

**UNIVERSIDADE DE SÃO PAULO**

Instituto de Ciências Matemáticas e de Computação

**Gamification of Collaborative Learning Scenarios: An  
Ontological Engineering Approach to Deal with the  
Demotivation Problem Caused by Computer-Supported  
Collaborative Learning Scripts**

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**Gamificação de Cenários de Aprendizagem Colaborativa:  
Uma Abordagem de Engenharia de Ontologias para Lidar  
com o Problema de Desmotivação Causado por Scripts de  
Aprendizagem Colaborativa Suportados por Computador**

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# ABSTRACT

CHALLCO, G. C. **Gamification of Collaborative Learning Scenarios: An Ontological Engineering Approach to Deal with the Demotivation Problem Caused by Computer-Supported Collaborative Learning Scripts.** 2018. 400 p. Tese (Doutorado em Ciências – Ciências de Computação e Matemática Computacional) – Instituto de Ciências Matemáticas e de Computação, Universidade de São Paulo, São Carlos – SP, 2018.

Increase both students' motivation and learning outcomes in Collaborative Learning (CL) activities is a challenge that the Computer-Supported Collaborative Learning (CSCL) community has been addressing in the past last years. The use of CSCL scripts to structure and orchestrate the CL process has been shown to be effective to support meaningful interactions and better learning, but the scripted collaboration often does not motivate students to participate in the CL process, which makes more difficult the use of scripts over time in CL activities. To deal with the motivation problems, the researchers, educators and practitioners are now looking at gamification as a solution to motivate and engage students. However, the gamification is a complex task, requiring from instructional designers and practitioners, knowledge about game elements (such as leaderboards and point systems), game design (e.g. how to combine game elements) and their impact on motivation, engagement and learning. Moreover, the gamification is too context-dependent, requiring personalization for each participant and situation. Thus, to address these issues, an ontological engineering approach to gamify CL sessions has been proposed and conducted in this dissertation. In this approach, an ontology has been formalized to enable the systematic representation of knowledge extracted from theories and best practices related to gamification. In this ontology, the concepts, extracted from practices and theories related to gamification, and identified as relevant to deal with the motivation problem caused by the scripted collaboration, have been formalized as ontological structures to be used by computer-based mechanisms and procedures in intelligent-theory aware systems. These mechanisms and procedures with ontological structures aim to provide support to give advices and recommendations that will help instructional designers and practitioners to gamify CL sessions. To validate this approach, and to demonstrate its effectiveness and efficiency into deal with the motivation problem caused by the scripted collaboration, four empirical studies were conducted in real situations at the University of São Paulo with undergraduate Computer Science and Computer Engineering students. The results of the empirical studies demonstrated that, for CL activities where the CSCL scripts are used as a method to orchestrate and structure the CL process, the ontological engineering approach to gamify CL scenarios is an effective and efficient solution to deal with the motivation problem because the CL sessions obtained by this approach affected in a proper way the participants' motivation and learning outcomes.

**Keywords:** Ontology, Gamification, Collaborative Learning, Scripts, Motivation .



# RESUMO

**CHALLCO, G. C. Gamificação de Cenários de Aprendizagem Colaborativa: Uma Abordagem de Engenharia de Ontologias para Lidar com o Problema de Desmotivação Causado por Scripts de Aprendizagem Colaborativa Suportados por Computador.** 2018. 400 p. Tese (Doutorado em Ciências – Ciências de Computação e Matemática Computacional) – Instituto de Ciências Matemáticas e de Computação, Universidade de São Paulo, São Carlos – SP, 2018.

Aumentar a motivação e os resultados de aprendizagem dos estudantes nas atividades de aprendizagem colaborativa é um desafio que a comunidade de Aprendizagem Colaborativa com Suporte Computacional tem abordado nos últimos anos. O uso de scripts para estruturar e orquestrar o processo de aprendizagem colaborativa demonstrou ser eficaz para dar suporte as interações significativas e um melhor aprendizado, mas a colaboração com scripts muitas vezes não motiva os alunos a participar do processo de aprendizagem colaborativa, o que dificulta o uso de scripts ao longo do tempo em atividades de aprendizagem colaborativas. Para lidar com problemas de motivação, os pesquisadores, educadores e profissionais estão agora olhando a gamificação como uma solução para motivar e envolver os alunos. No entanto, a gamificação é uma tarefa complexa, exigindo de projetistas instrucionais e profissionais, conhecimento sobre elementos do jogo (e.g. leaderboards e sistemas de pontos), design de jogos (e.g. como combinar elementos do jogo) e seu impacto na motivação, engajamento e aprendizado. Além disso, a gamificação é muito dependente do contexto, exigindo personalização para cada participante e situação. Assim, para abordar esses problemas, uma abordagem de engenharia ontologias para gamificar sessões de aprendizagem colaborativa foi proposto e desenvolvida nesta dissertação. Nessa abordagem, uma ontologia foi formalizada para possibilitar a representação sistemática de conhecimentos extraídos de teorias e melhores práticas relacionadas à gamificação. Na ontologia, os conceitos, extraídos de práticas e teorias relacionadas à gamificação, e identificados como relevantes para lidar com o problema de motivação causado pela colaboração com scripts, foram formalizados como estruturas ontológicas a serem utilizadas por mecanismos e procedimentos informatizados em sistemas inteligentes cientes de teorias. Esses mecanismos e procedimentos com estruturas ontológicas visam fornecer suporte para dar conselhos e recomendações que ajudarão os projetistas instrucionais e profissionais a gamificar as sessões de aprendizagem colaborativa. Para validar a abordagem e demonstrar sua eficácia e eficiência em lidar com o problema de motivação causado pela colaboração com scripts, quatro estudos empíricos foram conduzidos em situações reais na Universidade de São Paulo com estudantes de graduação em Ciência da Computação e Engenharia da Computação. Os resultados dos estudos empíricos demonstraram que, para as atividades de aprendizagem colaborativa no que os scripts são usados como um método para orquestrar e estruturar o processo da aprendizagem colaborativa, a abordagem de engenharia ontológica para gamificar cenários de aprendizagem colaborativa é um eficaz e eficiente solução para lidar com o problema de motivação porque as sessões de aprendizagem colaborativa obtidas

por essa abordagem afetaram de maneira adequada a motivação e os resultados de aprendizagem dos participantes.

**Palavras-chave:** Ontologia, Gamificação, Aprendizagem Colaborativa, Scripts, Motivação .

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# INTRODUCTION

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This chapter starts with the context and delimitation of research problem ([section 1.1](#)). After that, the chapter formulates the research questions and objectives ([section 1.2](#)). The research methodology is presented in [section 1.3](#). The thesis statement and contributions are presented in [section 1.4](#). The chapter ends with the structure of this dissertation ([section 1.5](#)).

## 1.1 Context and Problem Delimitation

Over the last two decades or so, with the growing number of technologies that enable people to communicate and work in group activities using computers and Internet, researchers and practitioners have developed technology and software applications that facilitate and foster the Collaborative Learning (CL) ([LEHTINEN \*et al.\*, 1999](#)). Such technology and the research field that studies how to effectively link together the advanced in computer science with the collaborative learning is known as Computer-Supported Collaborative Learning (CSCL), and it has been proved an important to support the learning process of students by cognitive, social and technological reasons ([STAHL; KOSCHMANN; SUTHERS, 2006](#)). However, CSCL is only beneficial when there is an adequate design establishing the way in which the collaboration should happen ([DILLENBOURG, 2013; HEWITT, 2005; ISOTANI \*et al.\*, 2009](#)). Students frequently fail to be engaged in productive learning interactions when they are left to interact in CL activities without any support. Hence, several researchers propose the use of scripts to guide and orchestrate the collaboration among students ([ALHARBI; ATHAUDA; CHIONG, 2014](#)).

Scripted collaboration aims to engage the students in fruitful and meaningful interactions according to a design that has the purpose to attain a set of pedagogical objectives. Thereby, CSCL scripts have been proposed by the community to support the well-thought-out design of the CL scenarios by means of computer-based systems ([FISCHER \*et al.\*, 2013; KOBBE \*et al.\*, 2007](#)). These scripts are the technology that describes how the interactions among students will be orchestrated in a group activity to increase the possibility of achieving the pedagogical

objectives (WEINBERGER *et al.*, 2005). These scripts provide information that facilitates the group formation, the role distribution, and the sequencing of interaction for the participants of a CL activity. Despite of these benefits, there are situations in which the scripts may cause motivation problem. Sometimes, a learner does not want to play the role assigned by the scripts, and he may neglect his personal behavior to get the task completed without effort and, other times, the lack of choice over the sequence of interactions may produce in the students a sense of obligation in complete an unwilling activity (CHALLCO *et al.*, 2014; ISOTANI, 2009). These issues may negatively influence the students' motivation, learning attitudes and behaviors, degrade the classroom group dynamics, and result in long-term and widespread negative learning outcomes (CHALLCO *et al.*, 2014; FALOUT; ELWOOD; HOOD, 2009)

The motivation problem caused by the scripted collaboration makes more difficult the use of CSCL technology over time. In fact, less motivated students prefer to spend more time in other activities rather than to learn and, as consequence, the achievement of expected learning outcomes becomes difficult (CROOK, 2000; SCHOOR; BANNERT, 2011). In this sense, motivating learners in the entire instructional process of CL is important. However, the traditional instructional design practice assumes that the motivation is a simple preliminary step that must happen before the instruction (CHAN; AHERN, 1999; KELLER, 1987). This assumption is based in which the good quality of learning materials can keep the students focused during the learning process, but if this process is long, there is a good chance that the students will lose their initial attention. To solve this problem, several approaches, such as the use of affective feedbacks based on emotion-aware (FEIDAKIS *et al.*, 2014b; FEIDAKIS *et al.*, 2014a), peer learning companions (WOOLF *et al.*, 2009), and so on, have been proposed to motivated students along the entire instructional process. These solutions assume that the students like the content-domain and/or have the desired to learn, so that students that do not have the desire to learn are not motivated and engage for these approaches.

In the last years, efforts of CSCL community have been directed to finding new innovative solutions that, beside to motivate and engage students during the entire CL process, are not completely tied to the domain-content and desired to learn the domain-content. In this direction, several researchers and practitioners have pointed Gamification as a promising technology to deal with motivation problem in the instructional/learning domain (CHALLCO *et al.*, 2014; SEABORN; FELS, 2015; BORGES *et al.*, 2014). Gamification defined "*as the use of game design elements in non-game contexts*" (DETERDING *et al.*, 2011) aims to increase the students' motivation and engagement by making the learning process more game-like. This is done through the introduction of game elements, such as points, leaderboards, competition, cooperation and so on. These elements are not part of the domain-content, neither they belong to the instructional/learning process, so that they can even motivate students who do not have the desire and/or interest in to learn the content-domain. These game elements are introduced along the entire learning process, so that the benefits of gamification strongly depend on how well these game elements are applied, and how well they are linked with the pedagogical approaches

(KAPP, 2012; KNUTAS *et al.*, 2014b).

When CL scenarios are gamified to deal with the motivation problem caused by the scripted collaboration, the author of this thesis hypothesizes that the chances to achieve engagement and educational benefits will be increased whether there is a proper connection between the game elements and the CL process. Nevertheless, developing such well-thought-out gamified CL scenario, hereinafter referred to as gamified CL scenarios, is not trivial. The main difficulty to gamify CL scenarios as well as other non-game context is that the gamification is too context dependent (HAMARI; KOIVISTO; SARSA, 2014; RICHARDS; THOMPSON; GRAHAM, 2014). Its effects vary individual to individual, and they depend of many factors such as the individual personality traits, preferences, and current students' emotions (NICHOLSON, 2015; PEDRO *et al.*, 2015) (e.g., a user who likes competition would be more motivated by a leaderboard rather than a user who want to obtain items to customize his/her avatar). Also, the expected effects of the game elements vary according to the non-game context and target behavior that is being gamified (DETERDING *et al.*, 2013; HEETER *et al.*, 2011) (e.g., gamifying a learning scenario to promote the sign-up of participants is not the same that gamifying an interactive environment to maintain the students attention). As consequence of this context-dependency, when a CL scenario is not well gamified, instead to have a positive effect, they may cause a detrimental on the students' motivation (ANDRADE; MIZOGUCHI; ISOTANI, 2016), cheating (NUNES *et al.*, 2016), embarrassment (OHNO; YAMASAKI; TOKIWA, 2013), and lack of credibility on badges (DAVIS; SINGH, 2015).

Another difficulty to gamify CL scenarios, as well as other non-game contexts, it is the lack of approaches to systematically represent, in an unambiguous way, the gamification knowledge acquired in the last years by researchers and practitioners. This knowledge constituted by theories and best practices related to gamification lacks of a formal and common vocabulary, definitions, and representation to apply gamification. As can be appreciated in the current literature of gamification (DICHEVA *et al.*, 2015; HAMARI; KOIVISTO; SARSA, 2014; MORA *et al.*, 2015; SEABORN; FELS, 2015), each author proposes his/her own definitions, classifications and representation to describe the concepts and characteristics about how to gamify a non-game context. This fact hinders the creation of models and/or frameworks that formally represent the gamification and its application by computer-based systems in a common understandable and sharable manner, and to the best of the thesis author's knowledge, there are no one approaches has been proposed to represent the knowledge about how to gamify CL scenarios to deal with the motivation problem caused by the scripted collaboration.

Due to the variety of students who can participate in CL sessions, the diversity of subjects that can be under study in a CL activity, and the range of different CSCL scripts that can be used to orchestrate the CL process, it is necessary to personalize the gamification, providing a tailored gamified CL scenario for each situation. This task is difficult and time-consuming, so that developing a computational based-support in intelligent-theory aware systems to give

assistance with the personalization of gamification is very helpful and necessary. In this direction, in the context of CSCL, one interesting solution has been proposed to gamify CL scenarios using adaptive profiles and machine learning techniques ([KNUTAS et al., 2014a](#); [KNUTAS et al., 2014b](#)). However, this solution is not oriented to deal with the motivation problem caused by the scripted collaboration, its purpose is to increase the communication among the participants in CL scenarios. Furthermore, this solution falls into the category of computer-based mechanisms and procedures that support the gamification, it does not provide a model to share the theoretical knowledge related to gamification obtained by this computer-based mechanism. Solutions based on machine learning to personalize gamification require a lot of data to support the personalization of gamification, and they may have overfitting or underfitting problem with the data. A computer mechanism based only in machine learning techniques to personalize gamification lacks of theoretical-justification to explain why a game element is introduced, and why a certain configuration of game elements increases the motivation participants in a CL scenario.

For the reason exposed above, to deal with the motivation problem caused by the scripted collaboration through the gamification of CL scenarios, a computational support with a common and shareable structure to describe knowledge extracted from the best practices and theories related to gamification is essential to overcome the challenges and difficulties of gamification. In the direction to make explicit the knowledge contained in computer-based mechanisms and procedures, ontologies have been consolidated as the most advanced technology to support the representation of knowledge in a common computer-understandable and sharable manner ([ASIKRI et al., 2016](#); [DEVEDŽIC, 2006](#); [MIZOGUCHI; BOURDEAU, 2016](#)). Ontologies constitute an explicit mapping between the target world of interest and its representation with the purpose to describe concepts without ambiguities providing a common way to represent the knowledge ([GUARINO; OBERLE; STAAB, 2009](#)). Taking advantages of this commonality, and using the computer interconnection technologies such as Internet, computer-based mechanisms in intelligent systems use ontologies to share understandings and interpretations of target world. In this direction, employing ontologies, some interesting and practical results have been obtained in the formalization and organization of knowledge extracted from different theories and practices related to gamification ([DERMEVAL et al., 2016](#); [KARKAR; JA'AM; FOUFOU, 2016](#); [ZOUAQ; NKAMBOU, 2010](#)). However, currently, there is no one ontology that allows the description of fundaments concepts extracted from the best practices and theories related to gamification, and how these concepts are applied in CL scenarios to deal with the motivation problem caused by the scripted collaboration.

Therefore, the general research goal in this PhD thesis dissertation refers to the definition of an ontology to, from a philosophical perspective, systematically formalize the knowledge extracted from the best practices and theories related to gamification, and the definition of computer-based mechanisms that employ this ontology to deal with the motivation problem caused by the scripted collaboration in CL activities where the CSCL scripts are used as a method

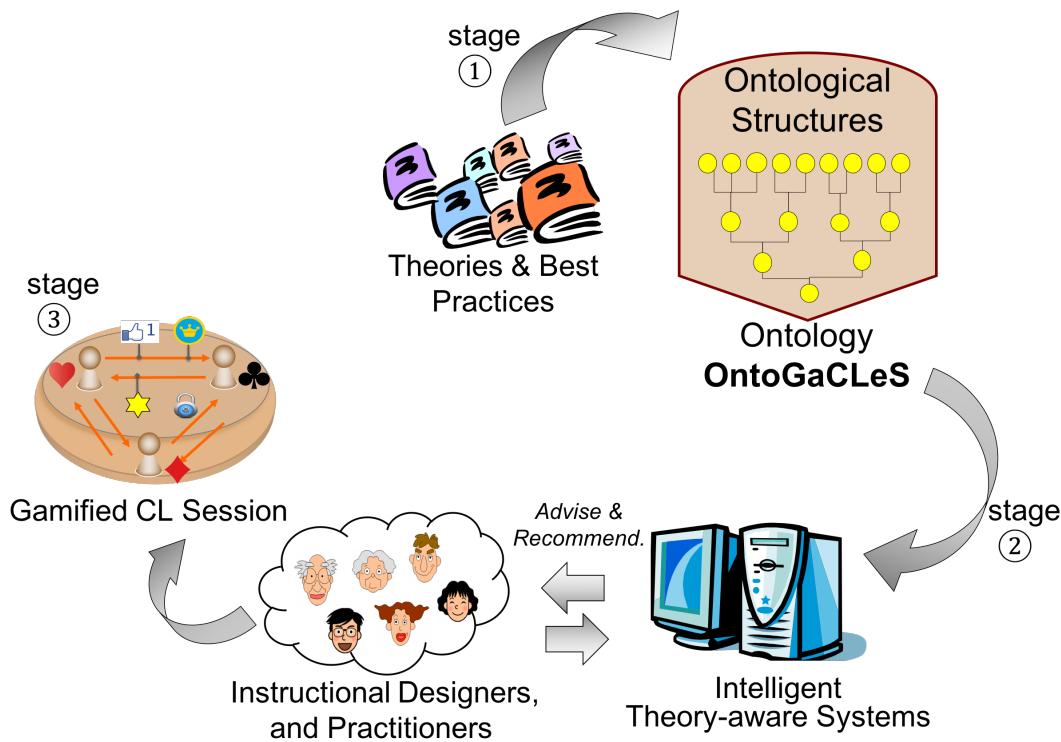
to orchestrate and structure the collaboration among students.

## 1.2 Research Questions and Research Objectives

The overarching research question (**RQ**) answered in this PhD thesis dissertation is: “*How can gamification and ontologies be used to deal with the motivation problem caused by the scripted collaboration in CL activities where CSCL scripts are used as a method to orchestrate and structure the collaboration among students?*”

To answer this research question, the author of this thesis proposes the ontological engineering approach to gamify CL scenarios shown in [Figure 1](#). This approach consists into three major stages described as follows:

Figure 1 – Ontological engineering approach to gamify CL scenarios



Source: Elaborated by the author.

1. The first stage is the formalization of the necessary knowledge about how to gamify CL scenarios for dealing with the motivation problem caused by the scripted collaboration into an ontology named **OntoGaCLEs – Ontology to Gamify Collaborative Learning Scenarios**. This ontology has been developed using ontology engineering in which, by extracting concepts from the theories and practices related to gamification, the author of this thesis defines a set of ontological structures that enables the systematic formalization and representation of necessary knowledge to gamify CL scenarios.

2. The second stage is the development of computer-based mechanisms and procedures whereby intelligent theory-aware systems will provide support in the gamification of CL scenarios to deal with the motivation problem caused by the scripting collaboration. Such support is given by the knowledge formalized in the ontology OntoGaCLEs during the first stage, and the purpose of the computer-based mechanisms is to use this knowledge to facilitate the tasks of instructional designer and practitioners, especially novice users, in the gamification of CL scenarios. This knowledge provides theoretical justification for the personalization of gamification and, thus, to obtain tailored gamified CL sessions adapted for each situation. Such sessions are known as ontology-based CL sessions, and they are CL scenarios that have been gamified and instantiated at the most concrete level by detailing the participants and content-domain to be directly run in a learning environment.
3. The third stage is the validation of the ontological engineering approach to gamify CL scenarios as a method to deal with the motivation problem caused by the scripted collaboration. This validation is carried out in ontology-based gamified CL sessions obtained by the approach, and it consists in measuring the effectiveness and efficiency of these sessions for dealing with the motivation problem caused by the scripted collaboration. The effectiveness and efficiency were measured by comparing the effects on students' motivation and learning outcomes caused by ontology-based CL sessions, non-gamified CL sessions and CL sessions gamified without using the support given by the ontology OntoGaCLEs.

Regarding to the formalization of knowledge about how to gamify CL scenarios for dealing with the motivation problem caused by the scripted collaboration (Stage 1), the research questions answered by this dissertation are:

**RQ1:** Which concepts from the theories and practices related to gamification should be taking into account to deal with the motivation problem caused by the scripted collaboration? and How should these concepts be applied in the gamification of CL scenarios?

**RQ2:** How can the concepts extracted from the theories and best practices related to gamification, and identified as relevant to deal with the motivation problem caused by the scripted collaboration, be represented as ontological structures?

Regarding to the development of computer-based mechanisms and procedures whereby intelligent theory-aware systems will provide support in the gamified CL scenarios using the knowledge described in the ontology OntoGaCLEs (Stage 2), the research questions answered by this dissertation are:

**RQ3:** What computer-based mechanisms and procedure are necessary in intelligent-theory aware systems to give a helpful support in the gamification of CL scenarios? and How can

the knowledge encoded in the ontology OntoGaCLeS be used by these mechanisms and procedures for dealing with the motivation problem caused by the scripted collaboration?

Regarding to the validation of the ontological engineering approach to gamify CL scenarios as a method to deal with the motivation problem caused by the scripted collaboration (Stage 3), the research questions answered by this dissertation are:

**RQ4:** What are the effects of ontology-based gamified CL sessions on the students' motivation and learning outcomes? and What are the effectiveness and efficiency of these sessions to deal with the motivation problem caused by the scripted collaboration?

The research objectives pursued to answer the research questions *RQ1* and *RQ2* are:

**RO1:** To review the scientific literature in order to identify the most relevant concepts from the theories and practices related to gamification that should be taking into account to deal with the motivation problem caused by the scripted collaboration, and how these concepts be applied in the gamification of CL scenarios; and

**RO2:** To define the necessary ontological structures to represent the concepts identified as relevant in the scientific literature of gamification to deal with the motivation problem caused by the scripted collaboration.

In order to answer the research question *RQ3*, the research objectives is:

**RO3:** To identify and define the computer-based mechanisms and procedures that must be implemented by intelligent-theory aware systems to give a helpful support in the gamification of CL scenarios, and how these mechanisms and procedure use the knowledge encoded in the ontology OntoGaCLeS for dealing with the motivation problem caused by the scripted collaboration.

The research objective pursued to answer the research question *RQ4* is:

**RO4:** to analyze the effects of ontology-based gamified CL sessions on the students' motivation and learning outcomes for the purpose of validating the ontology engineering approach to gamify CL scenarios in reference to the effectiveness and efficiency to deal with the motivation problem caused by the scripted collaboration.

It is out of scope in this dissertation to deal with the following objectives:

- To compare, validate or judge the best practices and theories related to gamification.

- To create, modify or extend the concepts described in the best practices and theories related to gamification.
- To create a generic and complete representation of all concepts described in the practices and theories related to gamification. The author of this thesis only concentrates on the formalization of the minimal necessary concepts from these practices and theories to deal with the motivation problem caused by the scripted collaboration.
- To validate the concepts and ontological structures formalized in the ontology OntoGaCLEs using semantic reasoner engines or formal methods based on logic and/or mathematics.

## 1.3 Research Methodology

As this PhD thesis dissertation is framed in the multidisciplinary field of CSCL with research questions and research objectives oriented to be answered and achieved by theoretical and empirical studies, a mixed research method needs to be employed to conduct this research. Following the research methodology framework proposed by [Glass \(1995\)](#), [Glass, Vessey and Ramesh \(2002\)](#), the mixed research method employed in this PhD thesis research consists in four iterative phases: informational, propositional, analytical and evaluation.

**Informational phase:** In this phase, the research problems and potential solutions were identified based on information gathered from the scientific literature and discussions with experts in fields of CSCL, gamification and ontology engineering. The results of this phase were an outline of the knowledge involved in this dissertation, the research questions, and the research objectives. The tasks carried out in this phase correspond to tasks extracted from the scientific (observing the world) and engineering (observing existing solutions) research methods. These tasks were:

- The search, review and analysis of scientific literature regarding to: CSCL, gamification and ontology engineering. This literature review was performed with emphasis in scripted collaboration, gamification of learning and instruction, and ontology-engineering applied to Artificial Intelligence in Education (AIED).
- The participation as member of the research group in Applied Computing in Education Laboratory (CAEd-Lab, *Laboratorio de Computação Aplicada a Educação e Tecnologias Sociales Avançadas*) at the University of São Paulo. Particularly, the expertise field in CSCL and Ontologies of this research group has been very important and valuable to conduct the research and the literature reviews.
- The participation in several conferences and workshops related to the context and problem domain in which this dissertation is framed. These conferences and workshop, in chronological order, were: the III Escola de Ontologias UFAL-USP, 2014

(Workshop); the 20<sup>th</sup> International Conference on Collaboration and Technology, CRIWG, 2014 (Conference), the Summer School on Computers in Education, 2015 (Workshop); the XXVI Brazilian Symposium on Computers in Education, 2015 (Conference); the 6<sup>th</sup> Latin American School for Education, Cognitive and Neural Sciences, 2016 (Workshop); and the Higher Education for All: International Workshop on Social, Semantic, Adaptive and Gamification techniques and technologies for Distance Learning, 2017 (Workshop).

- The participation as visiting research at the Research Center for Service Science at the School of Knowledge Science in the Japan Advanced Institute of Science and Technology (JAIST) has also been significant for the informational phase. This research center is dedicated to study, design and implementation knowledge co-creation process in complex service systems. This research center focuses in the use of ontologies and ontology-engineering as the technology to develop and solve a broad variety of domains/tasks, and their research members have a long history working in the research field of Artificial Intelligence in Education. Particularly, the expertise of the Prof. Mitsuro Ikeda and Prof. Riichiro Mizoguchi were valuable and important for this phase due to their involvement in various research projects related to the modeling of knowledge for the students' learning growth, CL process, and instructional design.

**Propositional phase:** In this phase, solutions were proposed and formulated using the information gathered in the previous phase. As results of the propositional phase, constructors of necessary concepts to gamify CL scenarios were identified and proposed as ontological structures in the ontology OntoGaCLEs. Prototypes of computer-based mechanisms and procedures were also developed for gathering practitioner and user opinions as early feedback of these systems. The tasks carried out in this phase correspond to task extracted from the scientific (proposing theories or models) and engineering (proposing and developing solutions) research methods. These tasks were:

- The proposal of ontological structures in the ontology OntoGaCLEs to represent gamified CL scenarios and ontological models to personalize the gamification of CL scenarios based on player type models and need-based theories of motivation.
- The proposal of ontological structures in the ontology OntoGaCLEs to represent the application of persuasive game design models in gamified CL scenarios and ontological models to apply persuasive game strategies as a method for dealing with the motivation problem caused by the scripted collaboration.
- The proposal of a computer-based model to unify the modeling of the learners' growth process and the flow theory based on the principle of good balance between the perceived challenges and skills.

- The definition of a conceptual flow to gamify CL scenarios as a computer-based procedure to use the knowledge described in the ontology OntoGaCLeS, and the definition of a reference architecture based on this flow to build computer-based mechanisms that provide support in intelligent-theory aware systems for dealing with the motivation problem caused by the scripted collaboration.

**Analytical phase:** This phase consists into analyze and explore the solutions formulated in the propositional phase with the purpose to identify whether the proposed solutions are understandable, how them can be deployed into practice, what are the potential problems in understanding and using them, and whether there are any omissions or gaps in these solutions. The tasks carried out in this phase correspond to task extracted from the empirical (applying to case studies) and analytical (developing new solutions derived from the results obtained in the case studies) research methods. These tasks were:

- The formalization of an ontological model to personalize the gamification of CL scenarios based on the Dodecad player type model proposed by [Marczewski \(2015b\)](#), and the formalization of an ontological model to personalize the gamification of Cognitive Apprentice CL scenarios based on the Yee's player type model. These two formalizations were developed as case studies to validate in the evaluation phase the ontological structures proposed to systematically formalize ontological models to personalize the gamification of CL scenarios.
- The formalization of an ontological model to apply gamification as a persuasive technology in gamified Cognitive Apprenticeship scenarios employing the persuasive game design strategies defined in the Model-driven persuasive game proposed by [Orji \(2014\)](#).
- The implementation of a computer-based mechanism (as a proof of concept) in which the knowledge encoding in the ontology OntoGaCLeS is used for setting up the proper player roles and game elements for CL sessions.
- The development of an algorithm (as a proof of concept) to apply the principle of good balance between the perceived challenges and skills from the flow theory in the gamification of CL scenarios.
- The development of a computer-based mechanisms (as a proof of concept) to apply gamification as persuasive technology in the gamification of CL scenarios.

**Evaluation phase:** The focus of this phase is to conduct empirical tests and evaluations for the solutions formulated in the propositional phase and for the findings found in the analytical phase. In this phase, the empirical data gathered through the tests and evaluations aim to assess the contributions from different perspectives. The task carried out in this phase correspond to task from the empirical (validating the solutions) and analytical (analyzing the results obtained from empirical observations) research methods. These tasks were:

- The analytical evaluation of the ontological structures proposed to represent gamified CL scenarios and the ontological models to personalize the gamification of CL scenarios. This evaluation was carried out by publishing these ontological structures and the ontological models obtained from them in the analytical phase (the ontological model to personalize gamification in CL scenarios based on the Dodecad player type model, and the ontological model to personalize gamification in Cognitive Apprentice CL scenarios based on the Yee's player type model) as scientific articles in conferences and journals related to the fields of CSCL, and Artificial Intelligent in Education. These articles, in chronological order, were: "*Towards an Ontology for Gamifying Collaborative Learning Scenarios*" published in the 12<sup>th</sup> International Conference on Intelligent Tutoring Systems, ITS, 2014; "*An Ontology Engineering Approach to Gamify Collaborative Learning Scenarios*" published in the 20<sup>th</sup> International Conference on Collaboration and Technology, CRIWG, 2014; and "*Personalization of Gamification in Collaborative Learning Contexts using Ontologies*" published in the journal of IEEE Latin America Transactions, 2015. During the conferences important feedbacks to improve the ontological structures were obtained from informal discussions with the participants of the conferences who shared their expertise in the domain of CSCL and Artificial Intelligent in Education.
- The analytical evaluation of the ontological structures proposed to represent the application of persuasive game design models in gamified CL scenarios and the ontological models to apply persuasive game strategies as a method for dealing with the motivation problem caused by the scripted collaboration. This evaluation was carried out by publishing these ontological structures and the ontological models obtained from them in the analytical phase (the ontological model to apply gamification as a persuasive technology in gamified Cognitive Apprenticeship scenarios employing the persuasive game design strategies defined in the Model-driven persuasive game) as scientific articles scientific articles in conferences and journals related to the fields of CSCL, and Artificial Intelligent in Education. These articles, in chronological order, were: "*Steps Towards the Gamification of Collaborative Learning Scenarios Supported by Ontologies*" published in the 17<sup>th</sup> International Conference on Artificial Intelligence in Education, AIED, 2015; "*An Ontological Model to Apply Gamification as Persuasive Technology in Collaborative Learning Scenarios*" published in the 26<sup>th</sup> Brazilian Symposium of Informatics in Education, SBIE, 2015; "*Gamification of Collaborative Learning Scenarios: Structuring Persuasive Strategies Using Game Elements and Ontologies*" published in the 1<sup>st</sup> International Workshop of Social Computing in Digital Education, SOCIALEDU, 2015; and "*An Ontology Framework to Apply Gamification in CSCL Scenarios as Persuasive Technology*" published in the Brazilian Journal of Computers in Education, 2016. During the conferences important feedbacks to improve the ontological structures were obtained from informal

discussions with the participants of the conferences who shared their expertise in the domain of CSCL and Artificial Intelligent in Education.

