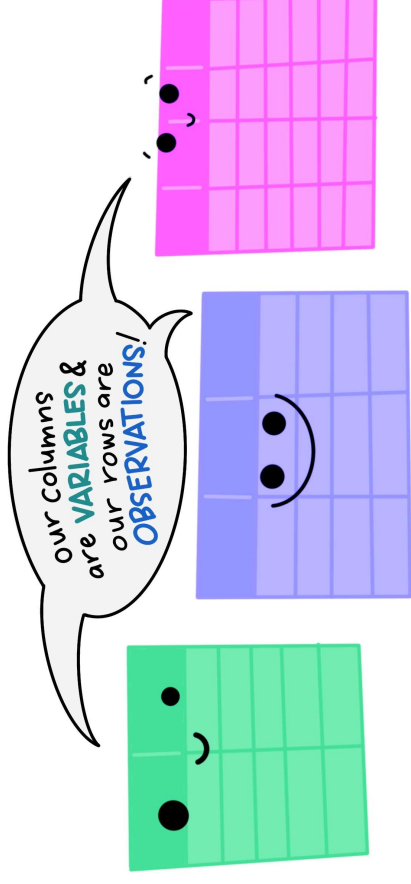
# Bloom's Taxonomy



# Tidy Data

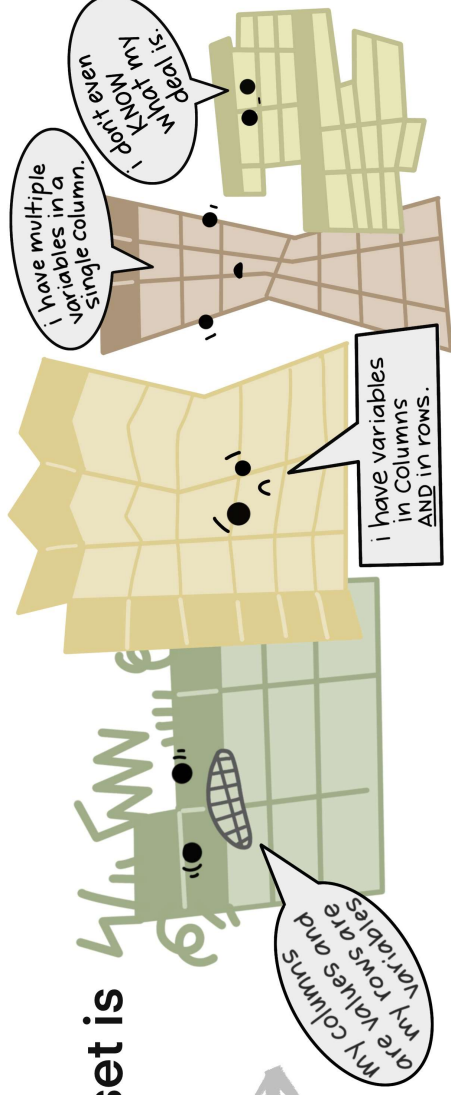
# Data is messy in different ways

The standard structure of tidy data means that "tidy datasets are all alike..."



"...but every messy dataset is messy in its own way."

—HADLEY WICKHAM



country	year	m014	m1524	m2534	m3544	m4554	m5564	m65	mu	f014
AD	2000	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—	—
AE	2000	2	4	4	6	5	12	10	—	3
AF	2000	52	228	183	149	129	94	80	—	93
AG	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—	1
AL	2000	2	19	21	14	24	19	16	—	3
AM	2000	2	152	130	131	63	26	21	—	1
AN	2000	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	—	0
AO	2000	186	999	1003	912	482	312	194	—	247
AR	2000	97	278	594	402	419	368	330	—	121
AS	2000	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—

Table 9: Original TB dataset. Corresponding to each ‘m’ column for males, there is also an ‘f’ column for females, f1524, f2534 and so on. These are not shown to conserve space. Note the mixture of 0s and missing values (—). This is due to the data collection process and the distinction is important for this dataset.

country	year	column	cases	country	year	sex	age	cases
AD	2000	m014	0	AD	2000	m	0-14	0
AD	2000	m1524	0	AD	2000	m	15-24	0
AD	2000	m2534	1	AD	2000	m	25-34	1
AD	2000	m3544	0	AD	2000	m	35-44	0
AD	2000	m4554	0	AD	2000	m	45-54	0
AD	2000	m5564	0	AD	2000	m	55-64	0
AD	2000	m65	0	AD	2000	m	65+	0
AE	2000	m014	2	AE	2000	m	0-14	2
AE	2000	m1524	4	AE	2000	m	15-24	4
AE	2000	m2534	4	AE	2000	m	25-34	4
AE	2000	m3544	6	AE	2000	m	35-44	6
AE	2000	m4554	5	AE	2000	m	45-54	5
AE	2000	m5564	12	AE	2000	m	55-64	12
AE	2000	m65	10	AE	2000	m	65+	10
AE	2000	f014	3	AE	2000	f	0-14	3

(a) Molten data
(b) Tidy data

Table 10: Tidying the TB dataset requires first melting, and then splitting the column into two variables: **sex** and **age**.