- The conduction of a pilot empirical study in which, prior to carry out the full-scale empirical studies, the activities, methods, instruments and activities that have been used in the full-scale studies were evaluated to adjust and improve the full-scale study design. This empirical study has been conducted to assess the effectiveness of *the ontological engineering approach to gamify CL scenarios* for dealing with the motivation problem caused by the scripted collaboration. Such effectiveness is measured by comparing the effect of the ontology-based CL sessions obtained by the approach against the effect of non-gamified CL sessions on the participants' intrinsic motivation and learning outcomes, and the percentage of participation by groups. This empirical study was conducted with undergraduate computer science students at the university of São Paulo during the second semester of 2016 in the course of Laboratory of Introduction to Computer Science, and for a CL activity related to the topic of loop structures. In such CL activity, the ontology-based gamified sessions and non-gamified CL sessions have been instantiated using a CSCL script inspired by the cognitive apprenticeship theory as the method to orchestrate and structure the collaboration among the students.
- The conduction of a full-scale empirical to evaluate the effectiveness of *the ontological engineering approach to gamify CL scenarios*. This effectiveness has been measured by comparing the effects of ontology-based gamified CL sessions against the effects of non-gamified CL sessions on the participants' intrinsic motivation and learning outcomes. This study was carried out in the course of introduction to computer science with undergraduate computer engineering students at the university of São Paulo during the first semester of 2017. The CL activity in which these CL sessions have been instantiated was related to the topic of condition structures using a CSCL script based on the cognitive apprentice theory to orchestrate and structure the collaboration among the participants.
- The conduction of a full-scale empirical study to also evaluate the effectiveness of *the ontological engineering approach to gamify CL scenarios*. However, in this empirical study, the effects of ontology-based gamified CL sessions against the effect of non-gamified CL sessions were compared on the participants' level of motivation instead to compare these effects on the participants' intrinsic motivation. This empirical study was carried out during the first semester of 2017 in the course of Introduction to Computer Science at the university of São Paulo with undergraduate computer engineering students. In this context, a CSCL script inspired by the cognitive apprentice theory was used to structure and orchestrate the collaboration among the students a CL activity related to the the topic of loop structures.
- The conduction of a full-scale empirical study to evaluate the efficiency of *the onto-*

*logical engineering approach to gamify CL scenarios* for dealing with the motivation problem caused by the scripted collaboration. Such efficiency was measured by comparing the effects on the participants intrinsic motivation, level of motivation, and learning outcomes caused by ontology-based CL sessions against the effects caused by CL sessions that have been gamified without using the support given by the ontology OntoGaCLEs. This empirical study was carried out in the course of Introduction to Computer Science at the university of São Paulo during the first semester of 2017. The undergraduate computer engineering students signed up in this course participated in a CL activity related to the topic of recursion in which the collaboration among the students was orchestrated and structured by a CSCL script inspired by the cognitive apprentice theory.

## 1.4 Thesis Statement and Claimed Contributions

The thesis statement of this PhD thesis dissertation is that:

*“For CL activities where the CSCL scripts are used as a method to orchestrate and structure the collaboration among the participants, the gamification of CL scenarios using the support given by the ontology OntoGaCLEs constitutes an effective and efficient solution to deal with the motivation problem caused by the scripted collaboration because this ontology encodes the necessary theoretical knowledge related to theories and best practices of gamification to perform this task.”*

The claimed contributions are:

1. The identification of most relevant concepts from the theories and practices related to gamification that should be taking into account to deal with the motivation problem caused by the scripted collaboration (RO1).
2. Ontological structures that represent the concepts identified as relevant in the theories and practices related to gamification for dealing with the motivation problem caused by the scripted collaboration (RO2).
  - a) A set of ontological structures to represent gamified CL scenarios and ontological models to personalize the gamification of CL scenarios based on player types models and need-based theories of motivation.
  - b) A set of ontological structures to apply persuasive game design models in gamified CL scenarios and ontological models to apply persuasive game strategies as a method for dealing with the motivation problem caused by the scripted collaboration.

- c) A unify modeling of learners' growth process and flow theory as a computer-based model to apply the principle of good balance between the perceived challenges and skills for gamified CL scenarios.
- 3. A conceptual flow to gamify CL scenarios using the knowledge described in the ontology OntoGaCLeS, and a reference architecture based on this flow to build computer-based mechanisms that provide support in intelligent-theory aware systems for dealing with the motivation problem caused by the scripted collaboration (R03).
- 4. An empirical evaluation of *the ontological engineering approach to gamify CL scenarios* in which, to validate the effectiveness and efficiency of this approach for dealing with the motivation problem caused by the scripted collaboration, the effects of ontology-based gamified CL sessions on students' intrinsic motivation, level of motivation and learning outcomes are compared against the effects caused by the non-gamified CL sessions and CL sessions that have been gamified without using the support given by the ontology OntoGaCLeS (R04).

## 1.5 Structure of the Dissertation

This PhD thesis dissertation is structured in eight chapters:

### **Chapter 1: *Introduction***

**Chapter 2: *General Background and Fundamental Concepts*** contains the background related to the context and research problem addressed in this dissertation. An overview related to the fields of CSCL and scripted collaboration, gamification and ontology engineering are presented in the chapter. The motivation problem caused by the scripted collaboration, and the current approaches to deal with this problem are also detailed in the chapter. The concepts that were identified as relevant in the theories and practices of gamification and their difficulties to apply it in CL scenarios for dealing with the motivation problem caused by the scripted collaboration are presented in the chapter.

**Chapter 3: *Ontological Structure to Personalize the Gamification in CL Scenarios*** describes the ontological structures, that have been proposed by the author of this thesis, and that have been formalized in the ontology OntoGaCLeS, to represent gamified CL scenarios and ontological models to personalize the gamification in CL scenarios based on player types models and need-based theories of motivation. The chapter also shows the procedure followed to build an ontological model ontological model to personalize the gamification of CL scenarios based on the Dodecad player type model.

**Chapter 4: *Ontological Structures of Persuasive Game Design in CL Scenarios*** describes the ontological structures proposed by the author of this thesis to apply persuasive game

design models in gamified CL scenarios and to represent ontological models to apply persuasive game strategies as a method for dealing with the motivation problem caused by the scripted collaboration. The chapter also describes the procedure to formalize an ontological model in which gamification is applied as persuasive technology for gamified Cognitive Apprenticeship scenarios employing the persuasive game design strategies defined in the Model-driven persuasive game proposed by [Orji \(2014\)](#).

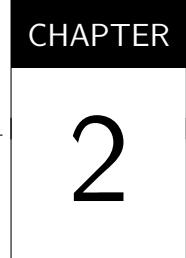
**Chapter 5:** *A Unify Modeling of Learners' Growth Process and Flow Theory* presents the computer-based model proposed by the author of this thesis to unify the modeling of the learners' growth process and the flow theory based on the principle of good balance between the perceived challenges and skills. This model has been used in the gamification of CL scenarios to define the rewards to be promised and given to maintain the learner's flow state in the CL process.

**Chapter 6:** *Computer-based Mechanisms and Procedures to Gamify CL Scenarios* describes the flow proposed by the author of this thesis to use the knowledge described in the ontology OntoGaCLEs to gamify CL sessions. The reference architecture based on this flow by which computer-based mechanisms could be built in intelligent-theory aware systems to provide support in the gamification of CL scenarios for dealing with the motivation problem caused by the scripted collaboration is presented in the chapter. The chapter also describes the computer-based mechanisms that has been developed by the author of this thesis using the reference architecture to conduct the evaluation of the ontological engineering approach to gamify CL scenarios.

**Chapter 7:** *Evaluation of the Ontological Engineering Approach to Gamify CL Scenarios* presents the empirical studies that have been carried out in real situations to validate the effectiveness and efficiency of this approach to deal with the motivation problem caused by the scripted collaboration.

**Chapter 8:** *Conclusions and Future Work* summarizes the contributions of this PhD thesis dissertation, and the chapter also discusses possible future research directions.





## GENERAL BACKGROUND AND FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPTS

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This chapter presents the general background and fundamental concepts related to the domain problem that is addressed in this thesis. At the first section ([section 2.1](#)), an overview of the CSCL field and scripted collaboration is presented to provide a comprehensive and clear understanding about the research context. The [section 2.2](#) elaborates an overview of gamification, and the best practices and theories related to this technology. Finally, the [section 2.3](#) presents the fundamentals of ontologies and ontology engineering.

### 2.1 CSCL and Scripted Collaboration

Although CL has a long history in education, it is not until the early 1990s that the research field dedicated to study how to provide support for the CL through the use of Internet and computational technology had gained attention and strength ([STAHL; KOSCHMANN; SUTHERS, 2006](#)). Such research field known as Computer-Supported Collaborative Learning (CSCL) is a multidisciplinary field that combines studies from the cognitive psychology education and from the computer science to effectively enhance the CL process through the use of computational technology ([HOPPE; OGATA; SOLLER, 2007](#)).

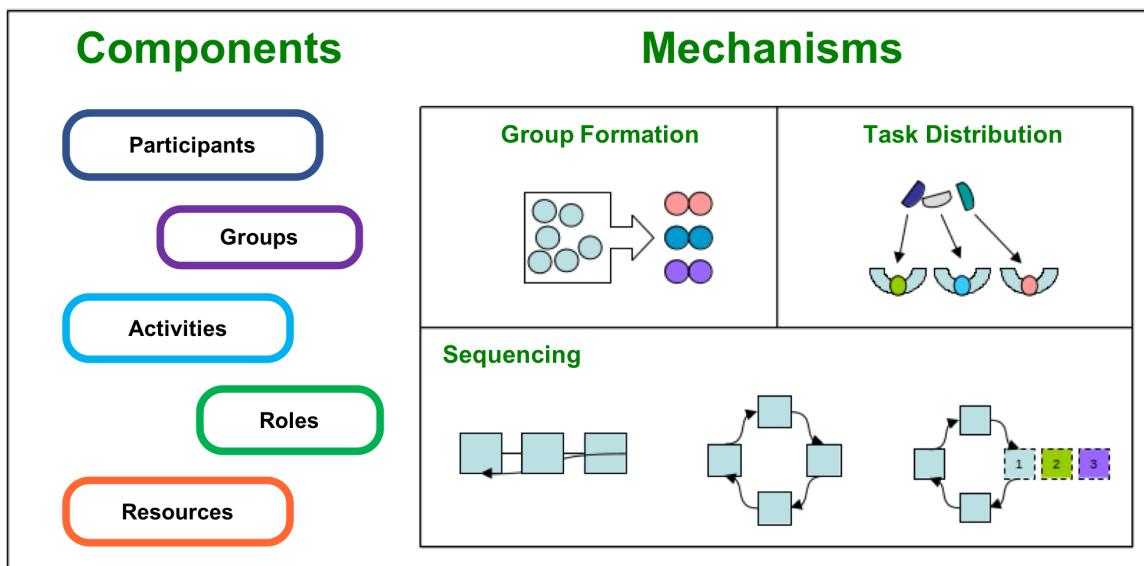
The general aim of CSCL field is to develop technologies to support or create situations in which two or more students learn together through the interaction among them ([DILLENBOURG, 1999](#)). In these situations, the learning outcomes is consequence of students' interactions and how these interactions affect the individual learning for each one of the students. In consequence, to enable a well-though-out design of CL, the CSCL scripts have been proposed by the CSCL community as the technology to facilitate the social and cognitive processes of learning by describing the way in which the learners will interact with each other in a CL scenario ([HARRER; KOBBE; MALZAHN, 2007](#)).

### 2.1.1 CSCL Scripts

CSCL scripts are the technology that describes how to structure and orchestrate the CL process to attain a set of pedagogical objectives defined by an instructional design (DILLENBOURG; JERMANN, 2007). Such description is provided in the CSCL scripts through prescribed instructions that indicates how to facilitate the social and cognitive processes in group activities (DILLENBOURG, 2002). These prescribed instructions are defined by instructors, like teachers or instructional designers, as a way to attain a set of learning goals, and they indicate the way in which students should collaborate, they constrain the interactions among the participants, they specify the roles for the participants, they indicate the distribution of task, tools, and resources used in the CL process.

In order to narrow the number of elements used to describe the CSCL scripts, and provide a common and sharable description of CSCL scripts, Kobbe *et al.* (2007) propose a framework that is currently wide accepted by the community as the common specification to describe the CSCL scripts using natural language. This framework formalizes the CSCL scripts as a set of components and mechanisms illustrate in Figure 2.

Figure 2 – Components and mechanisms of CSCL scripts



Source: Adapted from Fischer (2007).

The structural *components* of CSCL scripts are the participants, groups, activities, roles and resources. The component of *participants* is used to describe the participants, such as learners, monitors, and teachers. Although this description can be abstract or concrete and simple or complex, it is often presented in a simple manner with rules that indicate conditions to participate in the CL process. The component of *activities* describes what will be performed by the participants in the CL process to attain the learning goals defined by the instructional designers. The component of *roles* describes the privileges, obligations and expectations of participants in the CL process. The component of *groups* of participants defines through hierarchical structures

how the students are grouped according to the participants' characteristics. The component of *resources* describes the learning objects (e.g. content, material, and tools) that can be used by the participants during the CL process.

The *mechanisms* of CSCL scripts are the group formation, component distribution and sequencing. The mechanism of *group formation* consists in the specifications of how the participants will be distributed over the groups. The mechanism of *task distribution* provides the specification about how the components of scripts are distributed over groups using the mapping of groups, activities, roles, and resources. The mechanism of *sequencing* consists in the definition of how the components and groups defined in scripts are distributed over time. In general, this sequencing describes the execution order of activities in the CL process.

Chart 1 – Components and mechanisms of social script

<b>Structural components:</b>	
<b>Participants:</b>	A number of participants that must be divisible by the number of case studies.
<b>Groups:</b>	Case groups
<b>Activities:</b>	(a) Applying theoretical concepts to the case study and constructing arguments (b) Critiquing initially scaffolder with prompts for eliciting clarification, identifying conflicting views and constructing counter-arguments
<b>Roles:</b>	<i>Analyst</i> and <i>Critic</i>
<b>Resources:</b>	Case studies (minimal number is three case studies)
<b>Mechanisms:</b>	
<b>Group formation:</b>	All participants are grouped by the number of case studies. Each participant becomes member of all case groups although with different roles in each. Each participant is the responsible analyst for one case study and critic for all other cases
<b>Task distribution:</b>	Each case group receives one case study, and the roles are distributed in a way that each participant assumes the role of analyst in one case group and the role of critic in all other case groups
<b>Sequencing:</b>	- the analyst writes an analysis of case study. (a) - wait for all case group analysts to be done, and writes a critique for the analysis of case study. (b) - wait for all case group critics to be done, and the analyst considers each critique and writes a reply to each. (a) - wait for all case group analysts to be done each critic in turn reads the reply and writes a second critique. (b) - wait for all case group critics to be done... the analyst considers all critiques and revises the analysis of case study (a)

Source: Adapted from [Kobbe et al. \(2007\)](#).

Chart 1 shows the description of the *social script* ([WEINBERGER et al., 2005](#)) using the framework proposed by [Kobbe et al. \(2007\)](#). In this example, the CL scenarios orchestrated by the social script foster the acquisition of knowledge through a set of case studies (*resources*) that are analyzed and reviewed by the students groups. The number of students in each group is equal to the number of case studies, and the ideal number is three. In the first step of sequencing, each learner playing the *analysis* role writes down an analysis of case study, and then, he critiques the analyses made by other learners playing the *critics* role. In the second step of sequencing, each

learner revises his/her own analysis, taking into consideration the critiques received by the other learners in the case group.

Having the description of CSCL scripts only in natural language does not allow the computers programs to interpret them, and to run a CL scenario following the instructions indicated by the scripts without human intervention. Therefore, to represent the CSCL scripts in a computer readable manner, the IMS-Learning Design<sup>1</sup> (IMS-LD) specification has been adopted by different tools, such as (web)COLLAGE (Hernández-Leo *et al.*, 2006; Villasclaras-Fernández *et al.*, 2013), CIAN (MOLINA; REDONDO; ORTEGA, 2012), LeadFlow4LD (Palomino-Ramírez *et al.*, 2008), NUCLEO (SANCHO; Fuentes-Fernández; Fernández-Manjón, 2008), CoLearn (STYLIANAKIS *et al.*, 2013), CeLS (RONEN; Kohen-Vacs, 2009), and LAMS (Romero-Moreno; ORTEGA; TROYANO, 2007), as the language to describe CSCL scripts.

Despite the benefits that brings the use of the IMS-LD specification to represent CSCL scripts, several researchers had indicated that this language is insufficient to fully support the modeling of CSCL scripts (ALHARBI; ATHAUDA; CHIONG, 2014; CAEIRO; ANIDO; LLAMAS, 2003). Of course, the purpose of IMS-LD specification is not to provide a full support for describing CSCL scripts in a computer-readable manner, the IMS-LD has been developed as a neutral, generic and flexible educational modeling language to describe a wide range of pedagogies approaches - the teaching strategies, pedagogical goals and their associated activities (KOPER, 2005). In this sense, to support the representation of CSCL scripts in a computer-readable manner, a wide variety of extensions on the IMS-LD elements has been proposed in by several researchers (Bote-Lorenzo *et al.*, 2004; LEO; PEREZ; DIMITRIADIS, 2004; MAGNISALIS; DEMETRIADIS, 2012a; MIAO *et al.*, 2005; Vega-Gorgojo *et al.*, 2005).

Instead, to simply provide a computer-readable representation of CSCL scripts, the work of Isotani (2009), Isotani *et al.* (2013) proposes the formalization of these scripts in a computer-understandable manner through the use of ontologies. This solution consists in a set of ontological structures that makes the description of CSCL scripts more semantically-rich, allowing the explicit specification of learning goals, purposes, and other relevant information that cannot be represented using the IMS-LD specification, i.e., learning strategies, group goals, interaction patters from learning theories. Providing this formalization in the CL ontology, Isotani *et al.* (2013) demonstrates that intelligent-theory aware systems can interpret these scripts and provide advice and recommendation to support for the modeling of learners' development (INABA; IKEDA; MIZOGUCHI, 2003), the formation of effective groups (ISOTANI; MIZOGUCHI, 2008b), and the instructional design of CL activities (ISOTANI *et al.*, 2013).

## 2.1.2 **Levels of Abstraction and Granularity of CSCL Scripts**

CSCL scripts have different levels of abstraction and granularity in the description of CL scenarios (DILLENBOURG, 2002; DILLENBOURG; JERMANN, 2007; Villasclaras-Fernández

<sup>1</sup> URL: <<http://www.imsglobal.org/learningdesign/>>

(*et al.*, 2009b). This classification of scripts in two dimension, abstraction and granularity, gives them an enormous flexibility to be reused in the instructional design process of CL scenarios, and it also allows the use of multiple scripts to describe different aspects of CL scenario in separated scripts. Whereas the levels of abstraction classify a script according to the completeness of elements described by them, from the most abstract to the most concrete, the levels of granularity classify the scripts according to the aggregation level of elements described by them, from the most coarser grained to the finest grained.

According to Dillenbourg and Jermann (2007), a CSCL script can be classified in one of the four levels of abstraction defined as follows as:

**Script Schemata:** are scripts used to describe the core instructional design principles whereby is expected to trigger interactions among participants in the CL process. In this sense, these scripts are defined in a content free didactic form, so that they can be used to describe patterns of CL. Examples of script schemata are the Jigsaw script (ARONSON, 1978; KORDAKI; SIEMPOS, 2010), conflict script (WEINBERGER *et al.*, 2005), and reciprocal script (KING, 2007). The jigsaw script describes a CL scenario in which the principle of interaction consists in the grouping and re-grouping of participants with complementary information to share their knowledge. The conflict script describes a CL scenario to group learners with contradictory knowledges or opinions to instigate the discussion. The reciprocal script describes a CL scenario that assigns alternate roles to the students for facilitating questioning and tutoring activities.

**Script Classes:** are specialization of scripts schemata for a specific learning context. This specialization is not absolute complete, so that script classes are independent in the content-domain and student data. The script classes cover a range of scripts that describe variations of a prototype with particular details related to a specific learning context of a script schemata to facilitate its adoption. These details are, for example, the number of participants, and the kind of content (matter) that will be taught. In this sense, a script class is based in a script schemata to describe CL scenarios for a specific learning context. For instance, the Universanté Script (DILLENBOURG; JERMANN, 2007) is a script class based on Jigsaw schema that was designed to describe CL scenarios for learning contexts with different thematic groups and participants from different nations.

**Script Instances:** are scripts in which the content-domain are specified for a particular situation. A script instance is more concrete than a script class, and it has been instantiated from a script schema or class to be reusable more or less by teachers who only need to define participants' data. These scripts are more concrete than script classes, but they are independent in the particularities of students and learning environment.

**Script Sessions:** are scripts in which the content-domain and participants data are specified to be directly executed in a learning environment. In this sense, these scripts detail the infor-

mation of participants and content-domain in the most concrete level defining, for example, the students' names and the deadlines of activities. A CL scenario that is described by a script session is known as CL session, and when it is represented in a script session using a computer-readable formalization, it can be directly executed in a learning environment to orchestrate and conduct the CL process.

Different benefits from the use of script schemata and classes as patterns are obtained in the instructional design process of CL scenarios (ALHARBI; ATHAUDA; CHIONG, 2014; CHALLCO; BITTENCOURT; ISOTANI, 2016; MIAO *et al.*, 2005). During the design/authoring phase, repositories of script schemata and classes facilitate the sharing and reuse of these scripts in distributed learning environments (PRIETO *et al.*, 2013; PRIETO *et al.*, 2014). The structures of script schemata and classes are used as templates to create new script schemata and classes (Andreas Harrer; Ulrich Hoppe, 2007; RONEN; Kohen-Vacs, 2009).

During the instantiation/production phase, script schemata and classes provide advice and recommendation that help the CL practitioners to instantiate these scripts and to obtain CL sessions (MAGNISALIS; DEMETRIADIS, 2012b; PRIETO *et al.*, 2011; Alario-Hoyos *et al.*, 2013). Script schemata and classes facilitate the generation of computer-interpretable scripts, they provide information to support the search of applicable learning material and tools for the CL scenario (Bote-Lorenzo *et al.*, 2004; ISOTANI; MIZOGUCHI, 2008b; Vega-Gorgojo *et al.*, 2005). The script schemata and classes are also used to obtain recommendation about how to bind individuals in groups and roles according to the knowledge described in these scripts (ISOTANI *et al.*, 2013; Villasclaras-Fernández *et al.*, 2009a).

Regarding to the level of granularity (FISCHER *et al.*, 2013), the CSCL scripts can be classified in macro-scripts and micro-scripts.

**Macro-scripts:** are scripts that basically describe the CL process in a courser-grained level without detailing the specific interactions among participants. A macro-script describes how to attain a set of pedagogical objective indicating the sequencing of individual and group activities that must be followed by participants. Thus, for example, in the Jigsaw macro-script, to promote the individual accountability and positive interdependence, the sequencing of activities consists in three activities: an individual activity, expert group activity, and jigsaw group activity. In the individual activity, each student studies a particular part of a whole problem. In the expert group, the students of different groups that study the same part of the whole problem meet together for exchanging ideas. At last activity, students of each jigsaw group meet to contribute with their expertise to solve the whole problem.

**Micro-scripts:** are scripts that describe the CL process in a fine-grained level (WEINBERGER; FISCHER; STEGMANN, 2005), they indicate, for example, the dialogues that must

happen among student to achieve the pedagogical objectives, and they are intended to describe the communication model between participants. Thus, for example, to facilitate the negotiation and elaboration of a domain concepts, [Weinberger et al. \(2005\)](#) describe a micro-scripts for online peer discussion using a sequence of sentence openers (e.g. my proposal for an adjustment of the analysis is....) that prompted learners to contribute with the discussion and critique one another's contributions.

As can be noticed above, the macro-scripts and micro-scripts have a hierarchical relationship to describe the CL process of CL activities. The micro-scripts describe the communication process in a CL activity ([WEINBERGER; FISCHER; STEGMANN, 2005](#)), whereas the macro-scripts describe groups, roles, and flow of CL activities ([DILLENBOURG; HONG, 2008](#)). Despite this explicit hierarchical relationship, there are few models and tools in which all the elements of macro-scripts and micro-scripts are combined to support the design of CL scenarios ([ALHARBI; ATHAUDA; CHIONG, 2014; CHALLCO; BITTENCOURT; ISOTANI, 2016](#)). [Hernandez-Leo et al. \(2006\)](#) propose a hierarchical model in which schemata and classes of macro-scripts and micro-scripts are used as templates to generate scripts. In the work of [Challco et al. \(2014\)](#), the hierarchical relationships of macro-scripts and micro-scripts is represented as hierarchical task networks to support the automatic generation of unit of learning.

In the CL ontology ([ISOTANI et al., 2009](#)), and therefore in the ontology OntoGaCLEs, the hierarchical relationship between the macro-scripts and micro-scripts is not explicitly described as a direct link between macro-scripts and micro-scripts. The hierarchical relationship is implicitly described as part of the conceptualization of events and processes proposed by [Galton and Mizoguchi \(2009\)](#). Based on in this conceptualization in which the representation of an event can be constituted by many distinct sub-events to describe a process, the hierarchical relationship of macro- and micro-scripts can be inferred from these events that are explicitly described in the CL ontology and the ontology OntoGaCLEs.

### 2.1.3 Motivation Problem Caused by the Scripted Collaboration

The motivation problem caused by the scripted collaboration should be interpreted in his dissertation as the negative effects caused by the scripts on participants' motivation, and implicitly it also includes the negative effects on the learning outcome. [Dillenbourg \(2002\)](#) indicated that there may be a danger to overscript the CL process. The sequencing of interactions is rejected by some students when they had difficulties to adapt to perform structured tasks, in specially, for highly coercive scripts which dictate interaction in a very detailed and inflexible way. This kind of scripting collaboration prevent the independent, exploratory thinking, and when they are designed with high degree of coercion, it decreases student motivation.

Similar to the research works of [Rummel and Spada \(2007\)](#), [Weinberger, Stegmann and Fischer \(2010\)](#), this thesis dissertation argues that the scripted collaboration may cause

motivational problems and reactance towards the script based on the self-determination theory ([DECI; RYAN, 2010](#)) as a central element for motivation. Depending on the individual attribution pattern, students would suffer motivational problems to uphold learning efforts, e.g., when students do not have a optimal fit between the external scripts (guidelines provided by the system that specifies the sequencing) and the internal script (low-structure script in the mind of students), and the external script provides scaffolds that guide procedures for which internal scripts are already represented by the learner or where a learner might even hold more effective or efficient internal script, the performance of the learner will decrease ([STEGMANN \*et al.\*, 2011](#)).

In the same direction, negative effects on the participants' motivation have been pointed out by many researchers who have successfully applied CSCL scripts to enhance and/or to mediated the CL process. For example, [Brehm \(1966\)](#) proved that, for some students, overlaying scripting produces reactance, and the work of [Kollar, Fischer and Slotta \(2005\)](#) indicates that motivation loss for students occurred when there is a overlaying of scripting. When the scripted collaboration is over extended for a long period of time and over many collaborative sessions, the motivation problem occurs ([HRON \*et al.\*, 1997; SCHMITT; WEINBERGER, 2018](#)).

## 2.2 Gamification

### 2.2.1 Games, Game Elements, and Gameplay

Based on the similarities and differences between games and problem-solving activities shown in [Chart 2, Schell \(2008\)](#) defines a game as “*a problem-solving activities approached with a playful attitude.*”

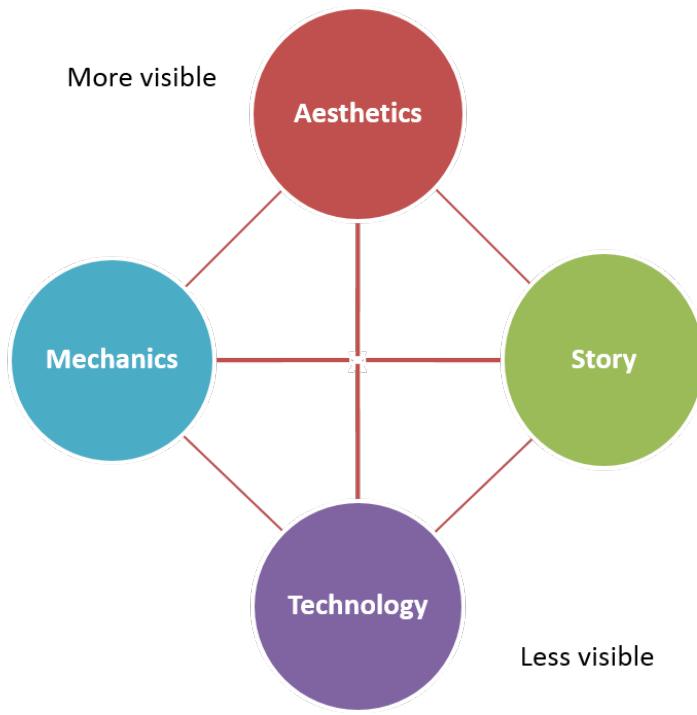
Chart 2 – Similarities and differences between the games and the problem-solving activities

Games (read in top-down order)	Problem-Solving Activities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Games are entered willfully,</li> <li>- have clear goals,</li> <li>- have conflict,</li> <li>- have rules,</li> <li>- can be won or lost,</li> <li>- are interactive, interact with it</li> <li>- have challenge,</li> <li>- can create their own internal value,</li> <li>- engage game players, and</li> <li>- are closed and formal systems</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The problem that is trying to solve defines a clear goal,</li> <li>- it involves conflicts, in which</li> <li>- we determine the rules of problem,</li> <li>- we eventually defeat the problem or are defeated by it;</li> <li>- the problem is like a cleaner, smaller version of a real-world situation, which we can more easily consider, manipulate, or interact with it,</li> <li>- this is usually challenging,</li> <li>- has its space with internal importance, if we are closed to attain the goal of solving this problem;</li> <li>- we quickly become engaged if we care about the problem, and</li> <li>- we will be establishing a closed and formal system if the problem is well understood</li> </ul>

Source: Adapted from [Schell \(2008\)](#).

Frequently, the problems are viewed as something negative, but people really do get pleasure from solving them. As humans, our complex brains enjoy solve problems, and this is our primary advantage as a species. Frequently, people who enjoy solving problems are going to solve more problems, and get better at solving problems. Games are not simply problem-solving activities, one who plays games must have sufficient motivation to solve problem, and it means having playful attitude.

Figure 3 – Elements and components of games



Source: [Schell \(2008\)](#).

There are many ways to classify the elements that are part of a game. According to [Schell \(2008\)](#), these elements as shown in Figure 3 are classified in the following four basic elements:

**Mechanics:** These are rules and procedures that are used to describe the goals of games, how game players can try to achieve them, and what happen when they try.

**Story:** This is the sequence of events (script) that unfold in your game. It may be pre-scripted, linear, or complex with branching and emergent. In general, the mechanics that will be used must strengthen the story, and the mechanics will also help reinforce the ideas of story.

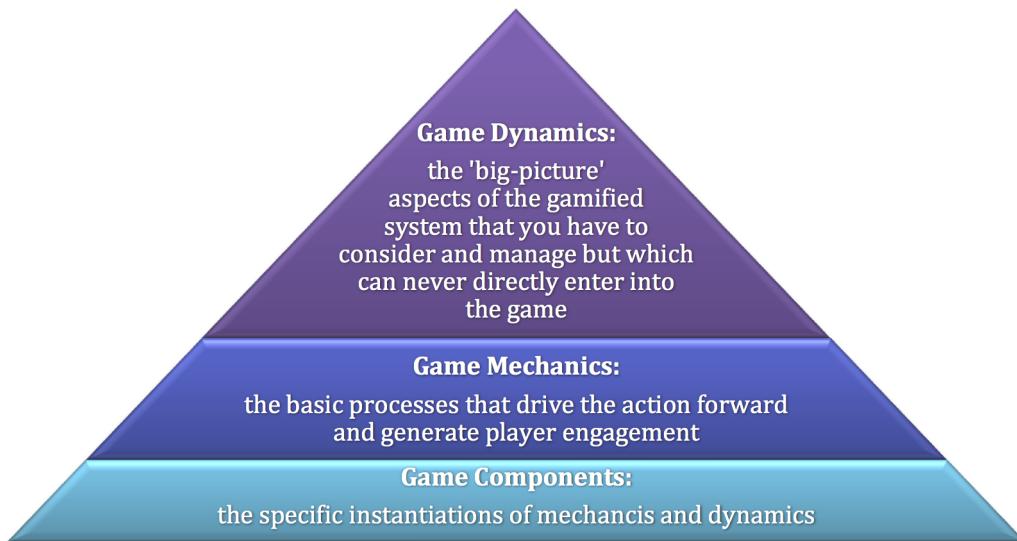
**Aesthetics:** There are how your game looks, sounds, smells, tastes, and *feels*. They are an important aspect of game design that have most direct relationship to a player's experience during the game (gameplay experience).

**Technology:** This is the materials and interactions that make your game possible. It is the medium in which the aesthetics happen, in which the mechanics will occur, and through which the story will be told.