# A different view of data

id	wide		
	x	y	z
1	a	c	e
2	b	d	f



# Example Data Science Problem

post\_Q5.1: Cytomegalovirus (CMV) is a common virus that normally does not cause any problems in the body. However, it can be of concern for those who are pregnant or immunocompromised. Suppose you have the following Cytomegalovirus dataset of CMV reactivation among patients after Allogeneic Hematopoietic Stem Cell Transplant (HSCT) in an Excel sheet (first 10 rows shown below):

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	ID	age	prior.radiation	aKIRs	donor_negative	donor_positive
2	1	61	0	1	recipient_positive	
3	2	62	1	5	recipient_negative	
4	3	63	0	3		recipient_positive
5	4	33	1	2	recipient_positive	
6	5	54	0	6		recipient_positive
7	6	55	0	2		recipient_positive
8	7	67	0	1		recipient_positive
9	8	51	0	2		recipient_positive
10	9	44	1	2		recipient_positive
11	10	59	0	4	recipient_negative	

It is believed that the donor activating KIR genotype is a contributing factor for CMV reactivation after myeloablative allogeneic HSCT. What variables are associated with CMV reactivation?

# Q1

- Load the excel sheet

```
# load library  
library(tidyverse)  
library(readxl)  
  
# use a library function  
# know about paths  
# variable assignment  
# function arguments  
dat <- read_excel("./data/cmv.xlsx")
```



## Q2

- Filter the data for individuals over the age of 65

```
# pipes, data filtering, boolean conditions
dat %>%
  filter(age > 65)
```

## Q3

- Save filtered dataset as an Excel file to send to a colleague

```
# saving intermediates for data pipelines
subset <- dat %>%
  filter(age > 65)

# using functions/methods
library(writexl)
subset %>%
  write_xlsx("./data/cmv_65.xlsx")
```

# Q4

- Tidy the dataset so we have a donor CMV status and a patient CMV status in separate columns

Dirty

▲	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	ID	age	prior.radiation	aKIRs	donor_negative	donor_positive
2	1	61	0	1	recipient_positive	
3	2	62	1	5	recipient_negative	
4	3	63	0	3		recipient_positive
5	4	33	1	2	recipient_positive	
6	5	54	0	6		recipient_positive
7	6	55	0	2		recipient_positive
8	7	67	0	1		recipient_positive
9	8	51	0	2		recipient_positive
10	9	44	1	2		recipient_positive
11	10	59	0	4	recipient_negative	

Tidy

▲	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	ID	age	prior.radiation	aKIRs	donor_status	recipient_status
2	1	61	0	1	donor_negative	recipient_positive
3	2	62	1	5	donor_negative	recipient_negative
4	3	63	0	3	donor_positive	recipient_positive
5	4	33	1	2	donor_negative	recipient_positive
6	5	54	0	6	donor_positive	recipient_positive
7	6	55	0	2	donor_positive	recipient_positive
8	7	67	0	1	donor_positive	recipient_positive
9	8	51	0	2	donor_positive	recipient_positive
10	9	44	1	2	donor_positive	recipient_positive
11	10	59	0	4	donor_negative	recipient_negative

```
# lists/vectors/selecting
# tidy data and recognize a melt/pivot_longer operation
# keyword arguments
tidy_dat <- dat %>%
  pivot_longer(starts_with("donor"), names_to = "donor_status", values_to = "recipient_status",
  drop_na()
```

## Q5

- Plot a histogram of the age distribution of our data

```
library(ggplot2)

# plotting syntax
# layering
ggplot(tidy_dat, aes(x = age)) +
  geom_histogram()
```

## Q6

- Fit a model (e.g., logistic regression) to see which variables are associated with patient CMV reactivation.

```
# formula syntax
model <- glm(cmv ~ age + prior_radiation + aKIRs + donor_status,
             data = tidy_dat, family = "binomial")

# look at model results
summary(model)

# dataframe of coefficients
library(broom)
tidy(model)

# Logistic regression is interpreted via odds ratios
tidy(model) %>%
  mutate(or = exp(estimate))
```

# Data Science is Different From Computer Science

# Canterbury QuestionBank

Suppose you try to perform a binary search on a 5-element array sorted in the reverse order of what the binary search algorithm expects. How many of the items in this array will be found if they are searched for?

- A. 5
- B. 0
- **C. 1**
- D. 2
- E. 3

Explanation: C: Only the middle element will be found. The remaining elements will not be contained in the subranges that we narrow our search to.

Software engineering, with some ventures into software architecture and computing education:  
<https://neverworkintheory.org/>

# Adapt From Computer Science Education

“DataFrame” objects are not standard computer science data structures

# Existing Data Science Book TOC: R + JS + Stats

## R for Data Science

1. Welcome Introduction
2. Explore Introduction
3. Data visualisation
4. Workflow: basics
5. Data transformation
6. Workflow: scripts
7. Exploratory Data Analysis
8. Workflow: projects
9. Wrangle Introduction
10. Tibbles
11. Data import
12. **Tidy data**

...

Ch 21. iteration

## Data Science for JavaScript

1. Introduction
2. Basic Features
3. Callbacks
4. Objects and Classes
5. HTML and CSS
6. Manipulating Pages
7. Dynamic Pages
8. Visualizing Data
9. Promises
10. Interactive Sites
11. **Managing Data**
12. Creating a Server
13. Testing
14. **Using Data-Forge**
15. Capstone Project

## OpenIntro Statistics

1. **Introduction to Data**
2. Summarizing data
3. Probability
4. Distributions of random variables
5. Foundations of inference
6. Inference for categorical data
7. Inference for numerical data
8. Introduction to linear regression
9. Multiple and logistic regression



# Existing Data Science Book TOC: Python

## Python for Data Analysis

1. Preliminaries
2. Introductory Examples
3. IPython: An Interactive Computing and Development Environment
4. NumPy Basics: Arrays and Vectorized Computation
5. Getting Started with pandas
6. Data Loading, Storage, and File Formats
7. **Data Wrangling: Clean, Transform, Merge, Reshape**
8. Plotting and Visualization
9. Data Aggregation and Group Operations
10. Time Series
11. Financial and Economic Data Applications
12. Advanced NumPy

Appendix: Python Language Essentials

## Learning the Pandas Library

1. Introduction
2. Installation
3. Data Structures
4. Series
5. Series CRUD
6. Series Indexing
7. Series Methods
8. Series Plotting
9. Another Series Example
10. DataFrames
11. Data Frame Example
12. Data Frame Methods
13. Data Frame Statistics
14. **Grouping, Pivoting, and Reshaping**
15. Dealing With Missing Data
16. Joining Data Frames
17. Avalanche Analysis and Plotting
18. Summary

# Existing Data Science Book TOC: My Own Work

## Pandas for Everyone

## ds4biomed

## Conference Workshop

1. Pandas DataFrame Basics
2. Pandas Data Structures
3. Introduction to Plotting
4. Data Assembly
5. Missing Data
6. **Tidy Data**
7. Data Types
8. Strings and Text Data
9. Apply
10. Groupby Operations: Split-Apply-Combine
11. The datetime Data Type
12. Linear Models
13. Generalized Linear Models
14. Model Diagnostics
15. Regularization
16. Clustering
17. Life Outside of Pandas
18. Toward a Self-Directed Learner

1. Introduction
2. Spreadsheets
3. R + RStudio
4. Load Data
5. Descriptive Calculations
6. **Clean Data (Tidy)**
7. Visualization (Intro)
8. Analysis (Intro)
9. Additional Resources

1. Introduction
2. **Tidy Data**
3. Functions
4. Plotting/Modeling

# Create Your Own Learner Personas

If you do end up teaching a domain specific group (e.g., biomedical sciences)

1. Identify who your learners are
  2. Figure out what they need and want to know
  3. Plan a guided learning tract
- Use the surveys I've compiled.

[https://github.com/chendaniely/dissertation-irb/tree/master/irb-20-537-data\\_science\\_workshops](https://github.com/chendaniely/dissertation-irb/tree/master/irb-20-537-data_science_workshops)

## What's Next?

- Survey Validation (Factor Analysis)
- Learner pre/post workshop "confidence"
- Long-term survey for confidence + retention (summative assessment)
- Different types of formative assessment questions

# Additional Resources

- Data Organization in Spreadsheets, Karl W. Broman & Kara H. Woo
  - <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/00031305.2017.1375989>
- Examples of other learner personas
  - Rstudio Learner Personas: <https://rstudio-education.github.io/learner-personas/>
  - The Carpentries Learner Profiles: <https://software-carpentry.org/audience/>
- Creating your own personas
  - Zagallo, Patricia, Jill McCourt, Robert Idsardi, Michelle K Smith, Mark Urban-Lurain, Tessa C Andrews, Kevin Haudek, et al. 2019. "Through the Eyes of Faculty: Using Personas as a Tool for Learner-Centered Professional Development." CBE—Life Sciences Education 18 (4): ar62.
- Bloom's Taxonomy
  - Bloom's Taxonomy Verb Chart: <https://tips.uark.edu/blooms-taxonomy-verb-chart/>
- Teach like a Champion
  - Version 2.0's 62 Techniques: <https://teachlikeachampion.com/wp-content/uploads/Teach-Like-a-Champion-2.0-Placemat-with-the-Nanango-Nine.pdf>

# Thanks!

Slides: <https://speakerdeck.com/chendaniely/learner-personas-for-domain-specific-data-science-educational-materials-f74fb027-fafb-4da6-ac24-f303c38ad876>

Repo: <https://github.com/chendaniely/>

Prelims: <https://chendaniely.github.io/dissertation-prelim>