Although the elements listed above define the components of a game, the essence of a game is rooted in the interactive nature in which the users act as players (SCHELL, 2008). The player puts his mind inside the game world, but the game world really only exists in the mind of the player. This magical situation is made possible by the game interface, which is where player and game come together. Thus, the goal of a good game interface is not to look nice or to be fluid, although those are nice qualities, the goal of a game interface is to make players feel in control of their experience because the purpose of a game is by itself to create an experience in the user mind.

According to Werbach and Hunter (2012), the game elements are described as smaller pieces used to build blocks that, in an integrate form, constitutes gameplay experience. Thus, these game elements are separate in three categories: dynamics, mechanics and components, described in Figure 4.

Figure 4 – Hierarchical classification of game elements



Source: Werbach and Hunter (2012).

Based on the hierarchy of game elements showed in Figure 4, the game elements are classified as:

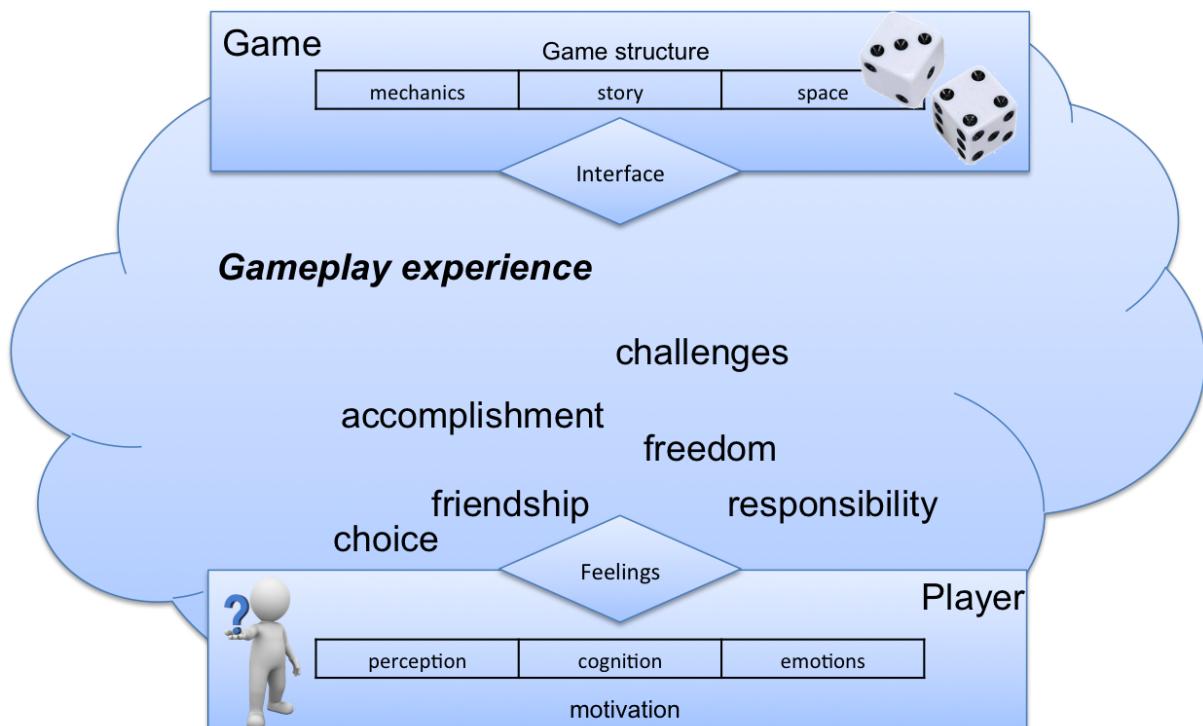
**Game Dynamics** when the game element are the big-picture aspects of the game-like system that can be to consider and manage but which you can never directly enter into the game. e.g. constraints, emotions, narrative, progression, relationships, and personalization.

**Game Mechanics** when the game element is part of the basic processes that drive the action forward and generate player engagement. e.g. challenges, chance, competition, cooperation, feedback, resource acquisition, rewards, transactions, turns, win-states, and profiles.

**Game Component** when the game element is the more-specific forms that mechanics or dynamics can take. e.g. achievements, badges, collections, leaderboards, levels, notifications, points, progress bars, quests/missions, status, teams, and virtual goods.

The *gameplay experience*, or simply called *gameplay*, is the player's interpretation of manner in which a player or players interacted in a game world (SALEN; ZIMMERMAN, 2004; LINDLEY, 2004; MÄYRÄ; ERMI, 2005). Figure 5 shows the relation among the fundamental components which are part in the formation of gameplay experience. The model showed here is not intended to constitute a comprehensive analysis of all possible elements between a game and a player, the game is represented as a structure (of mechanics, story, and space) that engenders the gameplay experience in the mind of the player through a game interface. Thus, the gameplay experience happens by linking perception, cognition, and emotions when a person does actions that are motivated by the game (motivation).

Figure 5 – Fundamental components in the gameplay experience



Source: Adapted from Mäyrä and Ermí (2005).

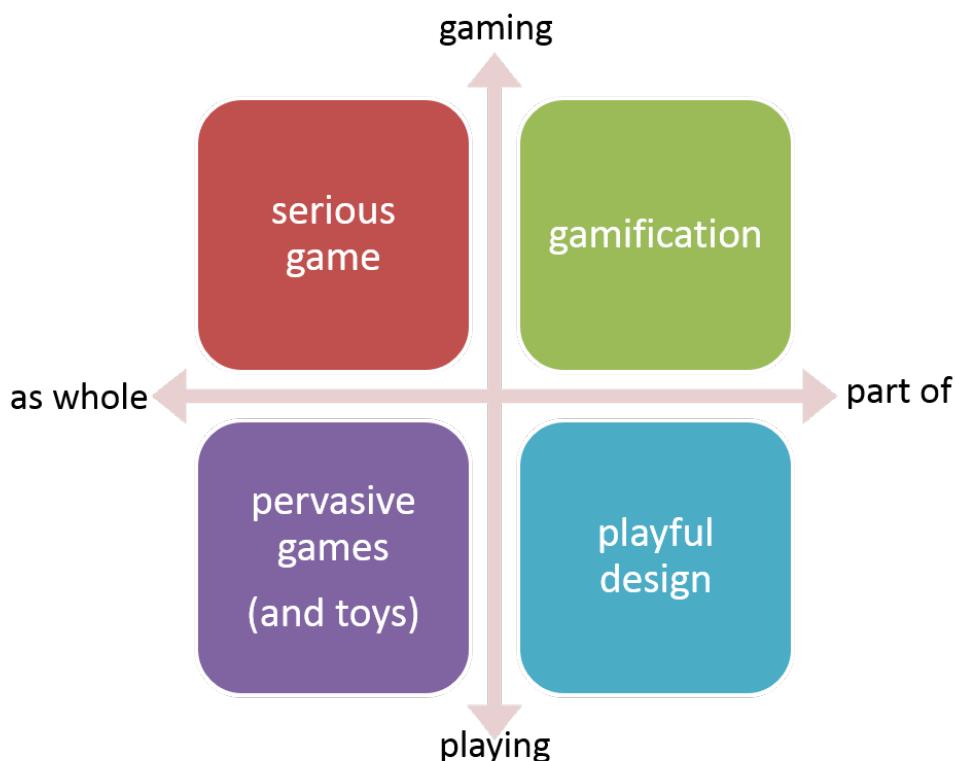
There are certain feelings, feelings of choice, feelings of freedom, feelings of responsibility, feelings of accomplishment, feelings of friendship, and many others, which only gameplay experience seems to offer (SCHELL, 2008). The gameplay experience is not identical in people,

each person has completely different and unique experience playing a game, but the experience is imaginary. Thus, the game designers must have careful selection the proper game elements, such as game mechanics, game interfaces, among others, that are used to create certain kinds of experiences when a player interacts with them. This task is known as *game design*, and it is basic when some situation, scenario or application is being gamified.

### 2.2.2 What Is Gamification? and What Is It Not?

While no standard conceptualization of gamification exists, most studies agree that gamification generally refers to the use of game-based elements, such as game mechanics, aesthetics, and game thinking in non-game contexts aimed at engaging people, motivating action, enhancing learning, and solving problems (BORGES *et al.*, 2014; KAPP, 2012). However, it is important a deeper and scientific conceptualization to identify theoretical foundations, purposes, and knowledge about how to apply gamification in practice. In this sense, based on the work of academics and industry practitioners, Deterding *et al.* (2011) establish the conceptualization of gamification as the use of game design elements in non-game contexts, and Werbach (2014) defines gamification as the process of making activities more game-like. In other words, it covers coordinated practices that objectively manifest the intent to produce more of the kinds of experiences that typify games.

Figure 6 – Situating gamification in the scope of game design technology



Source: Adapted from Deterding *et al.* (2011).

**Figure 6** shows where gamification and others game design technology are situated based on the degree of design (as whole or parts) and purpose (for playing or gaming). As we can see in the figure, gamification and serious game are similar in terms of purpose, but they differ in the degree of design, both are made for non-entertainment purposes, serious game describes the design of application as a whole game, while gamification describes the design of application as part of whole. Gamification and playful design have the same degree of design, both implements parts of application as game, while the purpose of playful design is entertainment as a desirable user experience or mode of interaction, and gamification is made for non-entertainment.

According to [Deterding et al. \(2011\)](#), gamification is related to gaming, not playing or playfulness, where playing denotes a free-form of expression, improvisational, even tumultuous recombination of behaviors and meanings. Gaming consists in the capture of playing that is structured by rules-base systems. Gamification does not describe the design of full-fledged games, gamified applications merely incorporate elements of games (also called game atoms ([BRATHWAITE; SCHREIBER, 2009](#))). However, these elements do not refer game-based technologies or other game related practices (e.g. as authoring tools, graphic engines), gamification is only reserved for the use of game design. The use of game design elements in gamification is for purposes other than the normal expected use as part of an entertainment game (for non-entertainment purpose).

### 2.2.3 Outcomes of Gamification

When gamification is properly applied, a wide range of desired outcomes can be achieved, such as enjoyment, engagement, fun, satisfaction, motivation, loyalty, participation, efficiency, and behavior change ([HAMARI; KOIVISTO; SARSA, 2014](#)). In this sense, the outcomes of gamification as shown in **Figure 7** can be seen as: (1) the psychological outcomes (i.e. motivation, engagement, enjoyment, and fun) that are results of implemented motivational affordance (i.e. badges, points, leaderboards, and feedbacks); and (2) the behavioral outcomes (i.e. response pattern, duration of interactions, participation, and learning) that are result of psychological outcomes.

Figure 7 – Expected outcomes of gamification



Source: Adapted from [Hamari, Koivisto and Sarsa \(2014\)](#).

In educational contexts, most studies, as shown in [Chart 3](#), propose the engagement of learners as psychological outcomes, and the improving of learning as behavioral outcomes ([BORGES et al., 2014](#)). For example, [Li, Grossman and Fitzmaurice \(2012\)](#) investigated how story/theme, clear goals, feedbacks, challenge and rewards (motivational affordance) could be used to increase the engagement and enjoyment (psychological outcomes) of students, and the results showed an increase in the speed of completion of tasks (behavioral outcomes).

Chart 3 – Outcomes of gamification in educational contexts

Source	Motivational Affordances	Psychological Outcomes	Behavioral Outcomes
(CHEONG; CHEONG; FIL-IPPOU, 2013)	points, feedback, leaderboards, time constraints (challenge)	enjoyment, engagement	impact on learning (usefulness)
(DENNY, 2013)	badges	enjoyment, attitude towards badges	level and quality of participation
(DOMÍNGUEZ et al., 2013)	leaderboards, badges	attitude towards gamification	learning outcomes
(DONG et al., 2012)	clear goals, challenge, feedback, levels, story/theme	engagement, fun	effectiveness of learning
(Fitz-Walter; TJON-DRONEGORO; WYETH, 2011)	achievements, clear goals	perceived added value of gamification, fun	exploration of the campus while interacting with the application
(HAKULINEN; AUVINEN; KORHONEN, 2013)	badges		impact on time management, carefulness and achieving learning goals
(HALAN et al., 2010)	leaderboards, narrative (story/theme), deadline (challenge)	difference in users' approach to virtual patient interaction	Number and duration of interactions with virtual patients, likelihood of voluntary participation to a virtual patient interaction
(LI; GROSSMAN; FITZMAURICE, 2012)	story/theme, clear goals, feedback, challenge, rewards	engagement, enjoyment	task performance
(SMITH; BAKER, 2011)	story/theme, rewards		increasing knowledge about the library, its services and resources, teaching library skills

Source: Adapted from [Hamari, Koivisto and Sarsa \(2014\)](#).

## 2.2.4 Theories and Models of Motivation

As defined by [Mitchell and Daniels \(2003\)](#), motivation is an internal set of processes what is referred as hypothetical construct associated with three general psychological processes (arousal, direction, and intensity). The arousal is the first component caused by the need or desire to some object or state that is at least partially unfulfilled or below expectation. This discrepancy initiates the action to satisfy the need, to obtain the desired object or to achieve the unfulfilled state. Moreover, this discrepancy is personal, and differs in each individual, different people

have different needs and different things that they think are important. Thus, the second is a directional component defined by personal goals and goal discrepancies that are seen as major goads to attention and action. The third component is the intensity dimension defined by the goal difficulty and importance of arousal because some needs are more important than others, and some goals are more difficult to attain than others.

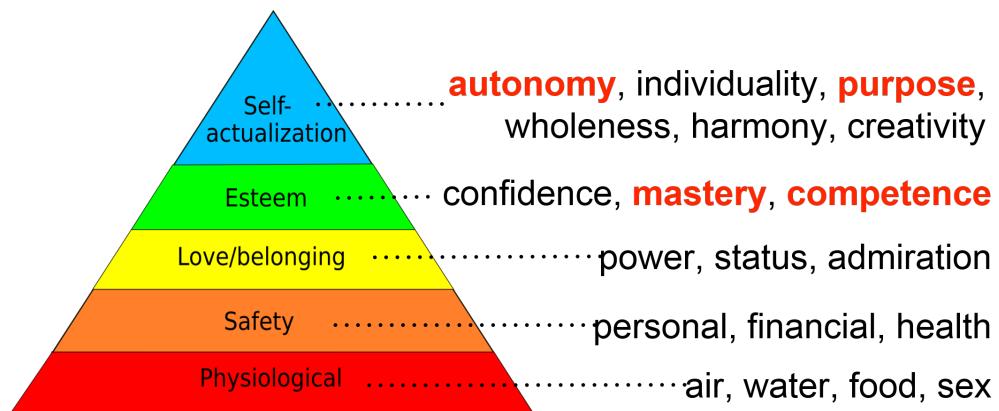
Having knowledge about how to motivate people, it is possible to build and formalize the proper understanding of what pushes people to interact in a gamified application, what make it fun, and why it is enjoyable. In this direction, there are different theories and models of motivation related to gamification, that are briefly summarized as follows.

#### 2.2.4.1 Need-based Theories

There are many theories that revolve around the fulfillment of humans' needs, defined as the arousal component of motivation. These theories describe what make certain outcomes appear attractive, and they constitute the basic foundations of motivation. With relation to gamification, there are three main need theories that are detailed in the paragraphs below.

**Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory** states that a person has a pyramid hierarchy of needs that a person must satisfy from bottom to top (MASLOW, 1954; GOBLE, 1970). As shown in [Figure 8](#), the Maslow's need pyramid classifies the needs from basic to complex in five categories: physiological, safety, love/belonging, esteem, and self-actualization.

Figure 8 – Maslow's pyramid of need

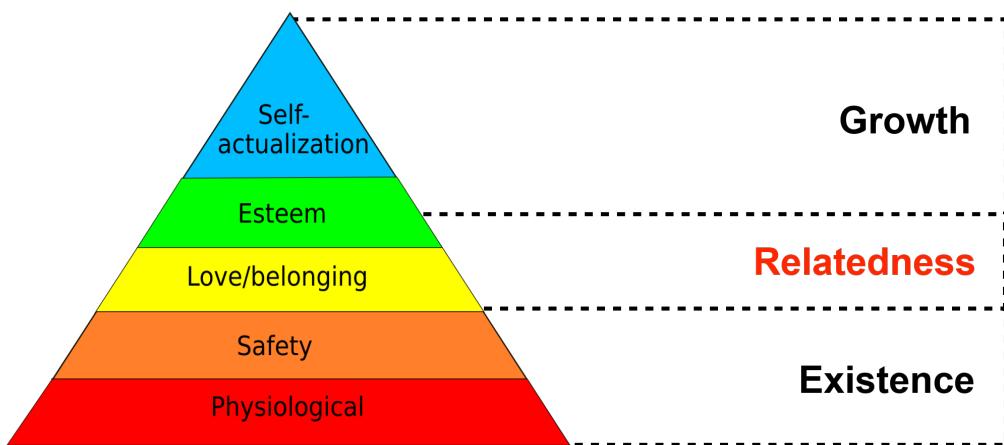


Source: Adapted from [Maslow \(1954\)](#).

According to [Huitt \(2004\)](#), only unsatisfied human needs influence behavior, if there is a deficit in a lower level, all behaviors of an individual will be oriented to satisfy this deficit. In the Maslow's need pyramid, needs are arranged in order of importance to human life, as said before from the basic to the complex.

**Alderfer's ERG Theory**, as shown [Figure 9](#), condenses Maslow's pyramid hierarchy of needs in three categories: Existence (material and physiological), Relatedness (social and external esteem) and Growth (internal esteem and self-actualization) ([ALDERFER, 1969](#); [ALDERFER, 1972](#)).

Figure 9 – Relation between Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory and Alderfer's ERG theory



Source: Elaborated by the author.

Different to Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory, a person can regress to a basic level from a complex level if a relatively more significant need (of complex level) is not satisfied ([ALDERFER, 1972](#)). Thus, a person may satisfy a need at hand, whether or not a previous need has been satisfied. Finally, the theory states that the order of needs to differ for different people.

**Self-Determination Theory** (SDT) is one of the most well-known theory related to motivation. Through the understanding of needs and motivation, this theory explains the human beings' innate psychological needs for personal development and well-being, and the impact of the environment on individual's motivation ([DECI; RYAN, 2010](#); [RYAN; DECI, 2000](#)). SDT defines three innate needs (competence, relatedness, and autonomy) that cause individual motivation, and when these needs are fulfilled they invoke great personal growth ([ARAZY; GELLATLY, 2012](#)).

According to SDT theory, the three needs are not learned, and they are seen as universal necessities in humanity across time, gender and culture. They are summarized as follows:

- *Autonomy* is the need to have independence and to be able make own choices ([DECI; RYAN, 2010](#)). [Deci and Vansteenkiste \(2004\)](#) states that autonomy does not mean to be independent of other persons. In a game, an example is to give a player freedom to make his own choices among various paths to choose.
- *Relatedness* is the need to be connected with others, iterate with them, and experience

caring for them (BAUMEISTER; LEARY, 1995). In a game, there are many elements that allow a player socializer with other players.

- *Competence* is the need to control the outcomes and experience a sense of ability (mastery) (WHITE, 1959). In a game, when a player sees a leaderboard or progress state, he or she increases their proficiency and skills.

In the SDT, there are two categories of motivation: intrinsic motivation, and extrinsic motivation (DECI; VANSTEENKISTE, 2004). Extrinsic motivation occurs when an external stimulus evokes a target behavior. Some of these stimulus can be rewards, threats, punishment, pressure, external regulations, and rules. The intrinsic motivation comes from individuals, and pushes them to act for the sake of the activity itself (DECI; RYAN, 2010). The intrinsic motivation occurs when the behavior is itself rewarding or engaging for the individual. The intrinsic motivators act on the human predisposition to strive for novelty and challenges, to extend and exercise one's capacities, to explore and to learn (RYAN; DECI, 2000). These intrinsic motivators include altruism, competition, cooperation, sense of belonging, love or aggression (MUNTEAN, 2011).

On the one hand, the use of extrinsic motivators is a highly reliable technique for behavioral change, but the behavior disappears instantly when these external motivators are halted (HAGGER; CHATZISARANTIS, 2007). On the other hand, intrinsic motivation is intense, and lasting engagement in the behavior, but it cannot be predicted every each person as it is internalized (DECI; RYAN, 2010). Internalization of motivation refers to the active attempt to transform an extrinsic motive into personally endorsed values. It means the assimilation of behavioral regulations that were originally external.

#### 2.2.4.2 Skinner's reinforcement theory

The reinforcement theory or operant conditioning theory proposed by Skinner (1976) states that reinforced behaviors will tend to be repeated, while punished behavior tend to be decrease and will eventually end. Thus, the operant conditioning is a process that attempts to modify behavior by positive and negative reinforcement. Therefore, through operant condition, an individual makes an association between consequences and behaviors. For example, telling a child to go to his room is a punishment frequently used to avoid the cursing.

Chart 4 – Forms of operand conditioning to human behavior

	<b>Positive</b>	<b>Negative</b>
<b>Reinforcement</b>	add appetitive stimulus	<i>Escape</i> remove noxious stimuli <i>Active Avoidance</i> avoid noxious stimulus
<b>Punishment</b>	add noxious stimuli	remove appetitive stimulus

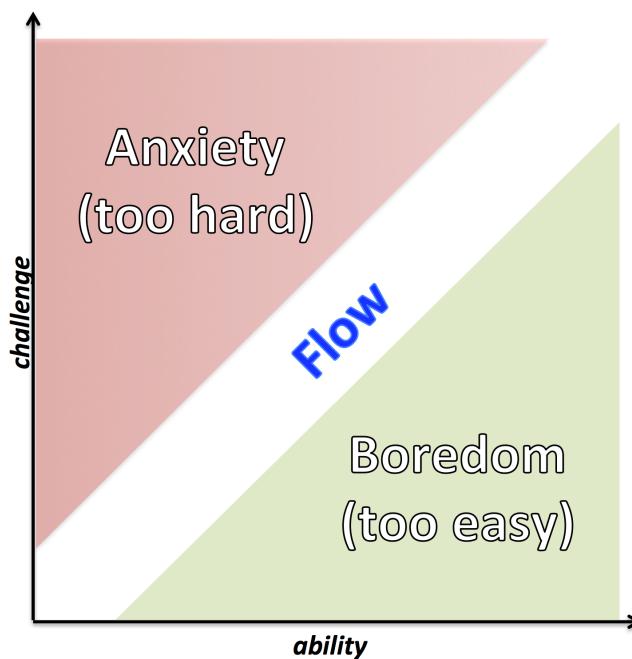
Source: Elaborated by the author.

In this sense, the reinforcement and punishment as shown in [Chart 4](#) are operant conditioning that come in two forms: positive and negative. As we can see in this table, the negative reinforcement has two forms, one related to remove the noxious stimuli (escape) and other related to avoid the stimuli (active avoidance).

#### 2.2.4.3 Csikszentmihalyi's Flow Theory

Csikszentmihalyi's flow theory constitutes an important theory regarding the study of affective states during active activities for intrinsic purposes, such as discussions, exercises, and learning activities ([SNYDER; LOPEZ; PEDROTTI, 2010](#); [CSIKSZENTMIHALYI, 2014](#)). Passive activities like listening music or watching TV usually do not need individuals to actively do something. The flow theory describes the experiences of intrinsically motivated persons in tasks chose for its own sake. Thus, this theory states that in order for a task to be fully engaging it must reach an optimal mind state named flow, which is a state of optimal intrinsic motivation, full concentration, absorption and intense immersion ([WU, 2011](#); [XU, 2011](#)). In other words, if a user is in flow state during the performance of a task, he or she feels naturally in control and neither overwhelmed by difficulty nor uninterested. The users in flow state experience a loss of self-awareness, forgetting about time, worry, ego and physical symptoms.

Figure 10 – Graph of the three-flow channel model



Source: Adapted from [Csikszentmihalyi \(2008\)](#).

It is not a simple task to reach a flow state, and according to the flow theory, the following conditions must be satisfied to achieve the flow state:

- Clear goals, in which the expectations and rules are clearly discernable.

- Direct and immediate feedback, in which the successes and failures of task are apparent, so that behavior can be adjusted as needed.
- Good balance between ability level and challenge.

In the flow theory, the most important condition is accomplishing and maintaining the right balance between difficulty and ability to do some task. There must be enough challenge so that the user will not become bored but not so much that the user will feel frustrated by the complexity ([CSIKSZENTMIHALYI, 2008](#)). This delicate equilibrium is denominated as flow channel and is depicted on [Figure 10](#).

The ability to create the flow state in games and game-like systems as gamification is essential to engage users in these applications ([XU, 2011](#)). However, it is typically challenging to create activities that induce the right balance between ability and difficulty that matches all users of an application.

### **2.2.5 Persuasion and Persuasive Design Models**

Persuasion as a practice is as old as human existence, and it is defined as the process of influencing changes of peoples' beliefs, attitudes, intentions, and motivations toward target behaviors ([SEITER; GASS, 2004](#)). Human-to-human persuasion was broadly researched since early 400 BC when Aristotle defined rhetoric as "... *the faculty of observing in any given case the available means of persuasion*" ([NATANSON, 1955](#)). Thus, there are many persuasive models that are concentrated on addressing aim to change the mental state of the persuades through communication ([GUERINI; STOCK; ZANCANARO, 2007](#)). In the last decade, many researches pointed out that similar to a human persuader, computing technologies can be used to produce changes in human behaviors, beliefs, attitudes, intentions, and motivation in various ways of designing technology to influence these changes in different contexts, such as sports ([HARJUMAA; Segersta ahl; Oinas-Kukkonen, 2009](#)), health ([ORJI; VASSILEVA; MANDRYK, 2014](#)), and education ([LUCERO \*et al.\*, 2006](#); [GOH; SEET; CHEN, 2011](#)).

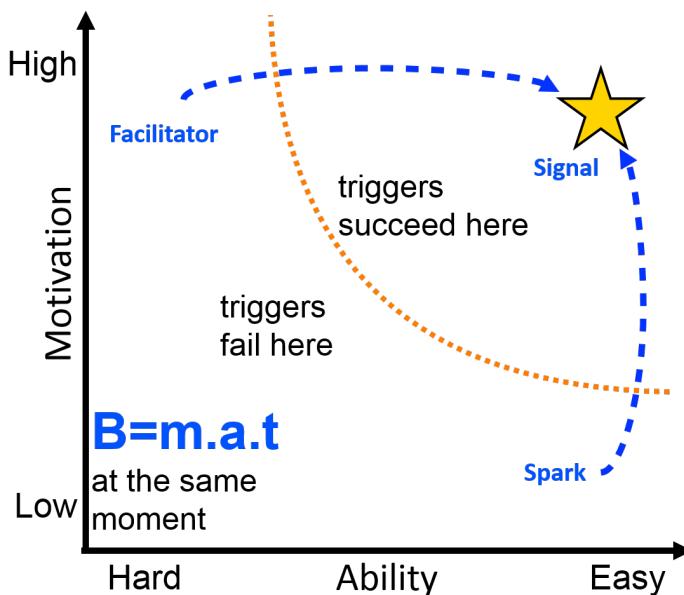
In this section, an overview of most relevant persuasive design models to develop computer as persuasive technologies, defined as Captology ([FOGG, 2002](#)), is summarized below.

#### **2.2.5.1 Fogg's Behavior Model**

According to [Fogg \(2009\)](#), for a behavior to occur, the motivation, ability, and trigger must converge at the same moment reaching the activation threshold. [Figure 11](#) depicts the Fogg's behavior model, in which the components of model (motivation, ability, and trigger) show that, to pass the activation threshold and trigger the behavior, an event or task must be motivating and not too difficult. In this sense, the three components of Fogg's behavior model are defined as follows:

- *Motivation* is the process used to allocate energy in actions to maximize the satisfaction of needs (PRITCHARD; ASHWOOD, 2008). In this process, energy is the time and effort available to meet those needs, and needs are the magnet that drives motivation. Thus, motivation can be measured by the degree in which someone is willing or engaged in performing the behavior (XU, 2011).
- *Ability* is the degree to which someone has the skills or tools to carry out the behavior (XU, 2011). There are six factors that work together in the context of a trigger to define the ability, these factors are: time, money, physical effort, brain cycles, social deviance, and non-routine.
- *Trigger* is what prompts people to take a behavior. The trigger is also known with different names such as cue, prompt, call to action, request, and so on. The trigger is related to the degree to which someone is provoked to perform the behavior (XU, 2011). Sometimes a trigger can come from our daily routine (e.g. walking through the kitchen may trigger us to open the fridge), other times the triggers can be external, such as alarms, messages, and so on.

Figure 11 – Visual depiction of Fogg's Behavior Model



Source: Adapted from Fogg (2009).

When a target behavior does not occur, at least one of those three factors is missing, or one is not enough sufficient to attain the activation threshold. The fact, if the individual has a high motivation to accomplish the task, but if he/she does not have the ability to perform it, the behavior will not occur. On the other hand, if the individual lacks motivation to perform a target behavior, this behavior does not occur. Having the ability and motivation alone are not enough to cause a behavior, people need triggers that them “*to complete the action in a certain moment*”

(FOGG, 2009). This trigger is not simply something that prompts or tells something to the users, independent of level of motivation and ability, a trigger at the proper time leads to the target behavior in a predictable way using this trigger as facilitator, spark, or signal.

- *Facilitators* is a proper type of trigger for users that have high motivation but lack ability to perform certain behavior. The goal is these triggers is to make the behavior easier to do, and these facilitators can be embodied in text, video, graphics, and others medias used in games.
- *Sparks* are one type of trigger used when a person lacks motivation to perform a target behavior. Thus, triggers of this type should be designed in tandem with a motivational element. Some examples of sparks can be text or videos that inspire to hope or highlights fear.
- *Signals* is a trigger type that works best when people have both the ability and the motivation to perform the target behavior. The signals do not seek to simplify the task or to motivate people, they are only reminder because the individuals have both motivation and ability.

The game elements, more specifically game mechanics in the game design and gamification, acts as influencers that push users over the activation threshold and trigger them to perform a targeted behavior (WU, 2011). In essence, a successful gamified system must cause all three elements of the behavior model to occur all at once.

#### 2.2.5.2 Persuasive System Design Model

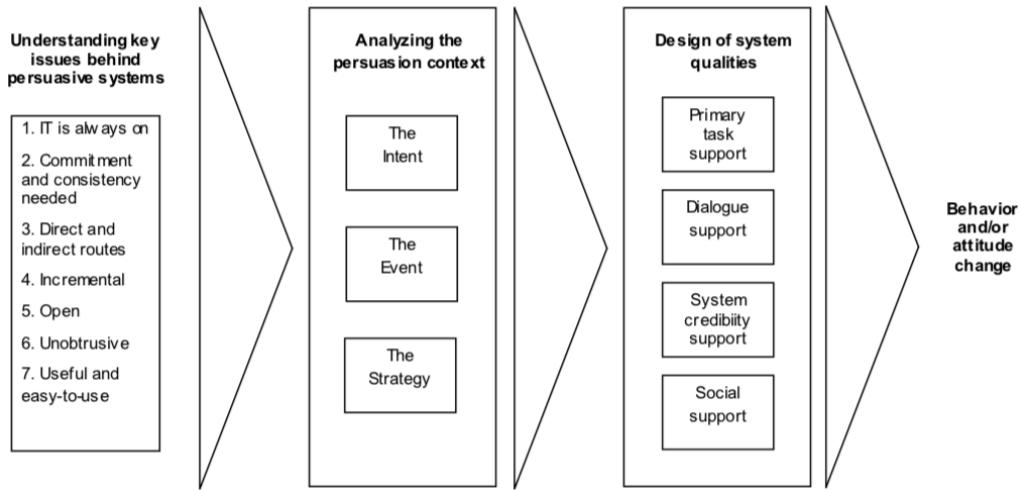
Following the research work of Captology (FOGG, 2002), several models have been proposed to guide the design and evaluation of persuasive technology. The most popular of these models is the Persuasive System Design (PSD) model proposed by Oinas-Kukkonen and Harjumaa (2009). Figure 12 shows the phases for the context analysis of PSD in which, from the first step of understanding the key issues behind persuasive system, the second step of analyzing the persuasion context identifies: the intent (of the persuader), the event (that triggers the persuasion) and the strategy (by which the subject is persuaded).

The third step is the design of system qualities based on design principles classified in 4 categories: primary task, dialogue, credibility, and social support.

**Primary Task Support:** techniques that help the users to achieve their goals by the principles of:

- *Reduction:* to make the complex behavior into simple tasks by helping the users to perform the target behavior, and thus, to increase the benefit/cost ratio of a behavior. Example: Listing a few options to be chosen, so that the user does not have to select one him/herself.

Figure 12 – Phases for the context analysis of Persuasive Systems Development



Source: Oinas-Kukkonen and Harjumaa (2009).

- **Tunneling:** to guide the users through a process or experience providing opportunities to persuade along the way. Example: An interactive guide in which the step by step indicates how the user should perform a process.
- **Tailoring:** to adapt the information for the potential needs, interests, personality, usage context or other factors relevant to a user group. Example: Giving different interface to a beginner, intermediate and advanced users.
- **Personalization:** to offer personalized content or services with a greater capability of persuasion. Example: Adjusting personalized information in a search engine.
- **Simulation:** to provide simulations that can persuade the users to observe immediately the link between cause and effect. Example: Before-and-after pictures of people that a person has lost weight.
- **Rehearsal:** to provide means with which to rehearse a behavior can enable people to change their attitudes or behavior in the real world. Example: A fight simulator to help pilots in their practices.

**Dialogue Support:** techniques used in dialogue with the user in a similar way in which human-to-human interaction occur. Their principles are:

- **Praise:** by offering this type of message, a system can make users more open to persuasion Example: Compliments given by an application when the users perform target behaviors.
- **Rewards:** by giving rewards to the users when they perform target behaviors. Example: The users earn a virtual trophy when they complete a task.

- *Reminders*: by reminding the users of their target behavior, the users will more likely achieve their goals. Example: A program that reminds the users to perform a target behavior.
- *Suggestion*: by offering fitting suggestions, an application has greater persuasive powers. Example: An application that suggests the users change their habits
- *Similarity*: by imitating the users' behaviors, people are more readily persuaded through systems that remind them of themselves in meaningful way. Example: Using slang in the communication, an application is targeted at young people.
- *Self-monitoring*: to keep the track of the user progress/performance. Example: Presenting a daily step count of fitness trainer.
- *Liking*: by being visually attractive for the users, a system is likely to be more persuasive. Example: Pet-related symbols are adequate for a website targeted at pet owners.
- *Social-role*: by adopting a social role, a system is more likely to be used by the users. Example: A virtual specialist in an application provides better support to communicate users and specialists.

**Credibility Support:** focuses in maintaining credibility on the importance of a system in which the principles are:

- *Trustworthiness*: in a system is viewed as trustworthy increasing the powers of persuasion. Example: A well-known 3rd party using to verify the strengths of products instead of just relying on advertising.
- *Expertise*: A system that is viewed as incorporating expertise will have increased powers of persuasion. Example: Incorporating expertise opinions in a system.
- *Surface credibility*: People make initial assessments of the system credibility based on a firsthand inspection. Example: A fast, clean and highly polished website without advertising feels more credible.
- *Real-world feel*: A system that highlights people or organization behind its content or services will have more credibility. Example: A contact form in a system to support questions and/or feedback from its users.
- *Authority*: A system that leverages roles of authority will have enhanced powers of persuasion. Example: Quotes given by an authority, such as the government in a web-site.
- *Third-party endorsements*: Third-party endorsements, especially from well-known and respected sources, boost perceptions on system credibility. Example: Guarantee certificates provide certain quality.

- **Verifiability:** Credibility perceptions will be enhanced if a system makes it easy to verify the accuracy of site content via outside sources. Example: Claims on a website are supported by links to relevant sources.

**Social Support:** Social factors have ability to influence humans because they are social creatures. Thus, the following principles determine the system's persuasiveness.

- **Social learning:** A person will be more motivated to perform a target behavior when he/she can be used to observe others performing the behavior. Example: An application sharing the journal of others to motivate him/she to perform the behavior indicated in the journal.
- **Social comparison:** System users will have a greater motivation to perform the target behavior if they can compare their performance with the performance of others. Example: Leaderboards in a learn-to-type application shows how well someone is doing compared to others.
- **Normative influence:** A system can leverage normative influence or peer pressure to increase the likelihood that a person will adopt a target behavior. Example: A smoking cessation application shows pictures of newborn babies with serious health problems.
- **Social facilitation:** System users are more likely to perform target behavior if they discern via the system that others are performing the behavior along with them. Example: A homework application shows how many children in the user's class are doing homework at the same time.
- **Cooperation:** A system can motivate users to adopt a target attitude or behavior by leveraging human beings' natural drive to co-operate. Example: A homework application giving multiple users parts of an equation.
- **Competition:** A system can motivate users to adopt a target attitude or behavior by leveraging human beings' natural drive to compete. Example: An online competition, such as Quit and Win (stop smoking for a month and win a prize).
- **Recognition:** Public recognition for an individual or group increases the likelihood that a person/group will adopt a target behavior. Example: Names of top contributors, and published on a website as user of the month.

## 2.2.6 Game Design Models

In gamification, several models concerning to the game design are used to describe the manners in how to combine and apply game elements in the non-game context. These models are based on theories and models of motivation and human behavior, as well as persuasion and persuasive design model. In the following subsections, an overview of most relevant game design models are presented.

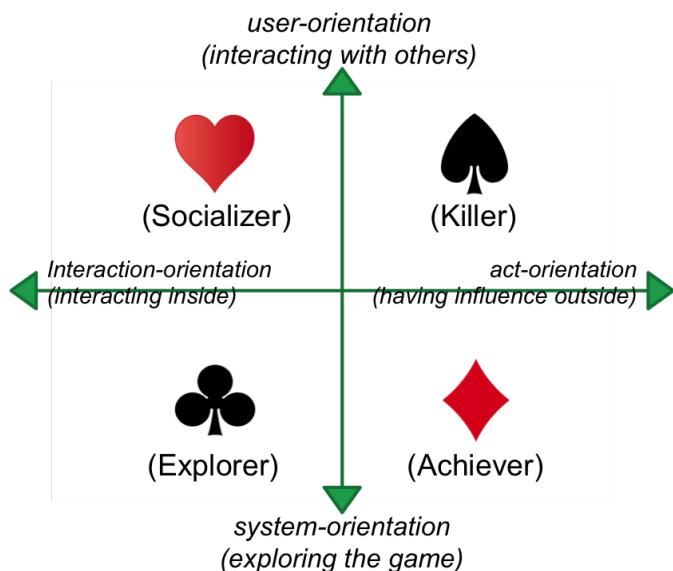
### 2.2.6.1 Player Types Models

The term game player (or player, for simplicity) is frequently used to describe individuals who play games, and there are different types of game players. There are people who take gaming seriously, playing full-fledged games a significant part of their daily lives. These players refer themselves as serious or hardcore gamers (BOSSER; NAKATSU, 2006). On the other hand, casual gamers are people ranging from occasional game players (KUITTINEN *et al.*, 2007). Based on characteristic that players exhibit within games such as competitiveness, sociability, exploratory behaviors, and individual personality traits, (LAWS; JACKSON, 2002; NACKE; BATEMAN; MANDRYK, 2014; BARTLE, 2004; MARCZEWSKI, 2013) identify different player typologies.

Three main typologies of player types deeply explored in this dissertation are summarized below.

**Bartle's player types** (BARTLE, 2004; BARTLE, 1996) is the most popular classification of four-player types based on preferences of persons when they are playing a game. By studying players of the Multi-User Dungeon (MUD) game, Bartle (2004) identifies four players types (achievers, socializer, explorer, and killers) as shown in Figure 13, in which there are two dimension of preferences: (1) the preference of interacting with other players (user-orientation) vs. exploring the game (system-orientation); and (2) the preference of unilateral action (action-orientation) vs. interaction in the game (interaction-orientation). Employing these preferences, the four player types are defined as follows:

Figure 13 – Bartle's model of four-player types



Source: Adapted from Bartle (2004).

- *Achievers*: These players in general play games to win, they are goal-oriented players with

great sense of achievement. The gameplay experience of this player type is driven by goals that either explicitly stated by the game (for example, gathering coins, or leveling up) or personally created (for example, accumulating much money or exclusive items).

- *Socializers*: These players are driven by communication and relationship. Socializers interacting with others players using communication tools provided by the game, and they find the greatest reward in what the others players have to say about them in the games.
- *Explorers*: These players like interact with the world, and they are driven by finding new areas and gaining new knowledge about the virtual world. The activities that a player of this type may like to include things like: exploring every corner of a map, finding interesting features such as bugs, and understanding how everything functions.
- *Killers*: These players act on other players to obtain enjoyment by attacking, killing or causing anxiety on others. Players of this player type like imposing themselves on the game to dominate others. For example, a player who likes to obtain powerful weapons to attack other players with the goal of killing the characters of other players is a killer.

**Yee's Motivational Components** ([YEE, 2006b](#); [YEE, 2006a](#)) is a model of player type developed by Nick Yee who devised an experiment based on Bartle's four player types by conducting an extensive survey of Massive Multiplayer Online Role-Playing Games (MMORPGs) players for 3200 individuals who answered 39 multiple-choice questions. Based on the results of this experiments, he derived ten motivational components grouped in three main components as shown in [Chart 5](#), where the main components are independent of each other.

Chart 5 – Motivational components revealed by the factor analysis in the Yee's experiment

Achievement (mastery need)	Social (relatedness need)	Immersion (autonomy need)
<b>Advancement</b> progress, power, accumulation, status	<b>Socializing</b> casual chat, helping others, making friends	<b>Discovery</b> exploration, lore, finding hidden things
<b>Mechanics</b> numbers, optimization, templating, analysis	<b>Relationship</b> personal, self-disclosure, find and give support	<b>Role-Playing</b> story line, character history, roles, fantasy
<b>Competition</b> challenging others, provocation, domination	<b>Teamwork</b> collaboration, groups, collaboration, groups,	<b>Customization</b> appearances, accessories, appearances, accessories, style, color schemes
		<b>Escapism</b> relax, escape from reality avoid reality problems

Source: Adapted from [Yee \(2006b\)](#).

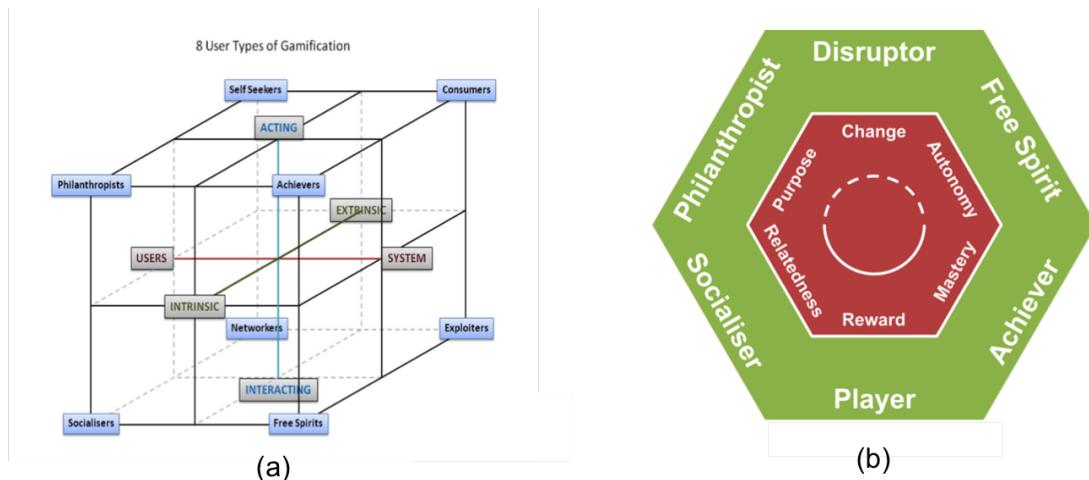
With the SDT theory as background and the mapping showed in [Chart 5](#) (autonomy need for achievement component, mastery need for immersion component, and relatedness need for social component), [Yee \(2006a\)](#) points that Bartle's player types conflicted with the results analyzed through factor analysis. He states that socializing and role-playing are two independent motivations, while Bartle proposed that people who like chat and make friends are

also people who like to role-play. While Bartle proposed that achievers and griefers (killers) are separate types, there is correlation between advancement and competition that defines the desire of achievers and killers, respectively. The explorer defined by Bartle as people who enjoy both exploring the world and gathering information is in reality two different kinds of people defined by the two separate factors: discovery, and mechanics. Finally, the immersion component is a motivation that did not exist in Bartle's type.

These motivations are not solely for MMORPGs but they are also applicable to other game-like systems such as gamification. Through the incorporation of these principles, a gamified system will induce larger amounts of user engagements. However, it does not define a component related with the purpose need widespread by the theory proposed by [Pink \(2011\)](#). The purpose need is a general class of need that varies from person to person, it is behind all 10 components.

**Marczewski's player types** ([MARCZEWSKI, 2015a](#); [MARCZEWSKI, 2015c](#)) expands the Bartle's model through the addition of one dimension related with type of motivation (intrinsic motivation, extrinsic motivation). As show in [Figure 14 \(a\)](#), Marczewski describes eight player types, four of whom are intrinsic motivated (socializer, free spirits, achiever and philanthropists) and four extrinsic motivated (networker, exploiter, consumer and self seeker). According to [Marczewski \(2013\)](#), Bartle's player types is useful but flawed, at the end, a gamified system is not a MUD game where all users want to participate, and rewards plays an important role to define whom can be engaged with extrinsic motivators like badges and trophies.

Figure 14 – Marczewski's eight-player and six-player types models



Source: Adapted from [Marczewski \(2013\)](#).

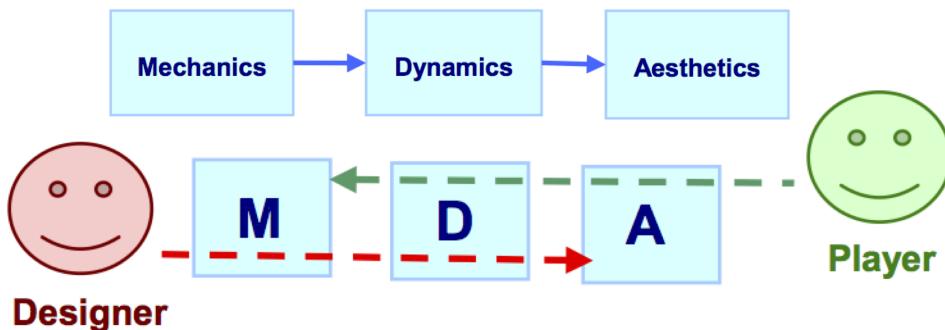
Based in the four needs defined in SDT theory ([DECI; RYAN, 2010](#)) and the theory proposed by [Pink \(2011\)](#) (Relatedness, Autonomy, Mastery, and Purpose), Marczewski redefines the eight-player types model to six-player types model as shown in [Figure 14 \(b\)](#). He defines four basic intrinsic player types: Achiever, Socializer, Philanthropist, and Free Spirit that are respectively motivated by relatedness need, autonomy need, mastery need, and purpose need.

Next, the player type *player* groups the extrinsic player types (Self-seeker, Consumer, Networker, and Exploiter) as the players who are motivated by rewards. They will do similar thing to the intrinsic motivated player types, buy only if there is a reward at the end of it. Finally, the player type *disruptor* is a group of players that act in a system motivated by change. They like to disrupt a system in some way, and rather than a single type, this player type is a group, in which there are four types: Griefer, Destroyer, Influencer, and Improver that are related with Philanthropist, Achiever, Socializer, and Free Spirit, respectively.

#### 2.2.6.2 MDA model

In game design, the Mechanics-Dynamics-Aesthetics (MDA) model ([HUNICKE; LEBLANC; ZUBEK, 2004](#)) as shown in [Figure 15](#) is a tool used to analyze game-like systems. It formalizes the consumption of games by breaking them down into mechanics, dynamics, and aesthetics, in which the *mechanics* are the base components of the game, its rules, and elements related with basic action that a player can take in the game, such as algorithms and data structures. The *dynamics* are the run-time behavior of the mechanics acting on player input. The *aesthetics* are the emotional responses evoked in the player, such as challenge, discover, fantasy, and fellowship.

Figure 15 – MDA Model: Mechanics, Dynamics and Aesthetics model



Source: [Hunicke, LeBlanc and Zubek \(2004\)](#).

According to this model, the mechanics itself is not as important inside a game-like system as the dynamics and aesthetics. The authors of MDA model state that “*thinking about games as designed artifacts helps frame them as systems that build behavior via interaction.*” Thus, a game-like system must provide multiple aesthetics depending on its goals. Therefore, it is important that the dynamics correspond with the aesthetics to provide an optimal environment in which the player can develop the desired behaviors, attaining the goals of game-like system. In this sense, [Bunchball \(2010\)](#) propose a framework of gamification showed in [Figure 16](#) that sets the relationship between game mechanics and human desires (aesthetics in MDA model).

In the same way of the framework proposed by [Bunchball \(2010\)](#), as shown in [Figure 17](#), we can define the relationship between some game elements and the psychological needs defined in the SDT theory. Thus, the competence need is excellently supported by game elements, such as

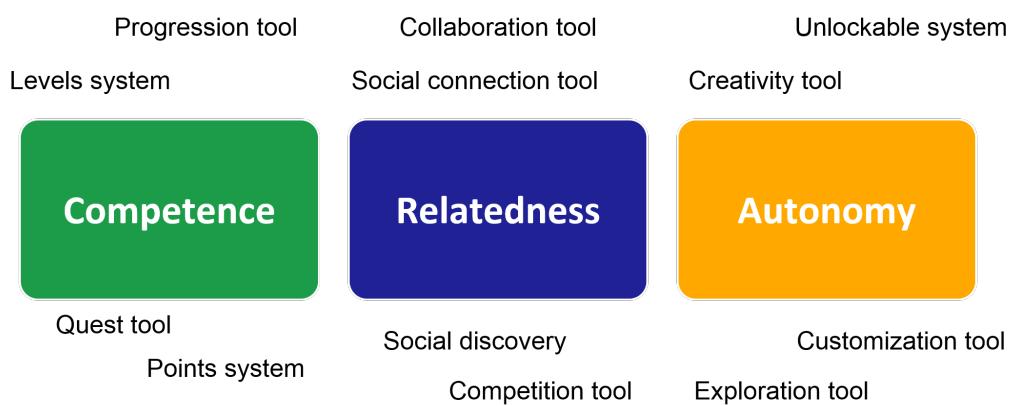
Figure 16 – Human desires vs. Game mechanics

Game Mechanics	Human Desires					
	Reward	Status	Achievement	Self Expression	Competition	Altruism
Points	●	●	●		●	●
Levels		●	●		●	
Challenges	●	●	●	●	●	●
Virtual Goods	●	●	●	●	●	
Leaderboards		●	●		●	●
Gifting & Charity		●	●		●	●

Source: [Bunchball \(2010\)](#).

progression tool, levels system, and point system, because they contain sophisticated mechanics that provide granular and timely feedback in term of indicators to satisfy the competence need. The relatedness need is satisfied by social interactions that have always been an important part of game-like systems through the game elements such as collaboration tool, social connection tool, social discovery, and competition tool. As the most of games placed players in the role of fictional characters providing a wide range of in-game choices through the game elements such as unlockable system, creativity tool, customization tool, and exploration tool, these elements provide support to satisfy the need of autonomy.

Figure 17 – Relation between game elements and SDT theory



Source: Elaborated by the author.

### 2.2.6.3 Persuasive Game Design Models

Developing persuasive technology in the form of games has become a common practice. These types of games referred as persuasive games have been designed with the primary purpose of changing players' behaviors, feelings, or thoughts. In the last decade, several persuasive games have been developed by researchers as a novel approach to modifying users' behaviors. For example, “*What Remains?*” is a persuasive game in which using stories are used to personalize the Alzheimers' patients care giving ([CADAMURO; VISCH, 2013](#)), “*Smoke?*” is a persuasive game aimed to support players in smoking cessation ([KHALED et al., 2007](#)), and “*OrderUP!*” is a persuasive game that motivates healthy eating habits ([GRIMES; KANTROO; GRINTER, 2010](#)).

Despite the growing interest of researchers in using and develop persuasive games, little attention has been given to develop models that would help the designers to design persuasive games and/or tailored these games to increase their efficacy at achieving their intended objective of motivating behavior change. In the following paragraphs, a model-driven persuasive game design proposed by ([ORJI; VASSILEVA; MANDRYK, 2014](#)) is summarized.

**Model-driven Persuasive Game Design:** It is a model developed following the steps indicated in the model-driven approach to persuasive game design proposed by ([ORJI, 2014](#)). This model consists in guidelines for tailoring persuasive games based on the BrainHex player-type model ([NACKE; BATEMAN; MANDRYK, 2014](#)). Therefore, the best and worst persuasive strategies, as shown in [Chart 6](#), for each one of the seven player types of BrainHex model were identified in the Model-driven persuasive game design.

Chart 6 – Best and worst persuasive strategies for the player types of BrainHex model

Player Type	Best strategy	Worst strategy
Achiever	<b>Cooperation</b> , reward, self-monitoring, and suggestion	
Conqueror	<b>Competition and comparison</b> , simulation, personalization, self-monitoring and suggestion	
Daredevil	<b>Simulation</b>	<b>Self-monitoring and suggestion</b> , competition and comparison
Mastermind	<b>Self-monitoring and suggestion</b> , competition and comparison, personalization, simulation, customization	
Seeker	<b>Customization</b> , personalization, competition and comparison, praise	
Socializer	<b>Cooperation</b> , competition and comparision	<b>Self-monitoring</b> , praise, customization
Survivor	<b>Self-monitoring and suggestion</b> , competition and comparision	<b>Cooperation</b> , reward, customization

Strategies presented in order of strength (bold are the highest)

Source: Adapted from [Orji \(2014\)](#).

After to identify the best and worst persuasive design for each player type of BrainHex model, the persuasive game design strategies have been associated to the game elements for the building of the model-driven persuasive game design as shown in [Chart 7](#).

Chart 7 – Mapping of persuasive game design strategies to common game elements

Persuasive Strategy	Game Elements
Praise	Level, pride
Cooperation	Pride, communal discovery, social fabric of game, viral game mechanics, companion gaming
Competition and comparison	Status, envy, countdown, leaderboard
Reward	Physical goods, virtual items, rewards schedules, lottery, free lunch, points, bonuses
Simulation	Appointments, leaderboards, achievements, status, epic meaning, behavior momentum, urgent optimism, blissful productivity
Personalization	Cascading information theory, epic meaning, privacy
Customization	Shell game, discovery, epic meaning
Self-monitoring and suggestion	Quest, achievement, level, loss aversion, repeat simple action

Source: Adapted from [Orji \(2014\)](#).

## 2.3 Ontologies and Ontology Engineering

### 2.3.1 *What is an ontologies? and Why is an ontology important?*

For philosophers, the definition of ontology came from the Greek “*being, that which is,*” present participle of the verb “*be,*” and “science, study, and theory”, is the philosophical study of the nature of being, becoming, existence, or reality, as well as the basic categories of being and their relations ([Wikipedia, 2014](#)). In computer science, for [Gruber \(1993\)](#), an ontology is defined as an explicit specification of a conceptualization in which the conceptualization refers to the meaningfulness of concepts and their relationship given the context of the target world. [Swartout and Tate \(1999\)](#) defines an ontology as the basic structure or armature around a knowledge base that can be built. As the knowledge bases are composed by facts of a given domain ([Hayes-Roth; WATERMAN; LENAT, 1983](#)), an ontology is an framework in which these facts are represented. For ([GUARINO; OBERLE; STAAB, 2009](#)), an ontology is not a simple representation of concepts and their relations. An ontology contains restrictions defined through axioms in which these axioms are formal logical expressions that validate and check the consistency of domain. Finally, an ontology constitute agreements to achieve the mutual understanding of the target domain in a human and computer understandable manner ([MIZOGUCHI, 2004b](#)).

The definitions of ontology presented above also indicate the reasons “*why*” many researches and practitioners have been attracted to develop and use ontologies as knowledge source in powerful and intelligent computational systems and applications. In these applications,

an ontology first provide a common conceptual structure that enables the development of sharable and reusable knowledge-based by computer-based mechanisms and procedures, and second an ontology facilitates the interoperability of information enabling them to merge and integrate data from different sources.

[Wong, Liu and Bennamoun \(2012\)](#), [Sugumaran and Storey \(2002\)](#) define the fundamental components of an ontology as: individuals, classes, attributes, and relations. Individuals are instances or objects that constitute the basic or ground level of ontologies. The classes are sets, collections, concepts, types of objects, or kinds of things. Attributes are aspects, properties, features, characteristics, or parameters that classes can have. Relations are ways in which classes and individuals can be related to one another. In addition to these fundamental components, an ontology as a theory of concept ([MIZOGUCHI, 2004a](#)) is also constituted by the following two elements: (1) a *set of essential concepts* that result from the articulation of basic knowledge present in a given domain, in which the concepts can be represent using a specialized vocabulary; and (2) a *body of knowledge* that describes the given domain using the essential concepts. In this sense, the body of knowledge is composed by:

- The hierarchy (*class/sub-class*) resulting from “*is-a*” relations between concepts;
- The definition of *important relations* (e.g. “*part-of*,” and “*same-as*”) between concepts apart from the “*is-a*” relation;
- The *axiomatization* of semantic constraints between those concepts and relations.

Usually, when developing ontologies, large amount of time is spent over the discussing about the terminology to be used (vocabulary) rather than understanding the critical concepts of the domain. However, to create a good ontology the definition of concepts is more important, and the labeling of these concepts pass to have less importance. Thus, when there are terminological problems, it is not a bad practice to use a sentence or a provisional term to denote a concept. For this concept-oriented viewpoint process, the quality of an ontology is decided by the knowledge that can be explained by the ontology and the essential properties of concepts that are explicitly represented it ([MIZOGUCHI, 2004a](#)).

According to [Mizoguchi \(2004b\)](#), to create the body of knowledge of an ontology, besides the definition of concepts and terms to label them, it's more important to make:

1. a clear distinction between roles and basic concepts,
2. identify the appropriate use of relations, especially *is-a* and *part-of* relations,
3. avoid multiple inheritance, and
4. properly distinguish what an attribute is and what a property is, as well as many other import an decisions that need to be made in order to produce a *good* ontology.

Thereby, a *good ontology* is modeling when it is *more ontological*, and by ontological, it means the ontology is close to the fundamental conceptualization where the knowledge can be explained and the essential properties of concept are explicitly represented.

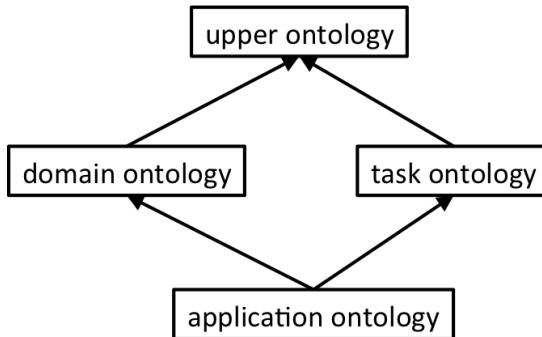
### 2.3.2 Types of Ontologies

According to different characteristic of ontologies, they can be classified in different types, using the level of dependence (upper ontology, task ontology, domain ontology and application ontology) ([GUARINO, 1997](#)), and the level of formal representation (lightweight and heavyweight ontologies) ([WONG; LIU; BENNAMOUN, 2012](#)).

#### 2.3.2.1 Classification by Level of Dependence

[Figure 18](#) shows the classification of ontologies based on the level of dependence, where the ontologies are classified in:

Figure 18 – Types of ontologies according to level of dependence



Source: [Guarino \(1997\)](#).

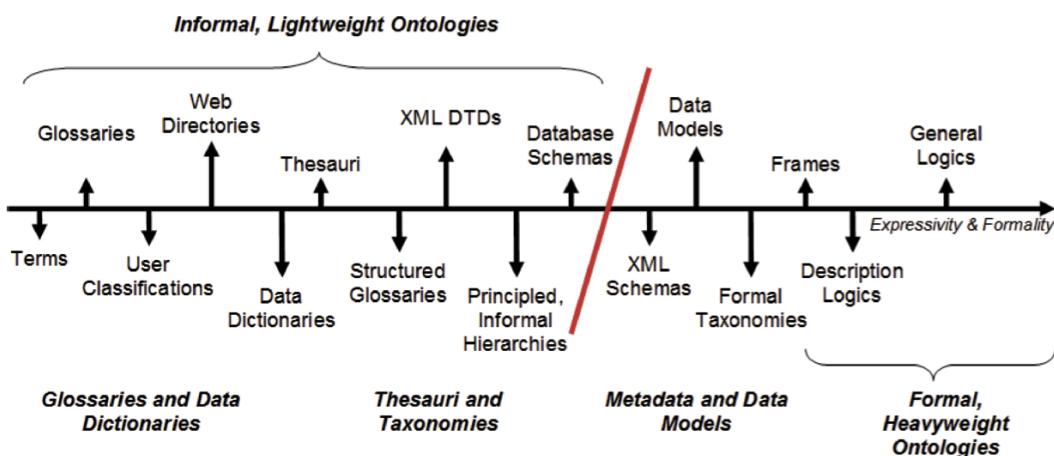
- *upper ontologies* describe what exist in the world, using very general concepts like space, time, matter, objects, events, actions, among others. The description of concepts in this type of ontology is independently of the problem or domain. These ontologies should always be used in conjunction with other ontologies. Examples of upper ontologies are Standard Upper Ontology (SUO) ([PEASE; NILES, 2002](#)), Suggested Upper Merged Ontology (SUMO) ([PEASE; NILES; LI, 2002](#)), and Cyc / OpenCyc ([MATUSZEK et al., 2006](#)).
- *domain ontologies* and *task ontologies* describe, respectively, the vocabulary related to a generic domain (i.e. vehicles and places) and activity (i.e. repairing and traveling). The domain ontologies define a vocabulary with common terms for reuse and sharing of information for a specific domain. In the task ontologies, the vocabulary is associated with the problem solving, independent of domain.
- *application ontologies* describe concepts depending both on the particular domain (domain ontology) and task (task ontology). These concepts often correspond to roles played by

domain entities while performing a certain activity with the resolution of a problem. The concepts defined in this type of ontologies are often described by specializations of domain and task ontologies.

### 2.3.2.2 Lightweight Ontologies and Heavyweight Ontologies

Based on the level of formal representation, ontologies can be classified in lightweight ontologies and heavyweight ontologies. As we can see in Figure 19, at one extreme, there are lightweight ontologies that consist of terms with little or no specification of the meaning. At the other end of the spectrum, we have heavyweight ontologies that comprise ontologies rigorously formalized by logical theories. As we move along the continuum, the amount of meaning specified and the degree of formality increases, reducing possible ambiguities (USCHOLD; GRUNINGER, 2004).

Figure 19 – The spectrum of lightweight and heavyweight ontologies



Source: Wong, Liu and Bennamoun (2012).

The *lightweight ontologies* are ontologies based on topical hierarchies with lack rigorous conceptual definitions, principled conceptual organization, and label-concept distinctions. As instance of this kind of ontologies, we have terms, glossaries, thesauri, and database schemas. The main purpose of this kind of ontology is to provide a weak categorization of content to improve search engine functionality. Thus, the lightheaded ontologies are broadly used on the Web to categorize a large amount of data, such as available data on Web portals. However, these ontologies tend to be very usage-dependent and user-dependent of applications.

The *heavyweight ontologies* are much more than just lightweight ontologies. They are ontologies enriched with axioms for semantic interpretation of concepts and relations. Thus, the development of heavyweight ontologies needs a rigorous definition of concepts, an organization of defined concepts based on philosophical principles, a precise and formal semantic definition of relations among concepts, and so on. Heavyweight ontologies are important to create shareable and reusable knowledge bases, because they give more value to concepts represented on them by

providing greater semantic precision and ensuring the fidelity and consistency of concepts about a target world.

In this dissertation, we will develop the ontology OntoGaCLes as a heavyweight ontology, and application ontology for the domain of gamified CL scenarios.

### **2.3.3 *Ontology Representation***

Nowadays, the ontologies can be represented in two ways, one representation is the formal representation that is used for computer consumption, and another representation is the graphical representation for human comprehension.

#### *2.3.3.1 Formal Representation*

To allow the formal representation for a direct computer consumption, there are many languages that have been proposed using the predicate logics, description logics or frame based languages. The most popular language and framework to describe ontologies is the Web Ontology Language (OWL) language that is based on the Resource Description Framework (RDF)/RDF-Schema.

The RDF specification was developed by the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) for metadata description. It is formally represented in the eXtensible Markup Language (XML) employing triplets that contain a subject node, predicate, and object node (<subject, predicate, object>). Each node in the triplet can be a web resource (URI reference), a value (literal) or a document identifier (to represent a blank node). A set of triples also can become a node itself, and a property is a semantic relation between nodes (subject and object).

To represent triplets, the RDF/RDF-Schema specifications define classes, properties, and relationships that can be used to describe these triples as statements about resources. It also includes definition of tags and hierarchical structures (taxonomy) providing the basic elements for the description of ontologies. However, the RDF-Schema has some limitation, especially to support computational reasoning on data available through the internet ([Patel-Schneider, 2005](#)). Thus, the OWL specification provides an expressive language to develop ontologies.

OWL is a language developed and endorsed by the W3C to satisfy the formalism for the Semantic Web (SW). It allows the SW applications to understand and answer queries of agents (people or other programs) by reasoning on Web content by ontological descriptions. OWL was developed based on DAML+OIL ([HORROCKS; others, 2002](#)) with a formal specification influenced by description logics, the frames paradigms and the OWL exchange syntax (namely RDF/XML) ([HORROCKS; Patel-Schneider; van Harmelen, 2003](#)).

There are three variants of OWL referred as OWL Lite, OWL DL and OWL Full. These three variants allow to achieve a good balance between scalability and expressive power. According to the OWL specification, each variant is an extension of its simpler predecessor. Thus,

OWL Lite is used mainly for classification hierarchy and simple constraints; OWL DL gives maximum expressiveness retaining computational completeness and decidability; and OWL Full gives maximum expressiveness, however with no computational guarantees, the reasoning process using OWL Full may not be completed in a finite time. [Figure 20](#) shows as example part of an ontology to represent the formalization of bicycle in OWL language.

Figure 20 – Part of bicycle ontology in the OWL

```

<owl:Class rdf:ID="Vehicle">
    <rdfs:label>Veiculo</rdfs:label>
    <rdfs:subClassOf rdf:resource="#Any" />
</owl:Class>
<owl:Class rdf:ID="sport_cycle">
    <rdfs:label>Bicicleta_Esportiva </rdfs:label>
    <rdfs:subClassOf rdf:resource="#bicycle" />
</owl:Class>
<owl:Class rdf:ID="city_cycle">
    <rdfs:label>Bicicleta_Urbana</rdfs:label>
    <rdfs:subClassOf rdf:resource="#bicycle" />
</owl:Class>
<owl:Class rdf:ID="bicycle">
    <rdfs:label>bicicleta </rdfs:label>
    <rdfs:subClassOf rdf:resource="#Vehicle" />
    <rdfs:subClassOf>
        <owl:Restriction>
            <owl:cardinality rdf:datatype="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#minInclusive">1</owl:cardinality>
            <owl:onProperty rdf:resource="#has_body_color" />
        </owl:Restriction>
    </rdfs:subClassOf>
    <rdfs:subClassOf>
        <owl:Restriction>
            <owl:onProperty rdf:resource="#has_body_color" />
            <owl:allValuesFrom rdf:resource="#Color" />
        </owl:Restriction>
    </rdfs:subClassOf>

```

Source: [Isotani \(2009\)](#).

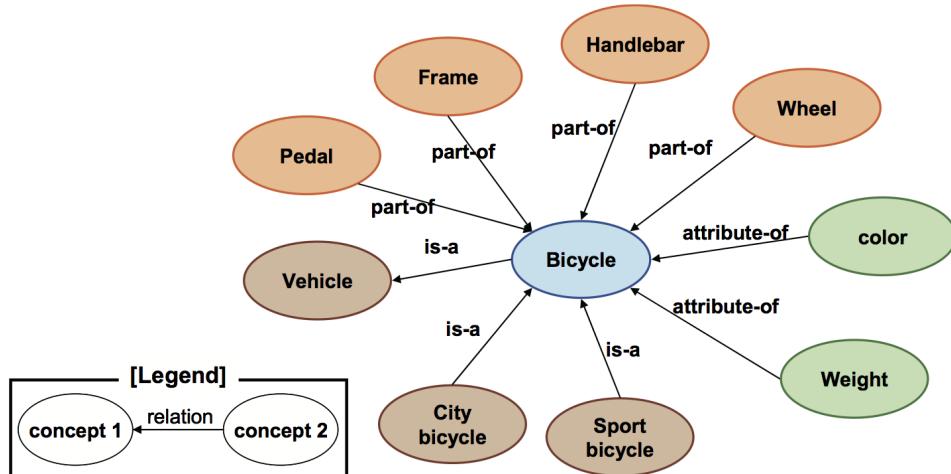
As the author of this dissertation used the graphical representation to describe the ontological structures, details of the RDF/RDF-Schema and OWL languages are not detailed in this section. The RDF/RDF-Schema and OWL are automatically generated by graphical ontology editors, such as Protégé ([NOY et al., 2001](#)), OntoEdit ([SURE et al., 2002](#)) and Hozo ([KOZAKI et al., 2002](#)).

### 2.3.3.2 Graphical representation

As an ontology is mainly composed by concepts and their relations, the graph is a common representation of ontologies, where the nodes represent concepts and the arrows represent relations between concepts ([DIENG; HUG, 1998](#)). [Figure 21](#) shows the graphical representation of an ontology referred to bicycle. In this ontology, the concept of a bicycle is a specialization of vehicle represented using *is-a* relation (<bicycle *is-a* vehicle>). In this ontology, the class “*City bicycle*” and “*Sport bicycle*” are related to the class “*Bicycle*” by the

arrows “*is-a*” to indicate that the bicycle is specialized into sport bicycle and city bicycle, and the class “*Bicycle*” is associated to the class “*Vehicle*” by the arrows “*is-a*” to indicate that vehicle is a super-class of the class bicycle. The attributes “*Color*” and “*Weight*” are indicated by the arrows “*attribute-of*.<sup>1</sup> Finally, the arrows “*part-of*” indicate the elements that compose a bicycle, and these elements are: *Wheel*, *Handlebar*, *Frame*, and *Pedal*. The scheme of colors in this figure helps the reader identify the relationship between concepts.

Figure 21 – A graph representation of a bicycle ontology



Source: Isotani (2009).

Although the representation of ontologies using graphs is the most common, it suffers deficiencies that do not help to capture important elements in an ontology (DEVEDŽIC, 2006), especially when trying to represent the model of roles proposed by Mizoguchi *et al.* (2007).

To deal with the modeling of ontologies based on the model of role, the Hozo ontology editor (KOZAKI *et al.*, 2002) has been proposed as an authoring environment in which the differentiating of basic concepts (e.g. human, and artifact) from role concepts (e.g. learner, and reward) is described as frames diagrams. In this graphical representation based on frames, to deal with the concept of role, the following three classes are defined:

**Role concept** - A concept representing a role that depends on a context (e.g. learner role that depends on the school);

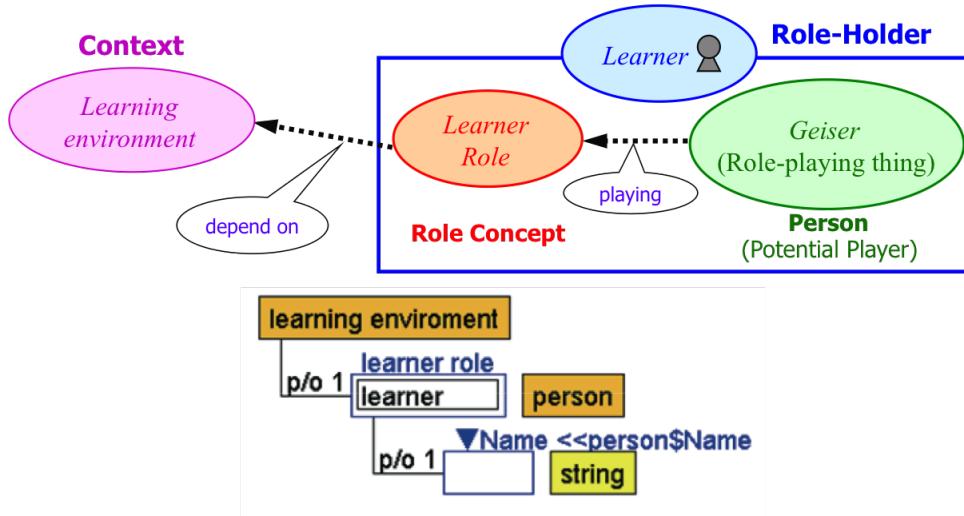
**Basic concept** - A concept that does not need other concepts to be defined (e.g. human); and

**Role holder** - An instance of a base concept that is holding the role (e.g. learner).

The basic concepts are used as class constraints, and the instances that satisfy the class constraints play the role, becoming role holders. For example as shown in the Figure 22, “In a learning environment there is a vacancy for a learner, and a person, whose name is Geiser, fills

the position, becoming a learner in the particular environment.” The person who plays a role is referred as a role holder. Thus, *Geiser* becomes a *learner* in the *learning environment* by playing the *learner role*. The top of the figure shows how the concepts around a role are related to each other and in the bottom is shown the representation in Hozo.

Figure 22 – The learner role holder in Hozo representation



Source: Elaborated by the author.

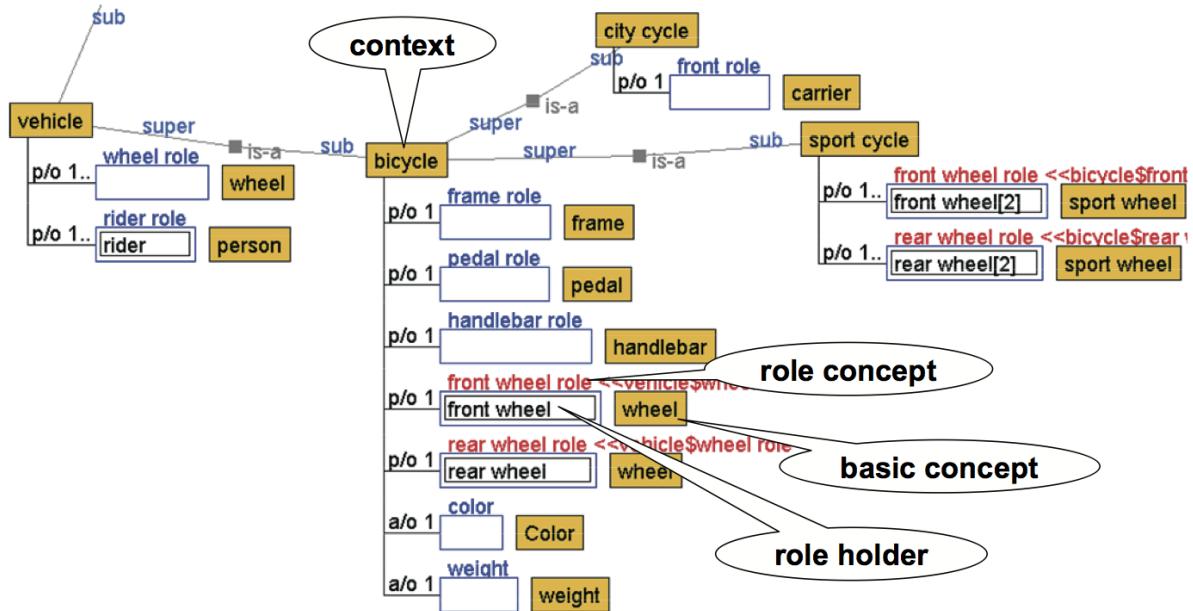
Figure 23 shows the representation of bicycle ontology using Hozo representation. In this figure, the relations part-of and attribute-of is respectively represented by labels “*p/o*” and “*a/o*” that appear in front of each slot. Thus, the frame, pedal, handlebar, and wheels are part of the bicycle. Observe that in the context of bicycle, a wheel (basic concept) can play the role of front wheel or rear wheel (role concepts). Thus, a particular instance of a wheel that plays one of these roles (front wheel role or rear wheel role) is referred to as role holder. In summary, a front wheel is an instance of wheel playing the front wheel role.

### 2.3.4 Ontology Engineering

Ontology engineering encompasses a set of activities conducted during the conceptualization, design, implementation and deployment of ontologies (DEVEDŽIĆ, 2002; DEVEDŽIĆ, 2006). It covers topics including philosophy, metaphysics, knowledge representation formalisms, development methodology, knowledge sharing and reuse, knowledge management, business process modeling, common sense knowledge, systematization of domain knowledge, information retrieval from the Internet, standardization, and evaluation.

Developing ontologies is a time-consuming and difficult task that requires knowledge about the target domain, theoretical background on ontology formalization, and the skills to properly define the concepts and elements as body of knowledge in ontologies. Thus, to facilitate the development of ontologies, there are several formal methodologies and methods that have

Figure 23 – Example of bicycle ontology using Hozo representation



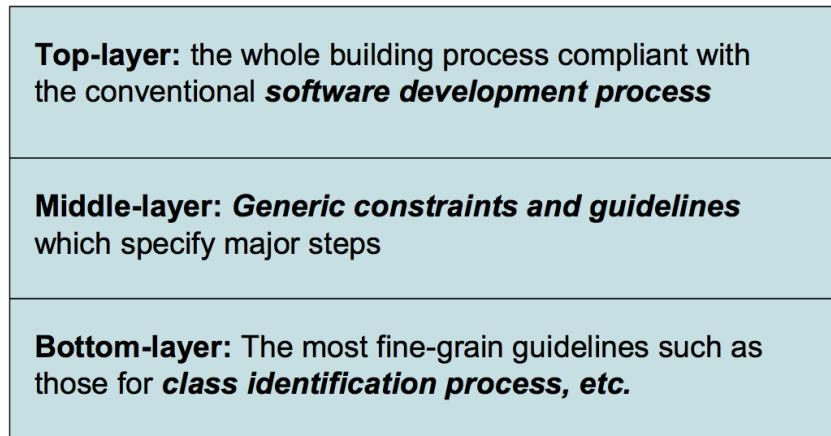
Source: Isotani (2009).

been proposed. The guidelines of these methodologies and methods are categorized into three layers shown in Figure 24 (MIZOGUCHI, 2004a), in which:

1. **Top-layer** contains the coarsest level of guidelines that specifies the whole building process with standard software development life cycles. The guidelines described in this layer correspond to ontological methods and methodologies associated with conventional software development processes and practices.
2. **Middle-layer** describes the generic constraints and guidelines that specify a set of major steps and their order of execution. In each step of middle layer, the detailed information about the activities to be completed, and the way for each activity should be carried out.
3. **Bottom-layer** corresponds to the most fine-grain guidelines that enable the construction of concepts hierarchy. It describes guidelines to create explicit semantic structures from identified concepts in the target world.

Most of the currently existing methods and methodologies describe guidelines concerned mainly with the top-layer. Some examples are METHONTOLOGY (Fernandez-Lopez; Gomez-Perez; JURISTO, 1997), On-To-Knowledge (SURE; STAAB; STUDER, 2004), and Ushold and King's methodology (USCHOLD; KING, 1995). Unfortunately, only a few of them deal with the middle and bottom layers. The main problem of having few methodologies for the development of the middle and bottom layers is that the chances of creating a good ontology at the end of some process decreases.

Figure 24 – Three-layer classification model of guidelines proposed in methodologies and methods to develop ontologies



Source: [Mizoguchi \(2004a\)](#).

In this sense, [Mizoguchi \(2004a\)](#) proposed a set of guidelines to support the development of ontologies at the middle and bottom layers based the Activity-First Method ([MIZOGUCHI, 1995](#)), and in this dissertation, the author of this dissertation utilized these guidelines to create the ontology OntoGaCLEs. Therefore, the rest of this section presents an overview of guidelines ([MIZOGUCHI, 2003; MIZOGUCHI, 2004b; MIZOGUCHI, 2004a](#)) that were summarized by [Isotani \(2009\)](#) as described as follows:

#### *Middle Layer Guidelines*

1. Identify concepts rather than terms. As ontology is totally independent of terminological problems, one cannot stress the importance of this distinction too much. Since people will be easily trapped by the endless terminological discussion departing from the underlying conceptual structure of the target domain.
2. Use mixed and flexible strategies of top-down, bottom-up and middle-out. Never stick to only one of the strategies.
3. Whenever possible, identify and use top-level ontology in the early phase of the development process to govern the rest of the steps.
4. When you deal with a concept, identify its main components, using “*part-of*” relation as well as its main attributes. You can thus find and extend candidates of concepts to be included in the ontology.
5. Definition of axioms should be done after finishing is-a hierarchy building and informal term definition.
6. Note that you cannot define any concept completely in theory. Therefore, do not stick to the definition of each term too much. At the best, you only can give necessary conditions

of them. Term definition in the early phase can be rough. Detailed definition of a term should be done after you grasp the whole structure of the ontology, that is, after building is-a hierarchy.

7. Never try to seriously define a term one by one. Definition of a concept needs sufficient contextual information, which is usually not available in the early phase. Terms are related to each other and could have several meanings, which should be clarified by the context given.
8. Arrange and resolve the terminological issues (how to name a concept) at the last step.
9. When you find the necessity to define more than one meaning for one term, then you are facing the terminological problem. Each term should correspond to exactly one concept in ontology, since you are not building a dictionary, but a well-organized conceptual structure. Each term is only a label of the concept. You of course can build a dictionary after building ontology.
10. Put a higher priority on is-a hierarchy construction than term definition. Carefully designed is-a hierarchy gives you a correct context to define a term.
11. When you get stuck with a term definition, follow either one of the following :
  - Multiple meanings? Then concentrate on meaning one by one.
  - Multiple Viewpoints? Make the viewpoint explicit and then try it again
  - Check if you are discussing terminology.
  - Use is-a hierarchy to give enough context.

#### *Bottom Layer Guidelines*

1. *Identify essential properties* for each concept considered essential in the scope of a given problem. These essential properties facilitate to create more stable concepts and hierarchies during the ontology development process.
2. *Make correct use of the role-concept* that can be defined as the association of a concept to a particular role within a given context. When developing an ontology, one should carefully distinguish the difference between role-concept, role-holder, and basic concepts. Such differentiation helps to treat multiple meanings as introduced previously in the guidelines for the Middle layer.
3. *Be careful when using is-a relation* in ontologies is different from the one utilized by object- oriented programming. The is-a relation applies only for classes. Furthermore, for given classes A and B the relation <class A is-a class B> is true if and only if the instance set of A is a subset of the instance set of B. Therefore building a relation such as <teacher

is-a human> is ontologically incorrect, since *teacher* is not an ontologically-valid class because there is no person (no instance of class person) whose intrinsic property is being a teacher. Thus, in ontology, it is inappropriate to model <Mizoguchi instance-of Teacher> and <Teacher is-a Human>.

4. *Be careful when using part-of relation* such as functional, qualification, spatial and etc. Thus, it needs to be used carefully, especially avoid part-of relation to create class hierarchies such as <man part-of human>. Such an expression is valid only when you want to deal with man as a subspecies of human.
5. *Pay attention to the difference between is-a and part-of relations.* Usually, the meaning of is-a and part-of relations is easy to distinguish. The former indicates generic vs. specific relations between classes. The latter is often utilized to specify the composition of a thing (although, part-of can be used in other situations). However, sometimes when developing an ontology, one can encounter difficulties to distinguish their difference. For example, which of the following relation is correct: <Dog part-of mammal living in Japan> or <Dog is-a mammal living in Japan>? People agree that <Dog is-a mammal> is correct. However, by adding the *living in Japan* phrase to mammal the distinction is not quite that easy because *mammal living in Japan* seems to represent species, and therefore, <*dog-species* part-of *mammal-species* living in Japan> could be considered. Thus, the distinction between is-a and part-of relation is not always easy.
6. *Avoid the use of multiple inheritances* Creating multiple inheritances is the source of many problems to keep the consistency of the representation. In particular, propagating the essential properties is a problem since each concept should be recognized and represented by their own essential properties.
7. *Some boundary between similar concepts can be vague* When developing an ontology some boundaries between similar concepts do not need to be strongly conceptualized. An example is the distinction between the concepts black and white. Since the distinction between them is based on the ambiguous color gray, we cannot give a clear and unique boundary between black and white (although we recognize their existence).
8. *Create terms if there is no label to represent a concept.* If you cannot find an appropriate term to represent a concept, then you can temporarily label them with some sentences or marks (e.g., concept 1 and concept 2) until you can come up with a good label. When the body of the ontology is good enough to represent the target domain, you can revise the labels of each concept.

CHAPTER  
3

## ONTOLOGICAL STRUCTURES TO PERSONALIZE THE GAMIFICATION IN COLLABORATIVE LEARNING SCENARIOS

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This chapter presents the formalization of ontological structures that have been proposed by the author of this thesis dissertation to represent gamified CL scenarios. These ontological structures allow us to systematically represent knowledge extracted from player types models and needs-based theories of motivation to deal with the motivation problem caused by the scripted collaboration. This knowledge corresponds to concepts identified by the author of this thesis as relevant to solve the context-dependency related to the individual user characteristics, so that the ontological structures described in this chapter are also used to represent ontological models to personalize the gamification in CL scenarios based on player types models and need-based theories of motivation. The ontological structures to represent gamified CL scenarios have been developed as an extension of ontological structures proposed to represent CL scenarios in the CL ontology, hence the chapter starts with an overview of the CL ontology ([section 3.1](#)). The ontological structures that have been formalized in the *Ontology to Gamify Collaborative Learning Scenarios - OntoGaCLeS* to represent gamified CL scenarios based on the knowledge extracted from player types models and needs-based theories of motivation are presented in [section 3.2](#). To demonstrate the usefulness of this formalization, and then to validate the ontological structures as a formal representation of ontological models to personalize the gamification in CL scenarios, [section 3.3](#) shows the procedure followed to build an ontological model to personalize the gamification of CL scenarios based on the Dodecad player type models ([MARCZEWSKI, 2015b](#)). Finally, [section 3.4](#) presents the concluding remarks of this chapter.

Part of the work described in this chapter was published by the author of this PhD thesis dissertation in the scientific articles:

- “*Towards an Ontology for Gamifying Collaborative Learning Scenarios*” published in the

12<sup>th</sup> International Conference on Intelligent Tutoring Systems, ITS 2014, held in Honolulu, HI, USA ([CHALLCO et al., 2014](#)).

- “*An Ontology Engineering Approach to Gamify Collaborative Learning Scenarios*” published in the 20<sup>th</sup> International Conference on Collaboration and Technology, CRIWG 2014, held in Santiago, Chile ([CHALLCO et al., 2014](#)).
- “*Personalization of Gamification in Collaborative Learning Contexts using Ontologies*” published as Volume 13, Issue 6, in the journal of IEEE Latin America Transactions, 2015 ([CHALLCO et al., 2015](#)).

### 3.1 Overview of the Collaborative Learning Ontology

The CL ontology has been developed for a long time by the contributions of many researchers. Initially, the CL ontology was conceived to support the opportunistic group formation ([IKEDA; GO; MIZOGUCHI, 1997](#)), so that, to identify situations in which an individual shifting from individual learning mode to CL mode, the CL ontology has been formalized the agreement in the negotiation process for group formation as ontological structures that describe individual and group learning goals. Employing this formalization, intelligent agents have been developed to help students to find group members for establishing group learning activities in which they should participate. These agents check the individual and group learning goals, and then they initiate a negotiation process to establish an agreement of whom participate in group learning activities. This first version of the CL ontology has been demonstrated to be useful in the development of agent-based systems that provide helpful support for the group formation ([INABA et al., 2001; SUPNITHI et al., 1999](#)).

In order to provide theoretical and pedagogical justification for the group formation, the first version of the CL ontology has been extended to represent CL scenario that compliant with instructional and learning theories ([INABA; MIZOGUCHI, 2004; ISOTANI et al., 2013](#)). In this extension, concepts, such as interaction patterns, group goals, individual goals, CL roles and so on, have been formalized from different instructional/learning theories, so that, in addition to support the group formation ([ISOTANI; MIZOGUCHI, 2008a](#)), the ontological structures to represent CL scenarios have been successfully applied in: the modeling of learners’ development ([INABA; IKEDA; MIZOGUCHI, 2003](#)) the interaction analysis ([INABA et al., 2002](#)), and the design of CL process ([ISOTANI et al., 2013](#)).

[Figure 25](#) shows the terms, concepts and relations defined in the CL ontology. These concepts are defined as follows as:

**I-goal** is the individual learning goal that represents what the participant in focus (*I*) is expected to acquire, and it is described as a change in his/her learning stage.

**I-role** is the CL role played by the participant in focus (*I*).

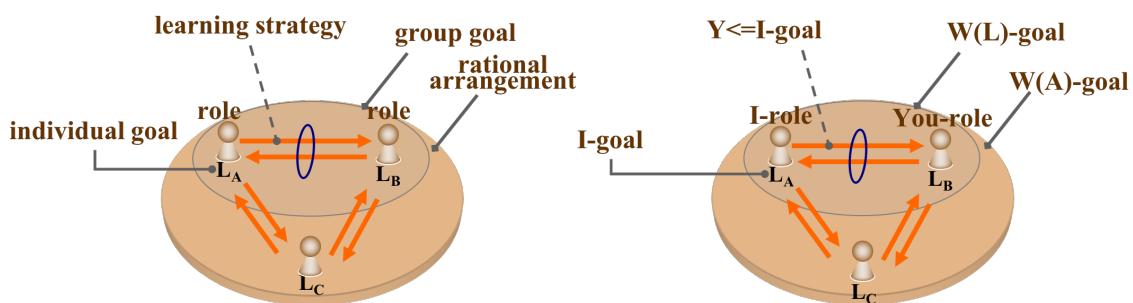
**You-role** is the CL role played by the participant (*You*) who is interacting with the participant in focus (*I*).

**$Y \leq I\text{-goal}$**  is the learning strategy employed by the participant in focus (*I*) to interact with the participant (*You*) in order to achieve his/her individual learning goals (*I-goal*).

**W(L)-goal** is the common learning goal for the group members in the CL scenario.

**W(A)-goal** is the rational arrangement of the group activity used to achieve the common learning goal (*W(L)-goal*) and the individual learning goals (*I-goal*).

Figure 25 – Concepts, terms and relations defined in the CL Ontology

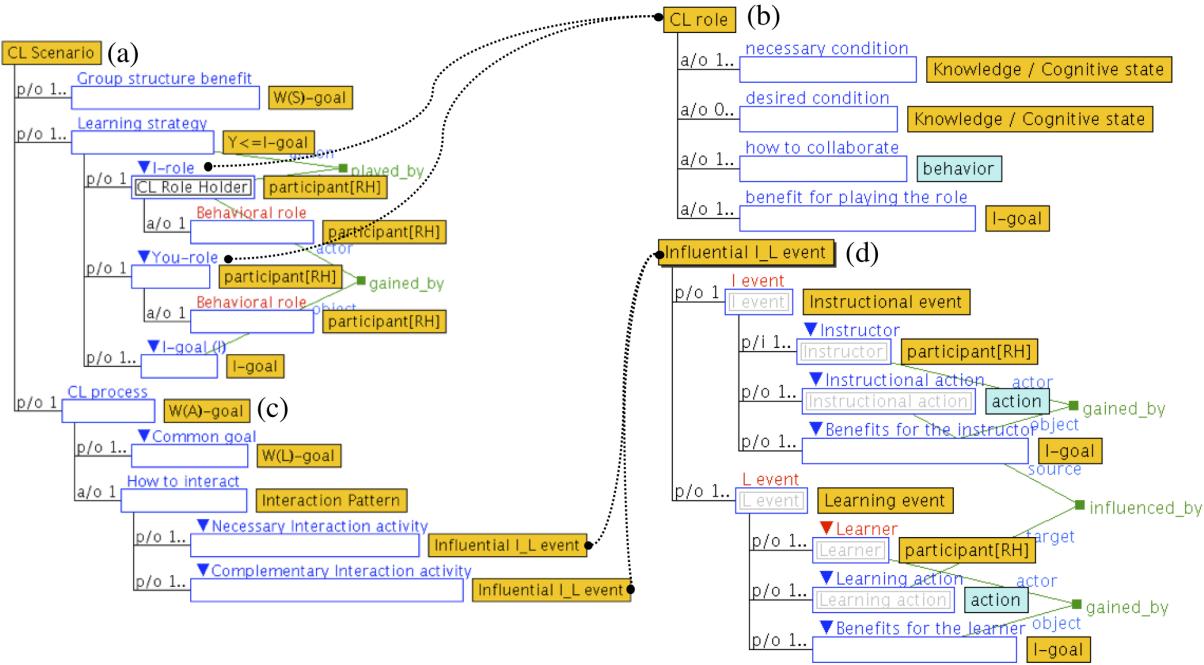


Source: Isotani (2009).

To express the relationship of concepts described above, the CL Ontology employs the ontological structures shown in [Figure 26](#) to represent CL scenarios. In these ontological structures, a CL scenario is represented by three parts defined as: the *Group structure benefit* (*W(S)-goal*) to describe the expected benefits of the structured collaboration (i.e. positive interdependence, individual accountability, promotive interactions); the *Learning strategy* ( *$Y \leq I\text{-goal}$* ) to describe the learning strategies employed by the group members in the CL scenario; and (3) the *CL process* to describe the rational arrangement of the group activity (*W(A)-goal*).

- The **Learning strategies** ( *$Y \leq I\text{-goal}$* ) are guidelines that specify how the participants should interact with others members of group to achieve their individual goals. These guidelines help the group members to externalize a desired behavior to play a given CL role more adequately. Therefore, the Learning strategy is represented as an ontological structure composes by: the participant in focus (*I*) who plays the CL role “*I-role*”, the participant (*You*) who interacts with the participant in focus (*I*) playing the CL role “*You-role*,” and the individual learning goals (*I-goal*) that are expected to be achieved by the participant in focus (*I*) at the end of CL scenario. The *behavioral role* as part of the CL roles “*I-role*” and “*You-role*” is used to describe the behaviors externalized by the participants “*I*” and “*You*” when they interact in the CL scenario employing the learning strategy ( *$Y \leq I\text{-goal}$* ).

Figure 26 – Ontological structure to represent CL scenarios



Source: Isotani (2009).

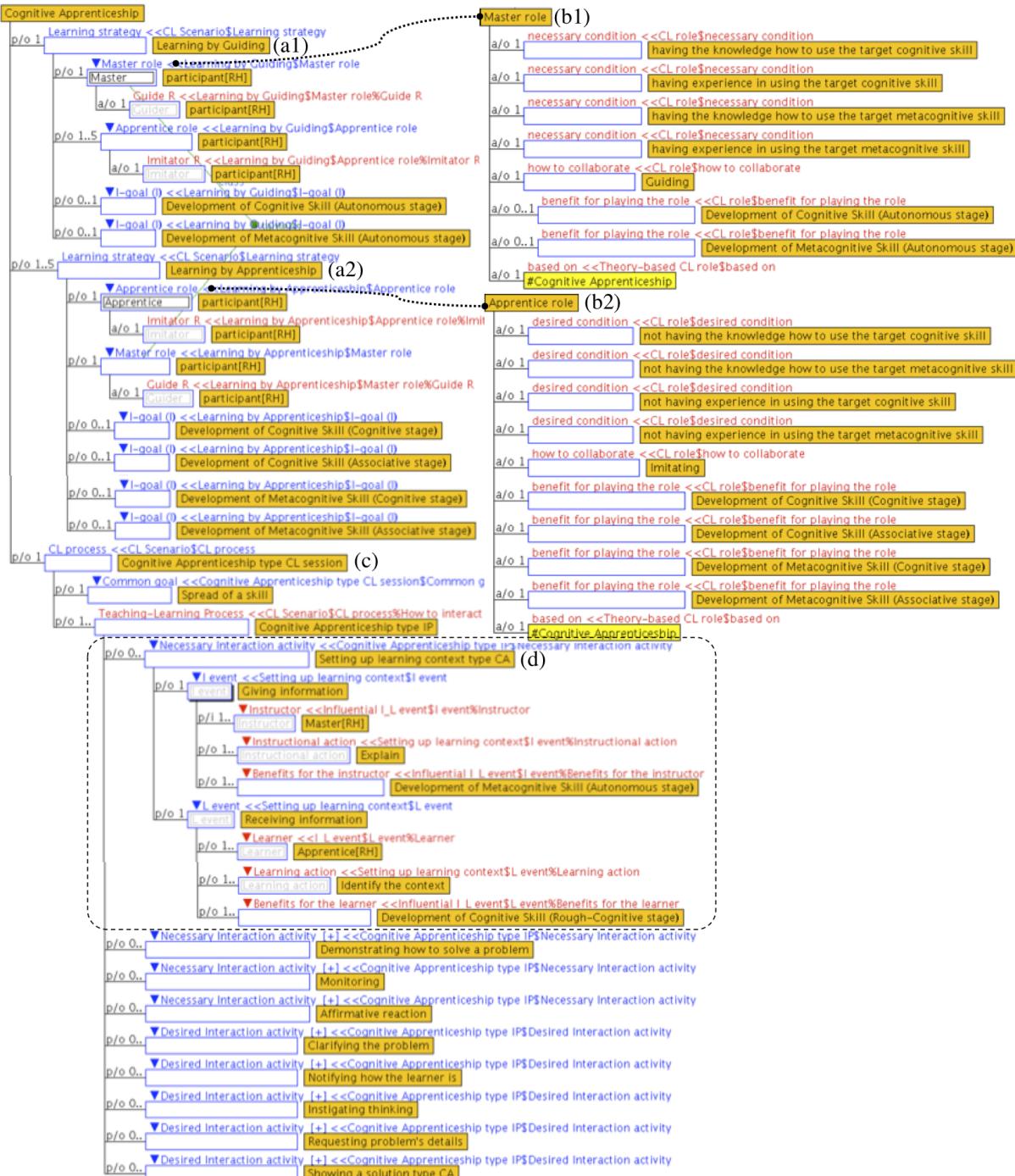
- (b) The **CL role** describes functions, goals, duties and responsibilities that must be taken by members of group to achieve the common and individual learning goals. Thus, the ontological structure to represent a CL role is composed by: the *necessary condition* and *desired conditions* to play the CL role, the description of *how to collaborate* when a group member plays the CL role, and the description of *benefits for playing the role*. In this ontological structure, *Cognitive/Knowledges states* are used to define the necessary and desired conditions for a group member to play the CL role, *behaviors* are used to describe *how to collaborate* playing the CL role, and individual learning goals (*I-goal*) are employed to describe the expected *benefits for playing the role*.
- (c) The **CL process** is the *rational arrangement of group activity* (*W(A)-goal*) whereby the common and individual learning goals are achieved by the group members. This arrangement is represented by the *common learning goals* (*W(L)-goal*) as result of the negotiation process in the group formation, and by the *Interaction Pattern* as the sequencing mechanism followed by the participants to achieve their individual learning goals (*I-goal*). The interaction pattern is represented as a set of *necessary* and *desired interactions* in which the interaction for the group members is described as influential Instructional-Learning events (*Influential I\_L events*).
- (d) The **Influential I\_L event** represents the interaction among the group members and the benefits obtained by the interaction from two viewpoints: from the viewpoint of participants who play a role of instructor, and from the viewpoint of participants who

play a role of learner. The influential I\_L event describes group members performing actions that influence other members with the purpose to change their own learning states by helping others to achieve their individual learning goals. Therefore, the ontological structure to represent an influential I\_L event is composed by two events: a *learning event* and an *instructional event* in which the participants are represented as actors of CL scenario playing CL roles and performing a set of actions to achieve their individual learning goals (*I-goal*). For a group member acting as *instructor*, the influential I\_L event describes his/her interaction with other group member who acts as *learner* by means of instructional actions, and the expected *benefits for the instructor* (*I-goal*). For a group member acting as *learner*, the influential I\_L event describes his/her interaction with other group member who acts as *instructor* by means of learning actions, and the expected *benefits for the learner* (*I-goal*).

As it was said before, the ontological structures shown in [Figure 26](#) are used to describe CL scenarios that compliant with instructional and learning theories. To illustrate this, [Figure 27](#) shows the representation of a CL scenario based on the Cognitive Apprentice theory. According to this theory, the CL activities should incorporate situations that are familiar to those who are using these activities, and these situations must lead the participants to act and interact acquiring skills in a specific context, and then generalizing these skills to other situations. Therefore, the CL scenarios based on the Cognitive Apprentice theory focuses on supporting a more skilled participant (known as *master*) to teach a familiar situation for the lesser skilled participants (known as *apprentices*) who learn by observing the skilled participant's behaviors and mimic him/her in other similar situations. From the viewpoint of the more skilled participant, he/she is supported by the learning strategy “*learning by guiding*” (a1), his/her role (*I-role*) is the *Master role* with a behavioral role of *Guider*, and his/her individual learning goals are the *development of cognitive or meta-cognitive skills* at the levels of *Autonomous stage*. From the viewpoint of a lesser skilled participant, he/she is supported by the learning strategy “*learning strategy by guiding*” (a2) to interact with the master, his/her role (*I-role*) is the *Apprentice role* with the behavioral role of *Imitator*, and his/her individual goals are the *development of cognitive and/or meta-cognitive skills* at the levels of *Cognitive stage* and *Associative stage*.

According to the cognitive apprentice theory, the more skilled participant who plays the master role must have knowledge and/or experience in using the target cognitive or metacognitive skill. Therefore, the necessary conditions to play the *Master role* as shown in [Figure 27](#) (b1) are: *having the knowledge how to use the target cognitive skill*, *having experience in using the target cognitive skill*, and *having experience in using the target metacognitive skill*. When a participant adequately plays the master role, he/she acts *Guiding* others participants, and as consequence of this behavior, he/she is benefited with the *Development of cognitive or metacognitive skill* at the *Autonomous stage*. The cognitive apprenticeship theory indicates that the participants without any knowledge or experience in how to use the target skill should play the apprentice

Figure 27 – Ontological structures to represent a CL scenario based on the cognitive apprenticeship theory

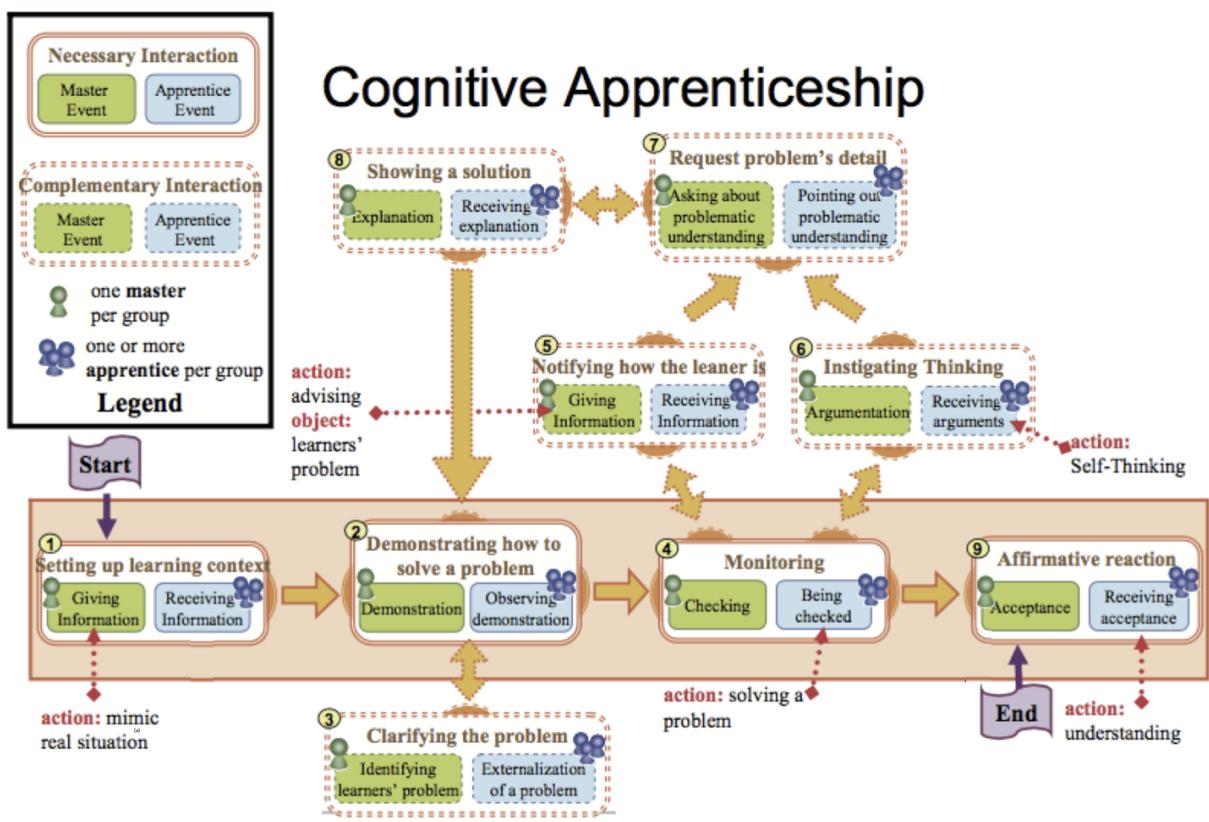


Source: Elaborated by the author.

role. Therefore, there is not necessary conditions in the ontological structure shown in Figure 27 (b2) to represent the *Apprentice role*, and the desired conditions for this role are: *not having the knowledge how to use target metacognitive or cognitive skill* and *not having experience in using the target metacognitive or cognitive skill*. When a participant adequately play the *Apprentice role*, he/she acts *Imitating* the behavior of the master and obtaining the benefits in the *Development of metacognitive or cognitive skill* at the levels of *Cognitive* and *Associative* stages.

When the two learning strategies, *Learning by Guiding* and *Learning by Apprenticeship*, are simultaneously employed to structure the interactions among the participants in the CL scenario, a positive synergy is created among them producing a *Spread of skills*. This arrangement is formalized by the ontological structure shown in Figure 27 (c), where the *CL process* is defined as a *Cognitive Apprenticeship type CL session*, the *Common goal* of this session is the *Spread of skill*, and the *Teaching-Learning Process* is an *Interaction Pattern* defined by the sequencing mechanism of a CSCL script inspired by the Cognitive Apprenticeship theory. This sequencing mechanism defines the necessary and complementary interactions shown in Figure 28.

Figure 28 – Necessary and complementary interactions defined by the sequencing mechanism of a CSCL script inspired by the cognitive apprenticeship theory



Source: Adapted from Isotani (2009).

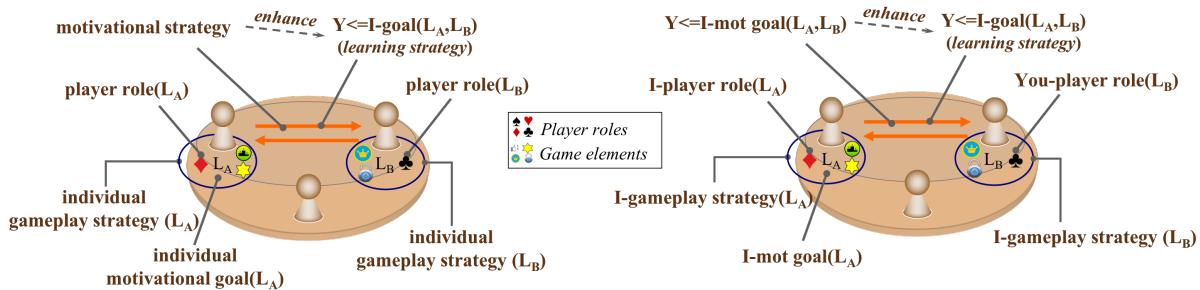
The necessary and desired interactions defined by the sequencing mechanism shown in Figure 28 are formalized as *Influential I\_L event* in the *Teaching-Learning Process* of *Cognitive Apprenticeship type CL session* shown in Figure 27 (c). The ontological structure to represent

the interaction “*Setting up learning context type CA*” is shown in detail in Figure 27 (d). In this interaction, the instructional event “*Giving Information*” describes the action “*Explain*” as an instructional action performed by the participant who plays the *Master role* to *develop the metacognitive skill* at the level of *Autonomous stage*. The learning event “*Receiving information*” describes the action “*Identify the context*” as a learning action performed by the participant who plays the *Apprentice role* to *develop the cognitive skill* at the level of *Rough-Cognitive stage*.

## 3.2 Ontological Structures to Represent Gamified Collaborative Learning Scenarios

The concepts, terms and relations shown in Figure 29 have been formalized in the ontology OntoGaCLeS to represent gamified CL scenarios. These elements employ an independent vocabulary from any theory and practice, and they are described as follows as:

Figure 29 – Concepts, terms and relations defined in the ontology to represent gamified CL scenarios



Source: Elaborated by the author.

**Y<=I-mot goal** is the *individual motivational strategy* used to enhance the learning strategy ( $Y<=I\text{-goal}$ ) employed by the participant in focus ( $I$ ).

**I-mot goal** is the *individual motivational goal* for the participant in focus ( $I$ ), and it represents what is expected to happen in his/her motivational stage when an individual motivational strategy ( $Y<=I\text{-mot goal}$ ) is applied in the CL scenario to enhance the learning strategy ( $Y<=I\text{-goal}$ ) employed by him/her to interact with other member of group ( $You$ ).

**I-player role** is the *player role* for the participant in focus ( $I$ ).

**You-player role** is the *player role* for the participant ( $You$ ) who interacts with the participant in focus ( $I$ ).

**I-gameplay** is the *individual gameplay strategy* for the participant in focus ( $I$ ), and it describes the implementation of the individual motivational strategy ( $Y<=I\text{-mot goal}$ ) when this strategy corresponds to the gamification.

In the following subsections, the formalization of concepts, terms and relations briefly introduced here are detailed.

### 3.2.1 Individual Motivational Goal (*I-mot goal*)

The *individual motivational goal (I-mot goal)* has been formalized in the ontology OntoGaCLeS to represent the reason why is necessary to apply an individual motivational strategy in a CL scenario. Thus, for the participant in focus (*I*), the individual motivational goal (*I-mot goal*) represents what is expected to happen in his/her motivational stage when a motivational strategy is applied in the CL scenario to enhance the learning strategy employed by him/her to interact with others. In this sense, the individual motivational goal describes the motivational stages that must be reached by a person to be motivated to interact with other.

**Figure 30** shows the ontological structure that has been formalized in the ontology OntoGaCLeS to represent an individual motivational goal (*I-mot goal*), where: the *initial stage* and *goal stage* are stages used to represent the expected change in the motivational stage of the person in focus (*I*).

Figure 30 – Ontological structures to represent individual motivational goal (*I-mot goal*). At the bottom, the “*Satisfaction of psychological need*” (left) and the “*Internalization of motivation*” (right)



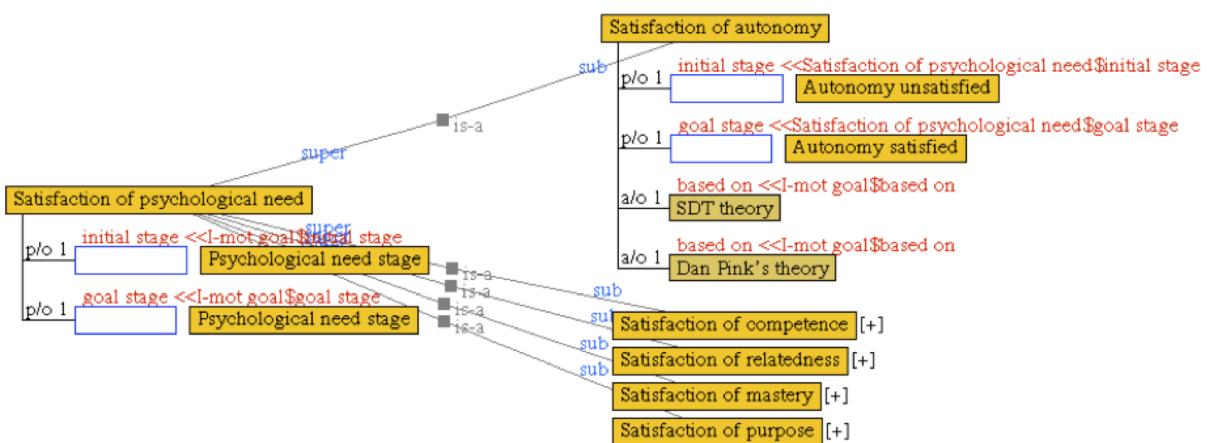
Source: Elaborated by the author.

Two types of individual motivational goals have been currently formalized in the ontology OntoGaCLeS to describe the individual motivational goals (*I-mot goal*) related to gamification as individual motivational strategy. The former, known as *Satisfaction of psychological needs*, has been formalized based on the conceptualization of motivation as internal psychological process to satisfy human needs (PITCHARD; ASHWOOD, 2008); and the latter, known as *Internalization of motivation*, has been formalized based on the form in which an individual regulates his/her own choices to behave and act (DECI; RYAN, 2010). **Figure 30** shows the representation for these two types of individual motivational goals. The initial and goal stages related to the *Internalization of motivation* are defined by the self-determination stage, whereas the initial and goal stages for the *Satisfaction of psychological need* are defined by the *psychological need stages*. In the articles

(CHALLCO *et al.*, 2015; CHALLCO *et al.*, 2014; CHALLCO *et al.*, 2014), the author of this thesis used the concept of “*Psychological need*” to refer the concept of “*Psychological need stage*,” and the concept of “*Without need*” to refer the stages described as “\$1 need satisfied” where \$1 is substitute by psychological needs (e.g. *Mastery need satisfied*).

As it was mentioned before, in the Chapter 2, motivation is an internal psychological process associated with three general components of arousal, direction and intensity in which the arousal component is caused by needs (also called *wants* or *desires*). These needs cause that a person behaves and acts to satisfy needs (MITCHELL; DANIELS, 2003). Consequently, motivation is a constructor that describes why a person chooses to allocate time and energy for different behaviors and actions to maximize the satisfaction of his/her own needs (PRITCHARD; ASHWOOD, 2008). It means that, in a CL scenario, the motivation problem caused by the scripted collaboration occurs when the participant believes that this scenario will not lead him/her to satisfy his/her individual needs. Therefore, the motivational strategy is applied in the CL scenario to change this perception. Based on this assumption, the individual motivational goals (*I-mot goal*) for the person in focus (*I*) has been formalized in the ontology OntoGaCLeS as the satisfaction of needs. More specifically, in gamified CL scenarios, the individual motivational goal is described as *Satisfaction of psychological needs* because game elements do not satisfy all human needs, they only satisfy part of these needs that are referred by the author of this thesis as *psychological needs*. The psychological needs are the human needs that are classified in the groups of relatedness and growth needs according to the ERG (Existence, Relatedness and Growth) theory (ALDERFER, 1972).

Figure 31 – Ontological structures to represent “*Satisfaction of psychological need*.” At the top right, the ontological structure to represent “*Satisfaction of autonomy*.”

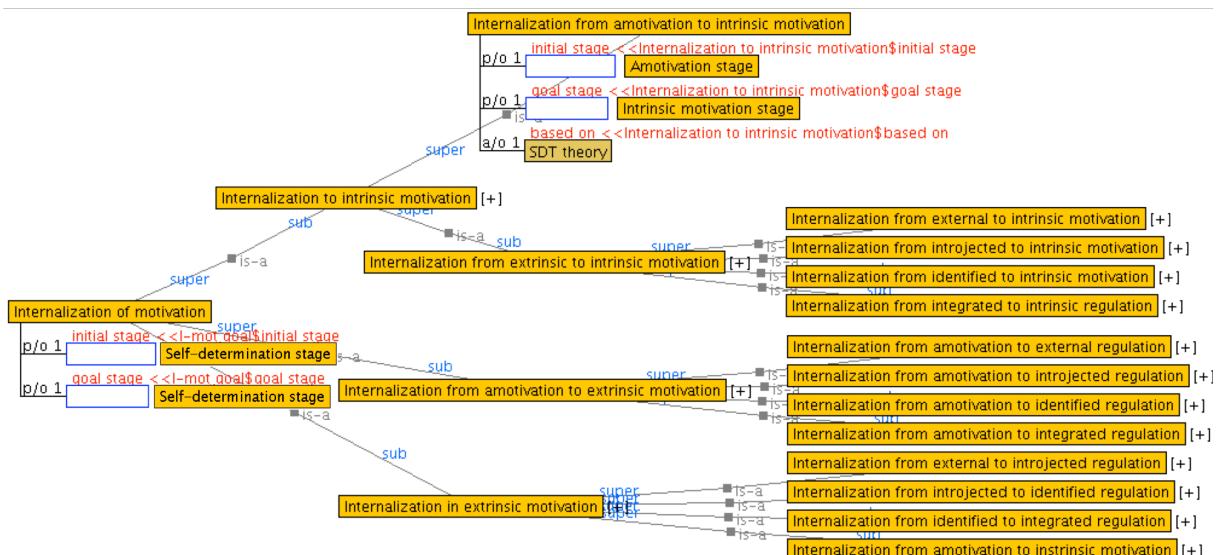


Source: Elaborated by the author.

Figure 31 shows the ontological structures formalized to represent the *Satisfaction of psychological need*. These ontological structures represent the satisfaction of innate psychological needs, and they comprise what is intended to evoke in minds of users by the majority of experts when non-game contexts are gamified (MORA *et al.*, 2015; SEABORN; FELS, 2015). According

to the SDT theory (RYAN; DECI, 2000; DECI; RYAN, 2010), the well-being of an individual is reached when the psychological needs of autonomy, competence and relatedness are satisfied (DECI; RYAN, 1985; DECI; RYAN, 2010), and according to the Dan Pink's theory (PINK, 2011), a person is motivate and engage in a cognitive, decision-making, creative or higher-order thinking task when it is given with autonomy, mastery and purpose. At the top right of Figure 31, the ontological structure to represent the *Satisfaction of autonomy* is detailed in which, based on a unipolar scale from unsatisfied need to satisfied need, the roles for the initial and goal stages are played by the *Autonomy unsatisfied* and the *Autonomy satisfied*, respectively. Employing the same unipolar scale, and the need-theories of motivation, SDT theory (DECI; RYAN, 2010) and Dan Pink motivation theory (PINK, 2011), a set of individual motivational goals as satisfactions of psychological needs have been formalized in the ontology OntoGaCLeS, and they are detailed in section A.2.

Figure 32 – Ontological structures to represent “*Internalization of motivation*.” At the top right, the ontological structure to represent the “*Internalization from amotivation to intrinsic motivation*.”



Source: Elaborated by the author.

The *internalization of motivation* is the process by which “values, attitudes or regulatory structures, such that the external regulation of a behavior is transformed into an internal regulation, so no longer requires the presence of an external contingency” (GAGNÉ; DECI, 2005). In this sense, the internalization of motivation in relation to the satisfaction of needs refers to changes in the motivation from a non-free choice to a free choice of needs that are satisfied by oneself. According to the SDT theory (DECI; RYAN, 1985; RYAN; DECI, 2000), this change happens from the extrinsic motivation to intrinsic motivation when motivation is changed from a non-self-determined form (*non-freely choice*) to a self-determined form (*freely choice by oneself*). Here, the extrinsic motivators employed by the game elements must be configured as an attempt to transform the current motivation stages of participants from amotivation and extrinsic motivation into intrinsic motivation. Based on these definitions, the ontological structures shown

in [Figure 32](#) have been formalized in the ontology OntoGaCLeS to represent the *Internalization of motivation*. These ontological structures have been formalized employing the continuum ranging of stages from *amotivation* (not internalized behave) into *external motivation* (not at all internalized behave) to *introjected motivation* (partially internalized behave) to *identified motivation* (fully internalized behave) to *intrinsic motivation* (automatically internalized behave). At the top right of [Figure 32](#) is detailed the formalization for the change from *Amotivation stage (initial stage)* to *Intrinsic motivation stage (goal stage)* defined as “*Internalization from amotivation to intrinsic motivation.*” The detailing of all ontological structures to represent the internalization of motivation is presented in [section A.2](#).

### 3.2.2 Player Role

The identification of homogeneous people groups that differ from other groups in a significant way is essential to define the personalization in any system. In game design, this segmentation is established by player types models in which typologies are used to categorize the users in different groups according to their geographic location ([Ben Judd et al., 2016](#); [CHAKRABORTY et al., 2015](#)), their demographic situation ([GREENBERG et al., 2010](#); [SHAW, 2012](#)), their psychographic characteristics ([TSENG, 2011](#); [YEE, 2006b](#)), and their behavioral characteristics ([BARTLE, 2004](#); [LAZZARO, 2009](#)). These player type models aim to help the game designers to identify the necessary features that make a game fun, enjoyable and desirable for a particular audience.

The player type models cannot be directly extrapolated to others context for which they are not intended. Thus, the concept of *Player role* has been formalized by the author of this thesis in the ontology OntoGaCLeS to define typologies of player types in the context of CL scenarios. Player roles describe the functionality, responsibilities and requirements whereby a group of participants becomes players in a gamified CL scenario. This segmentation is based on individual characteristics of participants that establish a segmentation of participants using necessary and desired conditions. In this sense, the *Player role* has been formalized by the ontological structure shown in [Figure 33](#). This structure defines the conditions that must be satisfied by a participant in the CL scenario to play the player role as: *necessary condition* and *desired condition*. Thus, a participant of CL scenario cannot play a player role when he/she does not fulfill the necessary conditions, and when the participant fulfills the necessary and desired conditions has more probability to obtain the expected *benefits for playing the role*.

The necessary and desire conditions in the ontological structure to represent *Player role* are defined by: motivation states, psychological need states, and individual personality trait states. A tree overview for these states are detailed in [section A.1](#), where:

- The *motivation state* is an internal state that describes the temporal attitudinal state of a person in relation to his/her desire to be a participant in the CL session. These stages can be

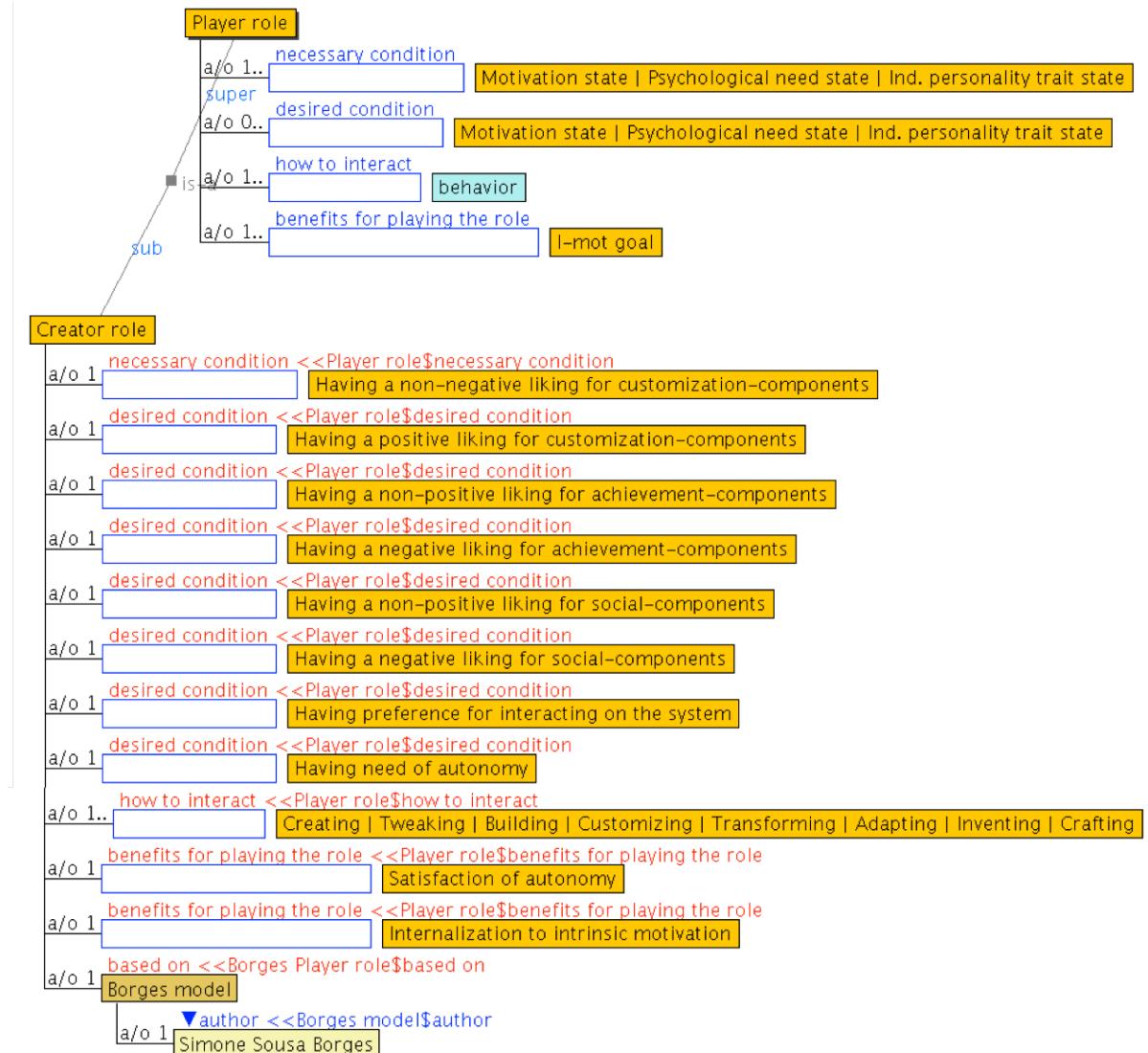
*Not motivated* and *Motivated*. The state of motivated is also divided in two types: “*Intrinsic motivated*” and “*Extrinsic motivated*” (DECI; RYAN, 2010). It is important to notice here that the concept of motivation state is not the same as the concept of motivation stage. Although both concepts represent changes in relation to the motivation of participants, the motivation state represents a specific point in the whole process of being motivated, whereas the motivation stage represents an interval in the motivation process.

- The *psychological need state* represents the current psychological need of a person in which the states for each one of the psychological needs are formalized through the representation of pair states: “*Having need of \$I*” and “*Not having need of \$I*” in which “\$I” is replaced by the name of the need that is being described as prerequisite. For instance, to represent the states related to the psychological need of competence, the states of “*Having need of competence*” and “*Not having need of competence*” have been formalized as psychological need state in the ontology OntoGaCLeS.
- The *individual personality trait state* describes states related to individual personality traits, such as introversion, extraversion, openness to experience, and conscientiousness. The individual personality trait states describe the characteristic that make a person unique by indicating his/her habitual patterns of thought, emotion and behavior for different situations (MATTHEWS; DEARY; WHITEMAN, 2003). These states express whether a participant either has or does not have the individual personality trait. In the ontology OntoGaCLeS, there are represented individual personality traits states related to: the big five personality traits (COSTA; MACCRAE, 1992), the MBTI personality traits (BRIGGS, 1976), the game-playing style preferences described in the Bartle’s player type model (BARTLE, 2004), and the game-playing liking preferences described in the Yee’s motivation components (YEE, 2006b).

Beside to describe the necessary and desired conditions that should be satisfied by an individual, the ontological structure to represent *Player role* shown in Figure 33 describe the information about: how the participant with the player role is expected to interact with the game elements (*how to interact*), and the expected benefits for playing the player role (*benefits for playing the role*). Thus, concepts described as *behavior* are used to represent the possible manners in which a participant should interact to other, and concepts described as individual motivational goals (*I-mot goal*) are used to represent the expected *benefits for playing the role*.

At the bottom of Figure 33, the *Creator role* is shown as example of the formalization of a player role using the ontological structure proposed in this section. According to this structure, participants who have a greater liking for customization-components rather than for other game components are classified as creators. This segmentation is represented by the necessary condition of “*having a non-negative liking for customization-components*,” and the desired conditions of “*having a positive liking for customization-components*,” “*having a non-positive*

Figure 33 – Ontological structure to represent “*Player role*” (At the top). At the bottom, the ontological structure to represent the player role “*Dreamer role*.”



Source: Elaborated by the author.

*liking for achievement-component,” “having a negative liking for achievement-component,” “having a non-positive liking for social-component,” and “having a negative liking for social-component.”* The desired conditions related to the behavioral characteristics of participants to act as a player role are: “*having preference for interacting on the system*” and “*having need of autonomy*.” The expected behaviors to obtain benefits for playing the creator role are: “*Creating*,” “*Tweaking*,” “*Building*,” “*Customizing*,” “*Transforming*,” “*Adapting*,” “*Inventing*” or “*Crafting*.” As consequence to behave as creator, the participants attain the *Satisfaction of autonomy* and the *Internalization to intrinsic motivation (I-mot goal)*.

In the ontology OntoGaCLeS, based on the information extracted from five different player type models, twenty-six players roles have been formalized and represented using the ontological structure proposed in this section. These player roles, their conditions, expected

behaviors and benefits for the person who plays the role are detailed in section A.3.

### 3.2.3 Individual Motivational Strategy ( $Y \leq I\text{-mot goal}$ )

In the context of CL scenarios, an *individual motivational strategy* is defined by the author of this thesis as a set of guidelines defined to motivate a participant to interact with other group members using learning strategies. These guidelines are independent of any technology, so that the individual motivational strategy basically describes what motivates a participant to act and behave in certain way. For example, consider the following guidelines extracted from the Model-driven Persuasive Game in which:

“... cooperation is only a significant motivator of behaviour change for achievers and socializers... This is in line with the gaming style of socializers, who enjoy helping others. Achievers would also prefer to cooperate because they are inherently more altruistic ... achievers do often co-operate with one another, usually to perform some difficult collective goal, and from these shared experiences can grow deep, enduring friendships which may surpass in intensity those commonly found among individuals other groups.” [Orji \(2014\)](#).

When these two guidelines are applied in a CL scenario by providing a situation in which the participants must cooperate to achieve a group goal (e.g. obtain a especial reward based on the collective performance of group members), these guidelines becomes a individual motivational strategy that could be applied to motivate participant who fall in the category of socializer or achiever because they are motivated by the desired to accomplish the group goal and the desired to help others, respectively.

The ontological structure shown in [Figure 34](#) has been proposed by the author of this PhD thesis dissertation to represent the formalization of individual motivational strategies whose guidelines are extracted from gamification models or game design models. According to this structure, an *individual motivational strategy* ( $Y \leq I\text{-mot goal}$ ) is described by:

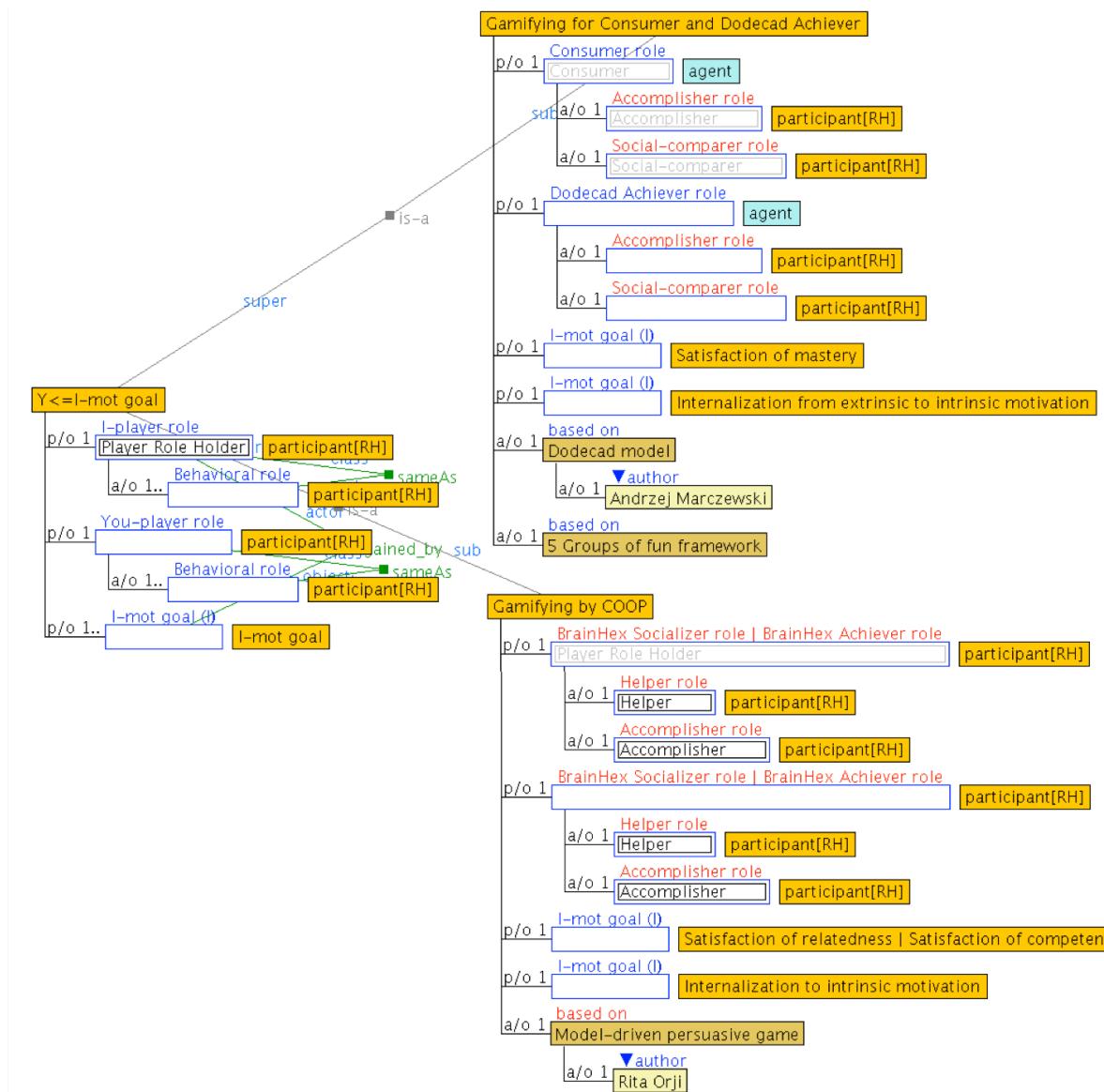
**I-player role** to indicate the player role for the participant in focus ( $I$ ) who becomes a *player role holder* when he/she is motivated by the motivational strategy. This player role also indicates the *behavioral roles* whereby the participant in focus ( $I$ ) is motivated to interact with other participant ( $You$ ) employing the learning strategy ( $Y \leq I\text{-goal}$ ).

**You-player role** to indicate the player role for the participant ( $You$ ) who interacts with the participant in focus ( $I$ ). The *behavioral roles* whereby the *player role holder* of this role supports the interaction of participant in focus ( $I$ ) are also indicated in this structure.

**I-mot goal (I)** to indicate the individual motivational goals ( $I\text{-mot goal (I)}$ ) whereby the participant in focus ( $I$ ) is motivated to interact with other participant ( $You$ ) employing a

learning strategy ( $Y \leq I\text{-goal}$ ). In this sense, these individual motivational goals represent the reasons why the guidelines contained in the motivational strategy are applied in the CL scenario to enhance the learning strategy ( $Y \leq I\text{-goal}$ ) employed by the participant in focus ( $I$ ) to interact with other participant ( $You$ ).

Figure 34 – Ontological structure to represent “*Individual motivational strategy*” (at the left). At the right, the motivational strategies “*Gamifying for Consumer and Dodecad Achiever*” (right-top) and “*Gamifying by COOP*” (right-bottom).



Source: Elaborated by the author.

To exemplify the formalization of the individual motivational strategies using the ontological structure proposed in this section, Figure 34 also shows two examples in which the attribute “*based on*” indicates the gamification models in which these motivational strategies are based. The individual motivational strategy shown at the top-right of Figure 34 is known as “*Gamifying for Consumer and Dodecad Achiever*,” and it has been formalized based on guidelines of the

Dodecad model (MARCZEWSKI, 2015a) and 5 Groups of fun framework (MARCZEWSKI, 2015b). According to these guidelines, the consumers and achievers are motivated by the need to obtain a reward that demonstrates for other participants their accomplishments. Hence, the *Accomplisher* and *Social-comparer* are *behavioral roles* whereby a participant in focus (*I*) playing the *Consumer role* is motivated to interact with the participant (*You*) who plays the *Achieve role*. Playing this role, the *Satisfaction of mastery* and the *Internalization from extrinsic to intrinsic motivation* are individual motivational goals whereby the participant in focus (*I*) as consumer is motivated to interact with other participant (*You*) who acts as achiever. Behaving as accomplisher and social-comparer, the participant in focus (*I*) has two individual motivational goals that are: to demonstrate his/her mastery represented as “*Satisfaction of mastery*;” and to internalize his/her current extrinsic motivation stage into intrinsic motivation stage represented as “*Internalization from extrinsic to intrinsic motivation*.”

At the bottom-right of Figure 34, it is shown the ontological structure formalized to represent the application of the guidelines described in the Model-driven persuasive game for the cooperation strategy (ORJI; VASSILEVA; MANDRYK, 2014). These guidelines indicate cooperation as significant motivator for a participant who plays the socializer or achiever role because a participant who plays these roles enjoys to help others and cooperate with others in order to accomplish a difficult collective goal. Based on this, the motivational strategy of “*Gamifying by COOP*” defines the *BrainHex Socializer role* and *Brainhex Achiever role* as player roles that would be played by the participant in focus (*I*) and the participant (*You*) who gives support to the participant in focus. Playing these roles, the participants (*I* and *You*) act as *Helper* and *Accomplisher*. When the participant in focus (*I*) has the desire to accomplish the difficult collective goal, his/her individual motivational goal is the *Satisfaction of competence*, and when the participant in focus (*I*) has the desire to help others, his individual motivational goal is the *Satisfaction of relatedness*. The ontological structure also describes that as consequence of the application of the motivational strategy, it is expected changes in the motivational state for the participant in focus (*I*) from the amotivation or extrinsic motivated state to the intrinsic motivated state (*Internalization to intrinsic motivation*).

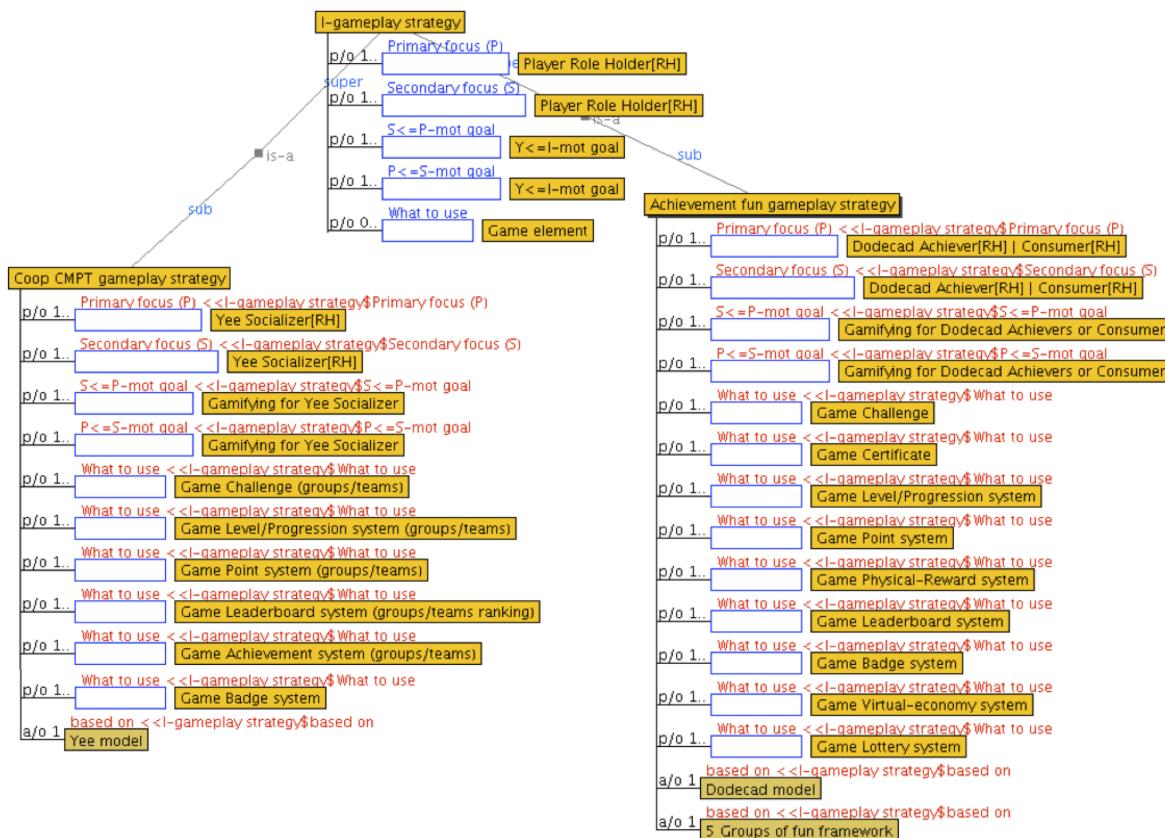
The individual motivational strategies based on gamification models currently defined in the ontology OntoGaCLeS, their player roles, their behavioral roles, and their individual motivational goals are detailed in section A.4.

### 3.2.4 Individual Gameplay Strategy (*I-gameplay strategy*)

The guidelines extracted from the literature of gamification, game design and serious games are implemented through the design of way in which the users will experience their interactions with the game-like system (FABRICATORE; LÓPEZ, 2014; NACKE; DRACHEN; G"OBEL, 2010; SCHELL, 2008). Such design in gamification is frequently called as gameful design (DETERDING *et al.*, 2011; DICHEV *et al.*, 2014), and it has been formalized by the

author of this thesis under the concept of *individual gameplay strategy (I-gameplay strategy)*. In this sense, the gameplay of a gamified CL scenario is defined by the way in which the interactions between the participants and the game elements could occur. When a participant interacts with the game elements, the rules defined in the gamified CL scenario process his/her inputs causing changes in the game elements, and these modifications are communicated to the participant. These rules and changes are related to individual motivational goals that must be achieved by the participants, so that each participant has his/her own strategy to interact with the gamified CL scenario to achieve these goals. This strategy of interaction is the individual gameplay strategy, and it has been formalized by the ontological structure shown in Figure 35.

Figure 35 – Ontological structure to represent “*Individual gameplay strategy*” (at the top). At the bottom, the “*Coop. CMPT gameplay strategy*” (bottom-left), and the “*Achievement fun gameplay strategy*” (bottom-right)



Source: Elaborated by the author.

The individual gameplay strategy depends of the player roles assigned for the participants of CL scenario, the motivational strategies employed to gamify the CL scenario, and the game elements introduced in the CL scenario. Thus, the ontological structure to represent an individual gameplay strategy is defined as a rational arrangement of these elements, where:

**Primary focus (P)** indicates the *Player role holders* who are in the primary focus (P) of individual gameplay strategy. These player role holders are the participants who use the individual

gameplay strategy (*I-gameplay strategy*) to interact with the game elements indicated in the attribute “*What to use*.”

**Secondary focus (S)** indicates the *Player role holders* who are in the secondary focus (S) of individual gameplay strategy. These player role holders are the participants who provide support for the player role holders in the primary focus (P) through the game elements indicated in the attribute “*What to use*.” It means that the individual gameplay strategy (*I-gameplay strategy*) is not necessary used by the participants in secondary focus (S) to interact with the game elements, but their interactions in the gamified CL scenario produce changes in the state of game elements indicated in the attribute “*What to use*.”

**S<=I-mot goal** indicates the motivational strategies employed in the gamified CL scenario to motivate the player role holders who are in the primary focus (P).

**P<=S-mot goal** indicates the motivational strategies employed in the gamified CL scenario to motivate and engage the player role holders who are in the secondary focus (S).

**What to use** indicates the game elements that are needed to carry out the individual gameplay strategy. Thus, the game elements defined in this attribute are the ones that are used to process the interactions of participants who are in the primary focus (P).

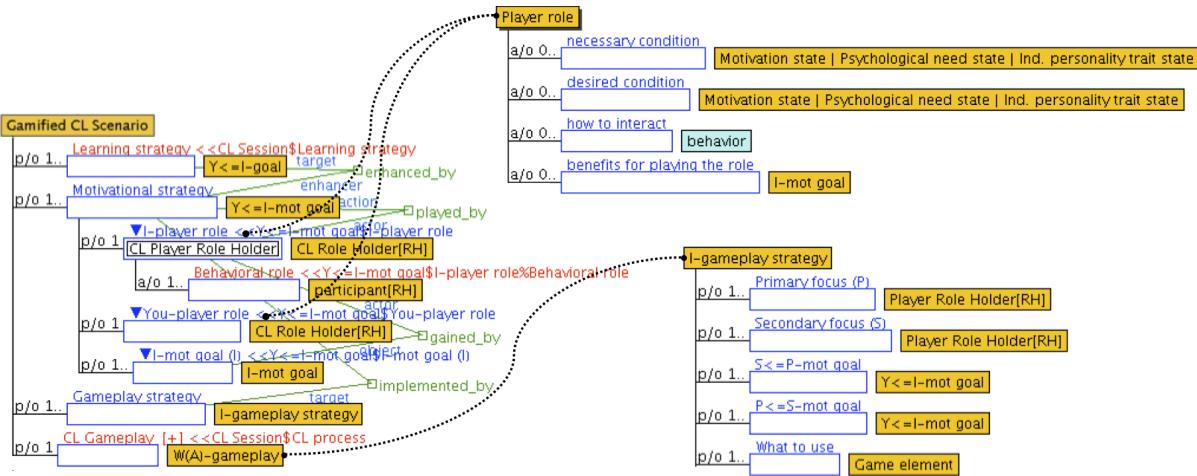
Currently, in the literature of gamification and game design, there is no one set of gameplay strategies established that could be directly formalized as individual gameplay strategies employing the ontological structure (*I-gameplay strategy*) proposed here. Therefore, the author of this thesis has inferred some individual gameplay strategies employing the guidelines of gamification and game design models. [Figure 35](#) shows two examples of this formalization in which the guidelines described in the Yee’s model ([YEE, 2006b](#)) have been used to formalize the cooperative competition gameplay strategy (*Coop. CMPT gameplay strategy*) shown at the bottom-left of figure. According to this structure, a cooperative competition gameplay strategy is beneficial for participants who are holders of Yee’s Socializer role, Primary focus (P), when the motivational strategy “*Gamifying for Yee Socializer*” is applied in a CL scenario to motivate these group of participants to interact with other participants who are also holders of Yee’s Socializer role, Secondary focus (S). In the attribute “*What to use*,” this structure also indicates that game challenges for groups/teams, game level/progression systems for groups/teams, game point system for groups/teams, game leaderboard system with groups/teams rankings, game achievement system for groups/teams, and game badge systems are necessary to implement the cooperative competition gameplay strategy.

### 3.2.5 **Gamified CL Scenario**

A gamified CL scenario is a CL scenario in which the concepts previously presented in this section have been properly applied to gamify it. In this sense, to formally represent a

gamified CL scenario in the ontology OntoGaCLEs, the ontological structures proposed in the CL ontology to represent a CL scenario (Figure 26) has been extended by adding the representation of motivational strategies ( $Y \leq I\text{-mot goal}$ ) and gameplay strategies ( $I\text{-gameplay strategy}$ ) at the same level that the learning strategies ( $Y \leq I\text{-goal}$ ). The proper connection of these elements represents a “*Gamified CL Scenario*” by the ontological structures shown in Figure 36.

Figure 36 – Ontological structures to represent a “*Gamified CL Scenario*”



Source: Elaborated by the author.

As was explained in previous subsections, the individual motivational strategy ( $Y \leq I\text{-mot goal}$ ) describes the guidelines used to enhance the learning strategy employed by the participant in focus ( $I$ ), and the individual gameplay strategy ( $I\text{-gameplay strategy}$ ) describes the strategy used to implement the guidelines of individual motivational strategies. Based on these definitions, in the ontological structures to represent a gamified CL scenario (Figure 36), the connection of these elements has been represented by the two relational-concepts: “*enhanced\_by*” and “*implemented\_by*.” The relational-concept “*enhanced\_by*” indicates what individual motivational strategy ( $Y \leq I\text{-mot goal}$ ) is used to enhance a learning strategy ( $Y \leq I\text{-goal}$ ), and the relational-concept “*implemented\_by*” indicates what individual gameplay strategy ( $I\text{-gameplay strategy}$ ) is used to implement the guidelines of an individual motivational strategy ( $Y \leq I\text{-mot goal}$ ).

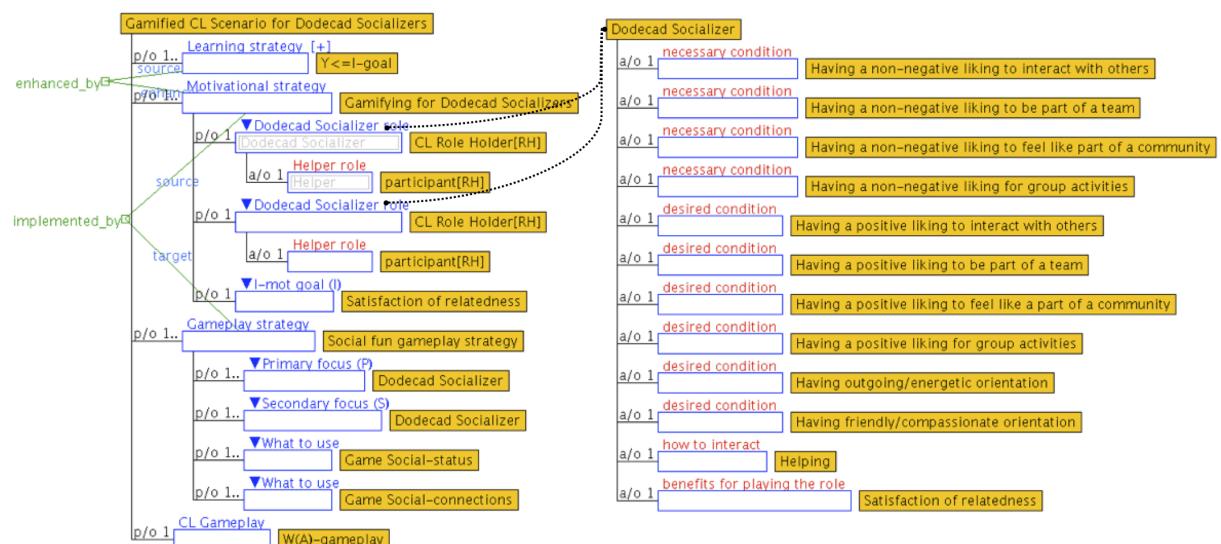
To illustrate the use of the ontological structures proposed in Figure 36, a gamified CL scenario for participant who plays the Dodecad Socializers has been formalized as shown in Figure 37, where the learning strategies ( $Y \leq I\text{-goal}$ ) of participants are *enhanced* by the individual motivational strategy “*Gamifying for Dodecad Socializer*.” According to this motivational strategy:

“... Socializers are motivated by relatedness. They want to interact with others and create social connections ... Socializers are the ones who want to interact with others. They like to be connected to others. They are interested in parts of the system that help them do this. These are the ones will evangelize your internal social networks. Most motivated by the

social connections aspects of relatedness ... Socializer and Networkers will wish to interact with people. Neither will be after anything from people directly. In the case of a networker, their reward comes from being connected; whereas the socialiser's reward is knowing you and interacting with you ..." Marczewski (2015c).

Based on these guidelines, the individual motivational strategy "Gamifying for Dodecad Socializer" indicates that a participant who plays the Dodecad Socializer role (*I-player role*) interacts with other socializer (*You-player role*) acting as *Helper* to achieve the *Satisfaction of relatedness (I-mot goal)*. In this sense, the motivational strategy is *implemented by* a *Social fun gameplay strategy (I-gameplay strategy)* in which, to support the communication and cooperation of participants, the game social-status and game social-connections were inferred as necessary game elements to carry out the social fun gameplay strategy. This inference pertains to the author of this thesis, and it consists in that participants who play the socializer role are interesting into help others by looking for social connections and status to satisfy his/her need of relatedness.

Figure 37 – Ontological structures to represent a “Gamified CL Scenario for Dodecad Socializers”



Source: Elaborated by the author.

### 3.3 Formalizing an Ontological Model to Personalize the Gamification in Collaborative Learning Scenarios

Through the use of ontological structures presented in the previous section, the author of this thesis expects to facilitate the systematic formalization of gamified CL scenarios based on concepts extracted from player types models and need-based theories of motivation. With this formalization, it is possible to build ontological models to personalize the gamification in CL scenario. These models consist in a set of gamified CL scenarios formally represented as

the ontological structures proposed in Figure 36. The building of these structures to define an ontological model comprises the following steps: (1) to identify the player roles that can be assigned for the participants of CL scenario when they are playing a CL role, (2) to identify the restriction and elements of motivational strategies for each pair of identified player roles, and (3) to define individual gameplay strategies for the identified pairs of player roles.

In this section, following these steps, the building of an ontological model to personalize the gamification in CL scenario is detailed in this section. This model has been built to gamify CL scenarios based on the Peer-tutoring theory (ENDLSEY, 1980) in which the Dodecad player type model (MARCZEWSKI, 2017; MARCZEWSKI, 2015b) have been used as source of information to formalize this model.

### *Step (1): Identifying Player Roles for CL Scenarios*

The identification of player roles to gamify a CL scenario is carried out by analyzing the expected behaviors to be externalized for these roles and the CL roles. Possible counterproductive behaviors indicate what player roles cannot be assigned to a participant when he/she plays the CL role. Table 1 shows the result of this step (1) for the CL roles of “*Peer-Tutor*” and “*Peer-Tutee*” defined in CL Scenarios based on the Peer-tutoring theory. Counterproductive behaviors of player roles are avoided to not interfere with the expected behaviors of CL roles. Thus, for example, participants who are playing the CL roles of Peer-tutor and Peer-tutee cannot play the *Griefer roles* because they want to negatively affect other users.

Table 1 – Dodecad player roles that can be assigned for participants of a Peer-tutoring scenario

	<b>Peer-Tutor</b> (explaining)	<b>Peer-Tutee</b> (passive learning)
<b>Achiever</b> (accomplishing, comparing)	Yes	Yes
<b>Free-Spirit</b> (creating, exploring)	No (don't want to be restricted)	No (don't want to be restricted)
<b>Socializer</b> (helping)	Yes	Yes
<b>Philanthropist</b> (giving, helping, sharing)	Yes	Yes
<b>Consumer</b> (accomplishing, comparing)	Yes	Yes
<b>Exploiter</b> (creating, exploring)	No (don't want to be restricted)	No (don't want to be restricted)
<b>Networker</b> (helping)	Yes	Yes
<b>Self-Seeker</b>	Yes	Yes

Table 1 – (continued)

	<b>Peer-Tutor</b> (explaining)	<b>Peer-Tutee</b> (passive learning)
(giving, helping, sharing)		
<b>Destroyer</b> (hacking)	No (hacking to ruin experience of others)	No (hacking to ruin experience of others)
<b>Improver</b> (hacking, exploring, fixing)	No (hacking to change the system)	No (hacking to change the system)
<b>Influencer</b> (commenting)	No (requiring changes in the system)	No (requiring changes in the system)
<b>Griefer</b> (troublemaking, defying)	No (negatively affect to others)	No (negatively affect to others)

### Step (2): Identifying Restrictions and Elements of Motivational Strategies

To identify the restrictions and elements of individual motivational strategies ( $Y \leq I$ -mot goal), guidelines for the pairs of player roles identified in the step (1) are crossed. These guidelines are extracted from the player type models for the building of ontological models to personalize the gamification in CL scenarios. When these guidelines related to a pair of player roles are crossed, counterproductive behaviors are avoided to not interfere with the expected benefits that can be achieved by the participants playing these roles and performing these behaviors. The expected benefits are expressed as individual motivational goals ( $I$ -mot goals) based on interpretation of these benefits using need-based theories of motivation.

Table 2 shows the result obtained in this step for the definition of individual motivational strategies in the ontological model to personalize the gamification in Peer-tutoring CL scenarios. The rows indicate the player roles ( $I$ -Player role) for the participant in focus ( $I$ ), and the columns indicate the player roles ( $You$ -Player role) for the participant ( $You$ ) who interacts with the participant in focus ( $I$ ). The individual gameplay strategies and their elements are indicated in the crossed cells. These strategies were defined from common guidelines for each pair of player roles. Thus, an individual gameplay strategy has been formalized in the ontological model when there are common expected behaviors indicated in the guidelines of player roles “ $I$ -Player role” and “ $You$ -Player role.”

Table 2 – Individual motivational strategies identified for the building of an ontological model to personalize the gamification in Peer-tutoring scenarios

	<b>Achiever</b> <i>(accomplishing, comparing)</i>	<b>Socializer</b> <i>(helping)</i>	<b>Philanthropist</b> <i>(giving, helping, sharing)</i>	<b>Consumer</b> <i>(accomplishing, comparing)</i>	<b>Networker</b> <i>(helping)</i>	<b>Self-seeker</b> <i>(giving, helping, sharing)</i>
<b>Achiever</b> <i>(accomplishing, comparing)</i>	<i>Gamifying for Dodecad Achievers</i> • Satisfaction of mastery		<i>Gamifying for Dodecad Achievers and Consumer</i> • Satisfaction of mastery • Internalization from extrinsic to intrinsic motivation			
<b>Socializer</b> <i>(helping)</i>		<i>Gamifying for Dodecad Socializers</i> • Satisfaction of relatedness		<i>Gamifying for Dodecad Socializer and Networker</i> • Satisfaction of relatedness • Internalization from extrinsic to intrinsic motivation		<i>Gamifying for Philanthropist and Self-seeker</i> • Satisfaction of purpose • Internalization from extrinsic to intrinsic motivation
<b>Philanthropist</b> <i>(giving, helping, sharing)</i>			<i>Gamifying for Philanthropists</i> • Satisfaction of purpose		<i>Gamifying for Consumers</i> • Satisfaction of mastery	
<b>Consumer</b> <i>(accomplishing, comparing)</i>		<i>Gamifying for Consumer and Dodecad Achiever</i> • Satisfaction of mastery • Internalization from extrinsic to intrinsic motivation				

Table 2 – (continued)

	<b>Achiever</b> (accomplishing, comparing)	<b>Socializer</b> (helping)	<b>Philanthropist</b> (giving, helping, sharing)	<b>Consumer</b> (accomplishing, comparing) (helping)	<b>Networker</b>	<b>Self-seeker</b> (giving, helping, sharing)
<b>Networker</b> (helping)	<i>Gamifying for Networker and Dodecad Socializer</i> • Satisfaction of relatedness • Internalization from extrinsic to intrinsic motivation			<i>Gamifying for Networkers</i> • Satisfaction of relatedness		<i>Gamifying for Philanthropists</i> • Satisfaction of purpose
<b>Self-seeker</b> (giving, helping, sharing)			<i>Gamifying for Self-seeker and Philanthropist</i> • Satisfaction of purpose • Internalization from extrinsic to intrinsic motivation			

To illustrate the identification of restrictions and elements in the individual motivational strategy ( $Y \leq I\text{-mot goal}$ ), let us see the “*Gamifying for Dodecad Achiever and Conqueror*” indicated in [Table 2](#), this strategy was identified from the guidelines of Dodecad model in which the behaviors of *accomplishing* and *comparing* are indicated as adequate to motivate achievers and consumers. In this case, the expected benefits to accomplish a goal, and then, compare it against the accomplishments of others is enjoyable for achievers. This benefit is represented as the individual motivational goal “*Satisfaction of mastery*” (*I-mot goal*) based on the Dan Pink motivation theory ([PINK, 2011](#)). According to this theory, mastery is a inherit human need that love to get better at stuff enjoying satisfaction from personal achievement and progress.

### *Step (3): Defining Individual Gameplay Strategies*

Individual gameplay strategies (*I-gameplay strategy*) are inferred from the individual motivational strategies ( $Y \leq I\text{-mot goal}$ ) identified in the step (2). Game elements are defined to support the behaviors indicated in the guidelines of individual motivational strategies, and so obtain the expected benefits indicated as individual motivational goal. [Table 3](#) shows the results of this step for the ontological model to personalize the gamification in Peer-tutoring scenarios.

Table 3 – Individual gameplay strategies to gamify Peer-tutoring scenarios

Achievement fun	Social fun	Facilitated-personal fun
<p>Primary focus (P):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gamifying for Dodecad Achiever</li> <li>• Gamifying for Consumer</li> </ul> <p>Secondary focus (S):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gamifying for Consumer</li> <li>• Gamifying for Dodecad Achiever</li> </ul>	<p>Primary focus (P):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gamifying for Dodecad Socializer</li> <li>• Gamifying for Networker</li> </ul> <p>Secondary focus (S):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gamifying for Networker</li> <li>• Gamifying for Dodecad Socializer</li> </ul>	<p>Primary focus (P):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gamifying for Philanthropists</li> <li>• Gamifying for Self-seekers</li> </ul> <p>Secondary focus (S):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gamifying for Self-seekers</li> <li>• Gamifying for Philanthropists</li> </ul>
<p>What to use:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Challenges</li> <li>• Certificates</li> <li>• Levels/progression system</li> <li>• Point system (<i>levels/progression</i>)</li> <li>• Physical-reward system (<i>certificates</i>)</li> <li>• Leaderboard system (<i>levels/progression</i>)</li> <li>• Badge system (<i>level/progression</i>)</li> <li>• Virtual-economy system</li> <li>• Lottery system</li> </ul>	<p>What to use:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Social-status</li> <li>• Point system (<i>social status</i>)</li> <li>• Physical-reward system (<i>social status</i>)</li> <li>• Leaderboard system (<i>social status</i>)</li> <li>• Badge system (<i>social status</i>)</li> <li>• Virtual-economy system</li> <li>• Lottery system</li> </ul>	<p>What to use:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meaning/purpose</li> <li>• Access system</li> <li>• Collect/trade system</li> <li>• Gifting/sharing system</li> <li>• Point system</li> <li>• Physical-reward system (<i>meaning/purpose</i>)</li> <li>• Leaderboard system (<i>meaning/purpose</i>)</li> <li>• Badge system (<i>meaning/purpose</i>)</li> <li>• Virtual economy system (<i>meaning/purpose</i>)</li> <li>• Lottery system</li> </ul>

The individual gameplay strategies indicated in the [Table 3](#) are:

- *Achievement fun gameplay strategy*: is an individual motivational strategy in which the system recognizes achievements through game challenges, certificates and level/progression. To satisfy the mastery need, the system must try to produce in the participants the feel that they are achieving something by performing the interactions indicated by the Peer-tutoring scripts. Thus, the system would use a point system to indicate the levels/progression in the CSCL script, and when the CL scenario is completed as a game challenge, a certificate would be given by a physical-reward system. The leaderboard system would indicate the level/progression of the script. Badges would be obtained by the participants at the end of CL scenario according to the level/progression in the script. Finally, virtual-economy and lottery systems would establish the relation between the levels/progression of the script and the points, ranking in the leaderboard and badges.
- *Social fun gameplay strategy*: is an individual motivational strategy in which social status is used to support the feeling of relatedness. In this sense, the system should provide some form of social network/group to indicate and/or create group/collective game elements. Thus, the system would use a points system with a social status system to indicate points gathered by the participant as group. When the CL scenario is completed, the system would give a physical reward for the groups. A leaderboard would provide rankings by groups to indicate the social status of groups. Badges for groups with a social status would be given by the system to groups when the CL scenario is completed. Finally, virtual-economy and lottery systems would establish the relation between the social status of groups in CL scenarios, and the points, physical-rewards, leaderboards, and badges.
- *Facilitated-personal fun gameplay strategy*: is an individual motivational strategy in which the excitement from changing the system satisfy the need of purpose. This satisfaction comes from collection and trading valuable things. So when participants help to others, game elements are collected to be converted into something that has a meaningful value. Thus, meaning/purpose should be given to game elements such as points, physical-rewards, leaderboards, and badges, so that the system provides a collect/trade system to change these element for gifting and/or sharable elements (such as elements to customize the avatars, elements to change part of the system).

Employing the information of [Table 3](#), twelve ontological structures to represent gamified Peer-tutoring scenarios have been formalized in the ontology OntoGaCLEs to define the model to personalize the gamification in Peer-tutoring scenarios based on the Dodecad model ([MARCZEWSKI, 2015b](#)). These structures in the ontological model are: *Gamified Peer Tutoring Scenario for Achievers*, *Gamified Peer Tutoring Scenario for Achiever/Consumer*, *Gamified Peer Tutoring Scenario for Consumer/Achiever*, *Gamified Peer Tutoring Scenario for Consumers*, *Gamified Peer Tutoring Scenario for Socializers*, *Gamified Peer Tutoring Scenario for*

for Socializer/Networker, Gamified Peer Tutoring Scenario for Networker/Socializer, Gamified Peer Tutoring Scenario for Networkers, Gamified Peer Tutoring Scenario for Philanthropists, Gamified Peer Tutoring Scenario for Philanthropist/Self-seeker, Gamified Peer Tutoring Scenario for Self-seeker/Philanthropist, and Gamified Peer Tutoring Scenario for Self-seekers.

[Figure 38](#) shows as example the formalization of *Gamified Peer Tutoring Scenario for Achiever/Consumer* in which the motivational strategy to enhance the learning strategy “*Learning by Teaching*” is “*Gamifying for Dodecad Achiever*,” and the motivational strategy to enhance the learning strategy “*Learning by being Taught*” is “*Gamifying for Consumer*.<sup>1</sup> These both motivational strategies are implemented by the gameplay strategy “*Achievement fun gameplay strategy*,” where the participants in the primary focus (P) are holders of *Achiever/Peer Tutor* roles, and the participants in the secondary focus (S) are holders of *Consumer/Peer Tutee* roles. As can be appreciated in the motivational strategy “*Gamifying for Dodecad Achiever and Consumer*,” the potential player for the *Dodecad Achiever role* has been defined as a *Peer Tutor*, and in the motivational strategy “*Gamifying for Consumer and Dodecad Achiever*,” the *Peer Tutee* has been defined as the potential player for the *Consumer role*.

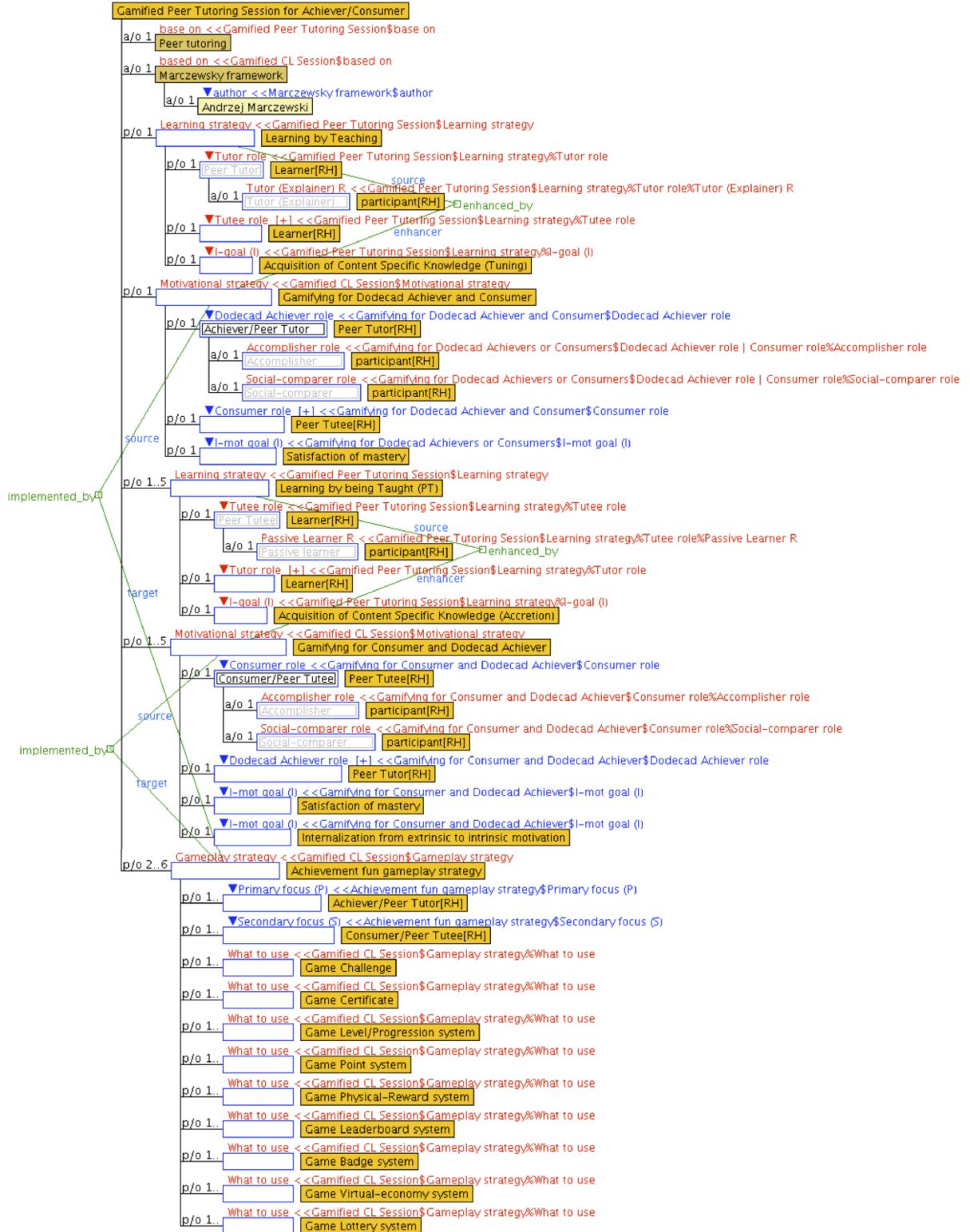
### 3.4 Concluding Remarks

In this chapter, concepts extracted from player types models and need-based theories of motivation have been formalized in the ontology OntoGaCLEs to solve the context-dependency related to the participants’ individual characteristics and traits when a CL scenario is been gamified to deal with the motivation problem causes by the scripted collaboration. The formalization of these concepts consist in ontological structures to represent individual motivational goals, player roles, motivational strategies, individual gameplay strategies, and gamified CL scenarios.

Through the use of ontological structures proposed in this chapter, it is possible the systematic building of ontology-based models to personalize gamification in CL scenarios based on player types models. This usefulness is demonstrated through an example in which information of Dodecad player type model, is employed to formalize an ontological model to personalize the gamification in Peer-tutoring scenarios. Employing the same formalization, it is possible to obtain ontological models to personalize the gamification in CL scenarios based on other player type models, such as the Yee’s model ([YEE, 2006b](#)), Borges’ player type model ([BORGES et al., 2016](#)), and BrainHex player type ([NACKE; BATEMAN; MANDRYK, 2014](#)).

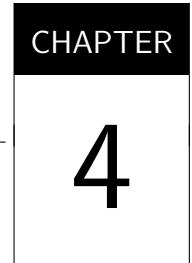
With the ontological structures proposed in this chapter, computer-based mechanisms could be built to set player roles and game element for each participant in CL sessions. These mechanisms will use the ontological structures formalized here as a knowledge-base that provide theoretical justification in an algorithm that help the users to gamify CL scenarios. [Chapter 6](#) shows a computer-based mechanism developed by the author of this thesis as proof of concept to set player roles for students in CL activities of Moodle platform.

Figure 38 – Ontological structure to represent “Gamified Peer Tutoring Scenario for Achiever/Consumer”



Source: Elaborated by the author.





# ONTOLOGICAL STRUCTURES OF PERSUASIVE GAME DESIGN IN COLLABORATIVE LEARNING SCENARIOS

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In the previous chapter, ontological structures have been formalized in the ontology OntoGaCLeS to represent the personalization of gamification in CL scenarios based on player type models. These ontological structures have been proposed to support the definition of player roles and the selection of game elements for each participant in a CL scenario. However, to deal with the motivation problem caused by the scripted collaboration, it is also necessary to provide support for the design of CL gameplay. This design consists into setting up the selected game elements to persuade the participants to follow the interactions defined by a CSCL script. To accomplish this, gamification as Persuasive Game Design (PGD) should be linked to the design of CL process in the modeling of gamified CL scenarios.

This chapter present the ontological structures proposed by the author of this PhD thesis dissertation to represent the connection between PGD and the design of CL process for gamified CL senarios. This connection intends to solve the context-dependency of gamification related to the non-game context and target behaviors being gamified. Thus, the first section ([section 4.1](#)) presents a nested-structure proposed to identify things that belong to the gamification world, game world and non-game world. Having this clearly separation, the formalization of PGD as ontological structures is presented in [section 4.2](#). Then, ontological structures to represent the connection of PGD and the design of CL process are presented in the [section 4.3](#) (*Modeling CL Gameplay Based on Persuasive Game Design*). To demonstrate the usefulness of these ontological structures, [section 4.4](#) shows the formalization of an ontological model to apply gamification as persuasive technology in Cognitive Apprenticeship scenarios. Finally, [section 4.5](#) presents the concluding remarks of this chapter.

Part of the work described in this chapter was published by the author of this PhD thesis

dissertation in the scientific articles:

- “*Steps Towards the Gamification of Collaborative Learning Scenarios Supported by Ontologies*” published in the 17<sup>th</sup> International Conference on Artificial Intelligence in Education, AIED 2015, held in Madrid, Spain ([CHALLCO et al., 2015b](#)).
- “*An Ontological Model to Apply Gamification as Persuasive Technology in Collaborative Learning Scenarios*” published in the 26<sup>th</sup> Brazilian Symposium on Computer in Education, SBIE 2015, held in Maceió, AL, Brazil ([CHALLCO et al., 2015](#)).
- “*Gamification of Collaborative Learning Scenarios: Structuring Persuasive Strategies Using Game Elements and Ontologies*” published in the 1<sup>st</sup> International Workshop on Social Computing in Digital Education, SocialEdu 2015, held in Stanford, CA, USA ([CHALLCO et al., 2015a](#)).
- “*An Ontology Framework to Apply Gamification in CSCL Scenarios as Persuasive Technology*” published as Volume 24, Issue 2, in the Brazilian Journal of Computers in Education - RBIE, 2016 ([CHALLCO; MIZOGUCHI; ISOTANI, 2016](#)).

## 4.1 Modeling Game and Non-game Worlds

One of the main difficulties to formally represent the gamification in a computer understandable manner is the lack of a clearly separation between game world and non-game world. As was mentioned at the [Chapter 2](#), a game is a problem-solving activity approached with playful attitude ([SCHELL, 2008](#)), and a non-game context is being gamified with the intention to make it more game-like ([WERBACH, 2014](#)). In this sense, the purpose of gamification is to engender a *gameful attitude*<sup>1</sup> in the students when they are participating in a CL scenario. Hence, to make the interactions defined by a CSCL script more game-loving in a gamified CL scenario, the gamification process consists into add game elements in the environment in which the actions of participants will take place, and to define how these game elements will interact with the participants during the CL process. This gamification process has theoretical foundation in gamification models and/or frameworks to explain a game design process whereby the game elements are introduced and defined in the CL scenarios. The game design model explain how the introduced game elements will interact with the participants to produce and induce changes in the participants’ states to approach the CL scenario with a gameful attitude. These changes are theoretically justified through theories/models of motivation and human behavior.

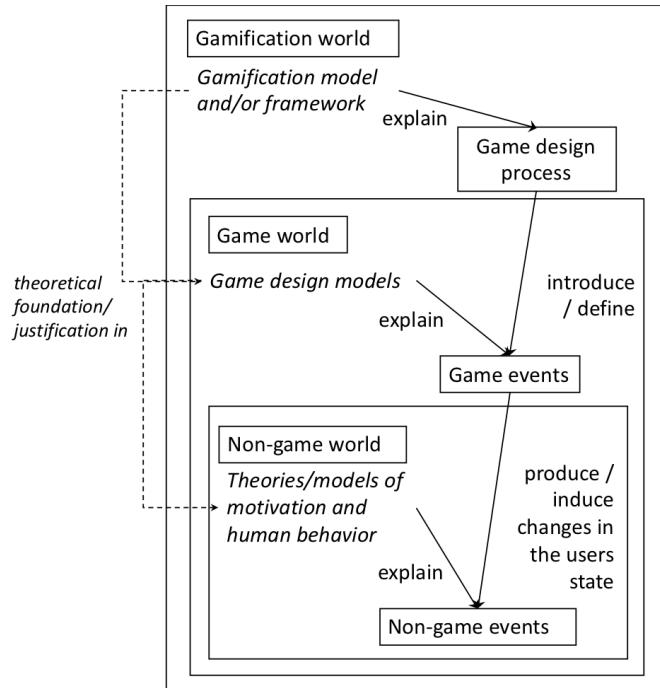
Based on the description of gamification as a process mentioned above, a nested-structure sees adequate to enable a systematic separation of things into gamification world, game world

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<sup>1</sup> A gameful attitude is defined here as a playful attitude in which the intrinsic motivation is a necessary condition to achieve this attitude, but the immersion and enjoyment are desirable conditions

and non-game world. [Figure 39](#) shows the nested structure proposed by the author of this PhD thesis dissertation to classify things as being part of the gamification world, game world or non-game world. According to this structure, things belong to the *gamification world* when these things are associated to the *game design process*, things belong to the *game world* when these things are associated to *game events*, and things belong to the *non-game world* when these things are associated to the *non-game events*. The non-game events describe the activities/actions in a process that has the potential to be gamified. The game events describe the activities/action of game elements to make the activities/actions described in the non-game events more game-like. The game design process is a process that describes how to *introduce* and *define* the game events into the system to *produce* and/or *induce changes in the users state* related to the motivation and human behavior. The theoretical justification in this nested-structure for the game design process in the gamification world are given by *gamification models and/or frameworks* that explain the *game design process* used to introduce and to define *game events*; the reasons why these *game events* had been introduced in the non-game situation is explained by *game design models*; and the changes in the users' states produced and/or induced by the game events are explained by *theories/models of motivation and human behavior*.

Figure 39 – Nested structure of non-game world, game world and gamification world



Source: Elaborated by the author.

Employing the nested-structure of non-game world, game world and gamification world ([Figure 39](#)), the concepts in the ontology OntoGaCLEs related to the game events and non-game events have been classified in the “*is-a*” hierarchy structure of class shown in [Figure 40](#). This structure categorizes any concept of ontology as a sub-type of classes: *Gamification world*, *Game world*, Non-game world, Common world, and Theory/Model. The classes defined under

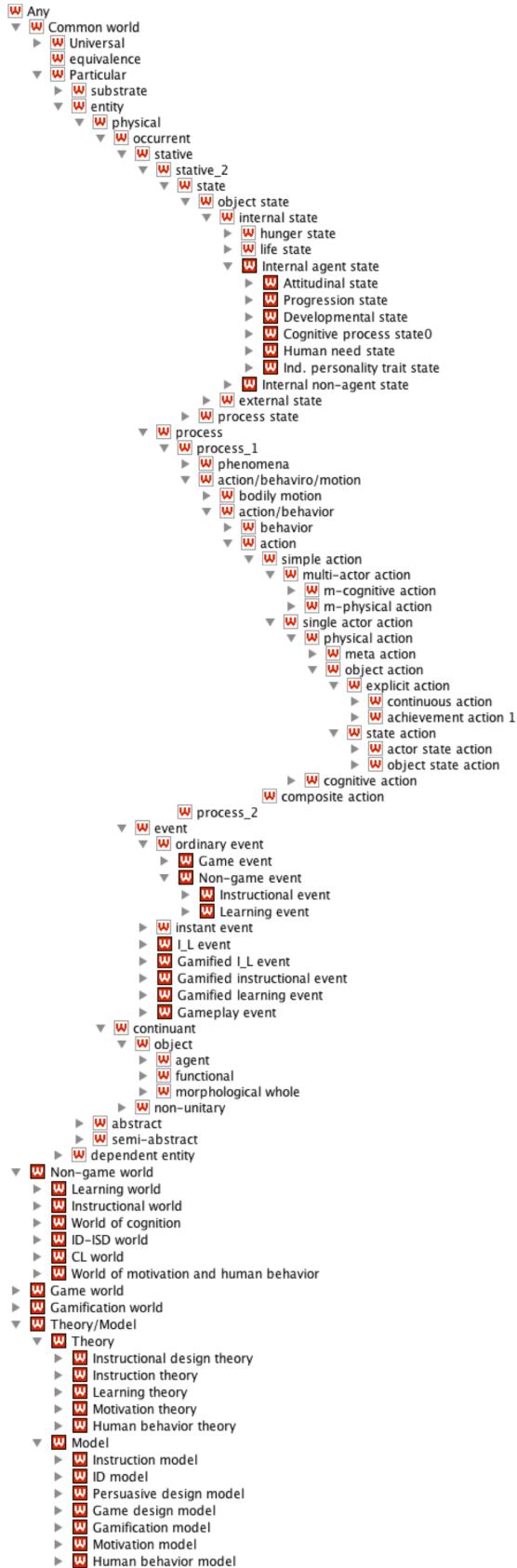
the categories of common, non-game, game and gamification worlds are concepts for things in their respective worlds, and the concepts formalized as sub-type of *Theory/Model* define the theoretical foundation and justification of gamification and game design.

*Gamification world* is the class of all things that depend of the gamification world to exist. In this sense, a concept is formalized as sub-type of *Gamification world* whether it represents something that needs of gamification world to be described. For instance, the *Gamification goal/purpose* is a concept formalized as sub-type of Gamification world to describe the goals and/or purposes of a gamification model and/or framework (e.g. *avoiding dropout, reducing weariness*). The basic concepts defined as sub-types of *Gamification world* for the gamification of CL scenarios are: *Gamified CL session, Motivational strategy (Y<=I-mot goal)* by gamification, *Player role*, and *Individual gameplay strategy (I-gameplay strategy)*.

*Game world* is the class of all things that depend of the game world to exist. Concepts formalized as sub-types of *Game world* require only elements defined in the games to be described. The basic concept defined as sub-types of *Game world* to gamify CL scenarios is: *Game element*. *Non-game world* is the class of all things that does not need concepts from the *Gamification world* or *Game world* to exist. The non-game world is divided in the sub-types: *Learning world, Instructional world, World of cognition, ID-ISD world, CL world, and World of motivation and human behavior*. Basic concepts defined as one of these world only need things from its respectively world to exist. Thus, for instance, the concepts formalized as sub-type of *World of motivation and human behavior* represent things that only need elements from motivation and human behavior to exist, so that the basic concepts related to the gamification of CL scenarios formalized as sub-types of *World of motivation and human behavior* are: Individual motivational goal (*I-mot goal*), *Motivation stage*, and *Human need stage*.

*Common world* is the class of anything used to represent things that require concepts of other worlds to be formalized. These concepts are common to the other worlds, and they have been taxonomically classified taking as base the classification defined in the upper-level ontology **YAMATO – Yet Another More Advanced Top-level Ontology** ([MIZOGUCHI, 2010](#)). The basic concepts in the *Common world* to represent persuasive game design are the concepts of: (i) *action*, (ii) *entity* (e.g. *object, agent*), (iii) *state*, and (iv) *event*. These concepts, their sub-types, and their ontological structures have been formalized following the formalization proposed by Galton and Mizoguchi in the article “*The Water Falls but the Waterfall Does Not Fall: New Perspectives on Objects, Processes and Events*” ([GALTON; MIZOGUCHI, 2009](#)). According to these definitions, there is a mutual dependency between processes and entities whereby no one process (*action*) can exist without an entity (*agent* or *object*) to enact it, and an entity is what it is as consequence of its processes. Therefore, an entity has properties known as *states* that change over time when processes are enacted by the object. An *event* is then defined as integration of entities, actions, and states in a particular context to describe a fixed chunk of any process in which the participants of process are the agents and objects.

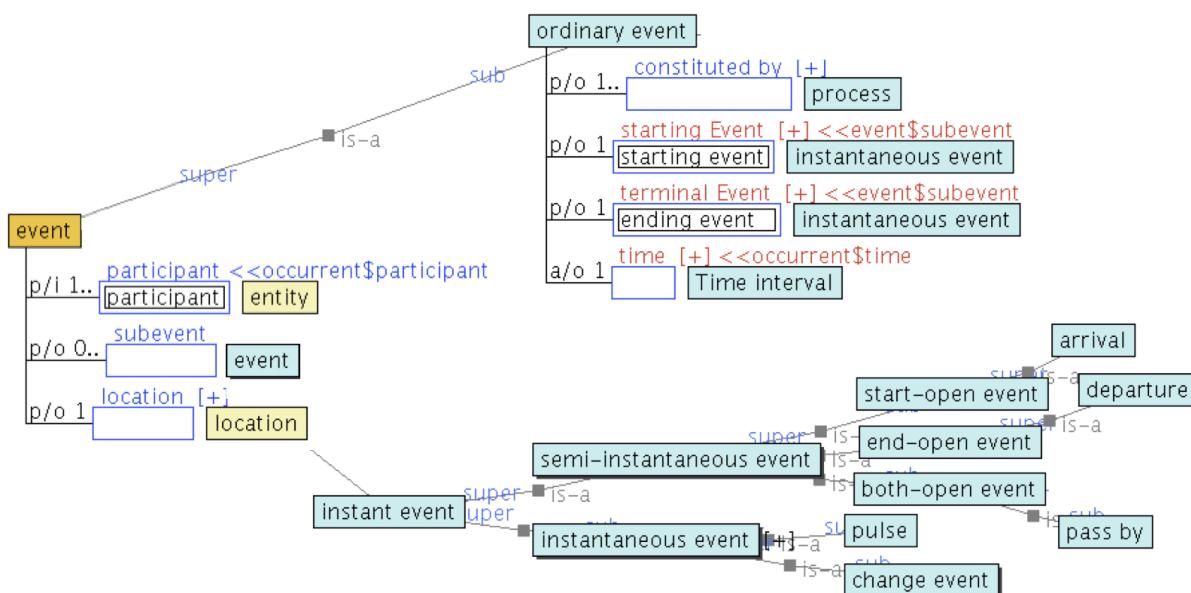
Figure 40 – “is-a” hierarchy structure of classes to represent concepts in the ontology OntoGaCLEs



Source: Elaborated by the author.

Figure 41 shows the formalization of events as ontological structures in the ontology OntoGaCLeS. As it shown in this formalization, the class event is classified in *ordinal event* and *instant event* in which the ordinal event is constituted by a process (e.g. *action*, *behavior*), the participants in the events are entities, and the ordinal event has instantaneous events as starting and ending event to delimit the chunk of processes that compose the event. Finally, the *ordinal event* is classified in *Game event* and *Non-game event* as shown in the “*is-a*” hierarchy of classes (Figure 40). The composed events in the “*is-a*” hierarchy structure of classes are defined as subtype of *event*, and they are: *I\_L event*, *Gameplay event*, *Gamified Instructional event*, *Gamified Learning event*, and *Gamified I\_L event*. The formalization as ontological structures of these events is detailed in the following sections.

Figure 41 – Ontological structures to represent events



Source: Elaborated by the author.

## 4.2 Modeling Persuasive Game Design

*Persuasive Game Design* (PGD) is defined as “*the game design for the purpose to change peoples’ attitudes, intentions, motivations and/or behaviors through persuasion and social influence without using coercion and/or deception.*” In this sense, to represent the PGD as ontological structures, an ontology-based formalization of the *game design* is needed because PGD is conceptualized as a game design that is embedded in persuasive design.

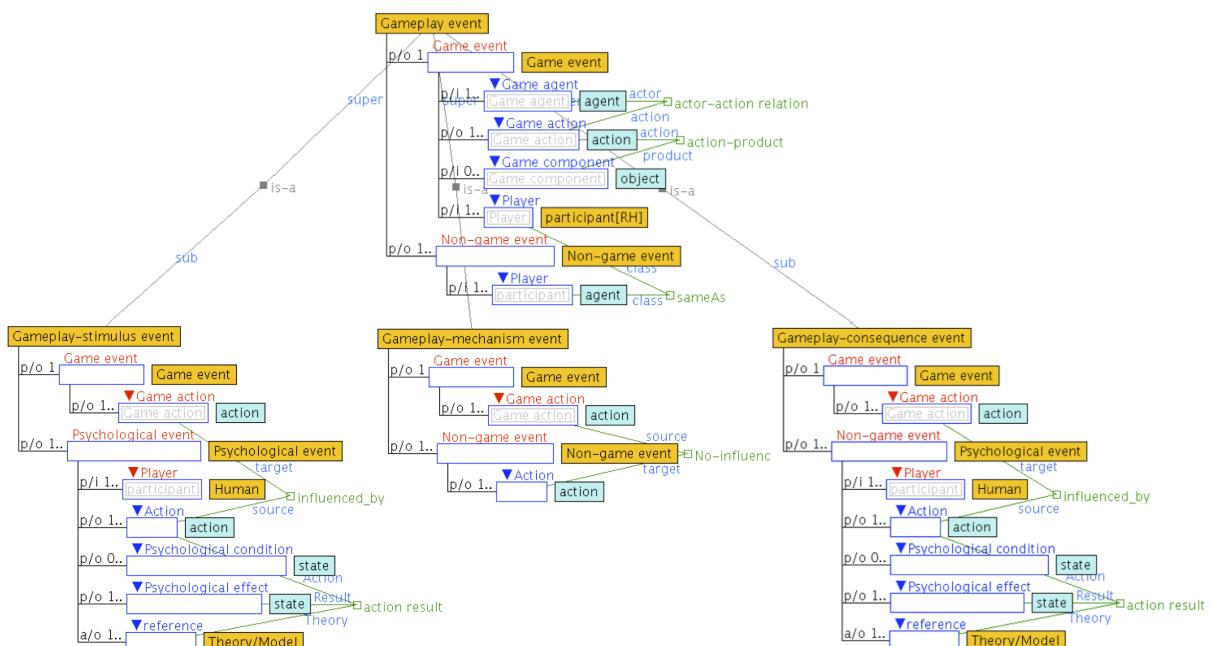
As was explained in the previous section, game design models are used to define the game events whereby the changes in the users’ states are produced or induced in a non-game events, and these changes are explained by theories/models of motivation a human behavior. Therefore, the game design consist into establish the relation between non-game event and game event

based on theoretical justification extracted from game design models and theories of motivation and human behavior. When this game design has the purpose is to change the participants' attitudes intentions, motivations, or behaviors becomes PGD, and it has been formalized in the ontology OntoGaCLeS as ontological structures to represent the *persuasive gameplay event* and the *WAY-knowledge of PGDS* detailed in subsection 4.2.1 and subsection 4.2.2. Employing the ontology-based formalization of PGD, the concept of “*Persuasive Gameplay Scenario Model*” has been proposed to represent the design rationale of how to apply PGD in non-game events. The formalization of this model as ontological structures is presented in subsection 4.2.3.

### 4.2.1 Persuasive Gameplay Events

The PGD is explicitly represented as the relation between game events and non-game events in the ontology OntoGaCLeS under the concept of *Gameplay event*. This concept describes, in an explicit way, what happens in the non-game world and the game world when the user is persuaded and/or social influenced to interact with the system. Figure 42 shows the ontological structures proposed to represent persuasive gameplay events, where the *Gameplay event* (at the top of figure) represents any interaction that would occur between the participants and the game elements in the system that is being gamified. In the formalization of gameplay event, the *Game event* describes actions performed by an *agent* that becomes *Game agent*, an *action* of this agent becomes *Game action*, the *participant* who interacts with the game agent becomes *Player*, and the object produced as consequence of *Game action* becomes a *Game component*.

Figure 42 – Ontological structures to represent persuasive gameplay events. “*Gameplay event*” at the top, “*Gameplay-stimulus event*” at the bottom-left, “*Gameplay-mechanism event*” at the bottom-center, and “*Gameplay-consequence event*” at the bottom-right.

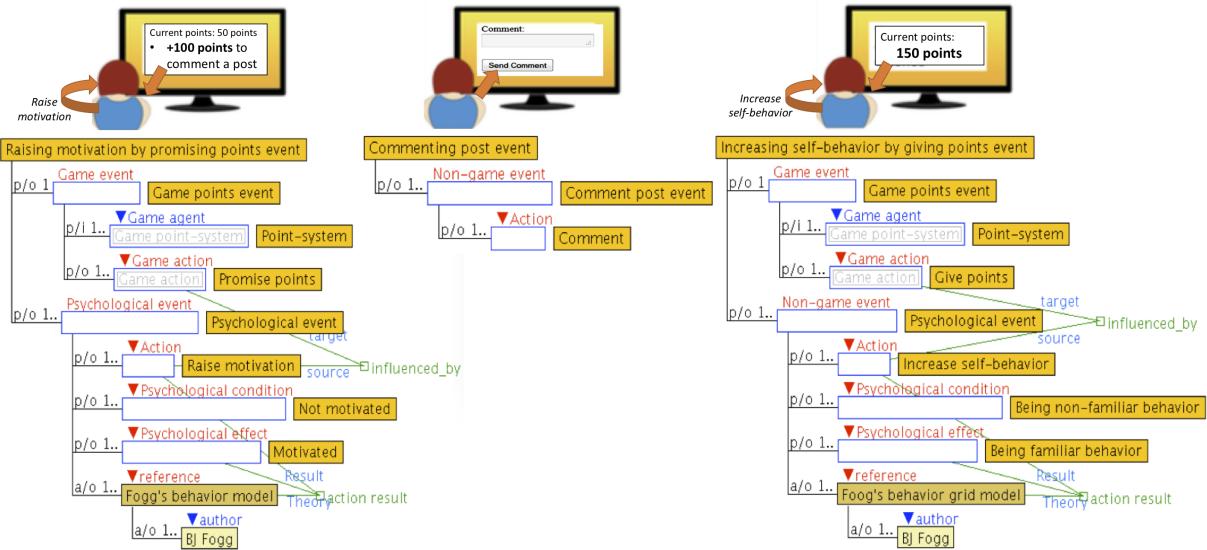


Source: Elaborated by the author.

When game events are used to lead the participants into take actions by persuasion and/or social influence, there are three types of interactions defined as persuasive game events. These events are: *Gameplay-stimulus event*, *Gameplay-mechanism event*, and *Gameplay-consequence event*. The gameplay-stimulus and gameplay-consequence events are used to represent internal psychological processes that occur by influence of a game action, whereas the gameplay-mechanism event has been formalized to represent actions that occur in the non-game world. In a *Gameplay-stimulus event*, the game actions occur before the actions being gamified, and, in a *Gameplay-consequence event*, the game actions occur after the actions being gamified. These both gameplay events are formalized as ontological structures shown at the bottom-left and bottom-right of [Figure 42](#), where the internal psychological process associated to game actions is represented as a pair of events: *Game event* and *Psychological event*. In these formalizations, the *action* of the *Psychological event* is *influenced by* the action defined as *Game action* in the *Game event*. Concepts of *state* are used in the psychological event to represent *Psychological condition* and *Psychological effect* related to the participants' changes of attitudes, intentions, motivations and/or behaviors. These changes, in the ontological structures, are explained by theories and models of motivation and human behavior (*Theory/Model*) derived and/or related to persuasion and social influence, such as classical conditioning ([GORMEZANO et al., 1987](#)), operant conditioning ([SKINNER, 1953](#)), and Fogg's behavior model ([FOGG, 2009](#)).

To illustrate the use of the ontological structures presented in [Figure 42](#), let us formally represent the gameplay events that occur when “*a participant is persuaded to obtain points by making a comment in a post*” illustrated as a storyboard shown at the top of [Figure 43](#). This storyboard as ontological structures is formalized at the bottom of [Figure 43](#), where *Raising motivation by promising points event* is represented as gameplay-stimulus event, the *Comment post event* is represented as gameplay-mechanism event, and the *Increasing behavior by giving points event* is represented as gameplay-consequence event. The game action “*Promise points*” and the internal psychological process “*Raise motivation*” are represented as the game-stimulus event “*Raising motivation by promising points event*” shown at the left of figure. According to this structure, the psychological effect is being *Motivated*, and the condition to achieve this state is being *Not motivated*. This change of state is explained by the Fogg's behavior model ([FOGG, 2009](#)). The game-mechanism event with the *Comment post event* as the non-game event being gamified is shown at the center of figure, and it describes the action of *Comment post* performed by the participant in a non-game system. The *Increasing behavior by giving points event* at the right of figure is a gameplay-consequence event in which the action “*Increase self-behavior*” is *influenced by* the game action “*Give points*” performed by a *Point system*. The Fogg's behavior grid model explains the change described in the psychological event in which the psychological condition is *Being non-familiar behavior* and the psychological effect is *Being familiar behavior*.

Figure 43 – Example of ontological structures to represent persuasive gameplay events in which “*a participant is persuaded to obtain points by making a comment in a post*” (at the bottom). At the top, the storyboard of gameplay events involved in this example.



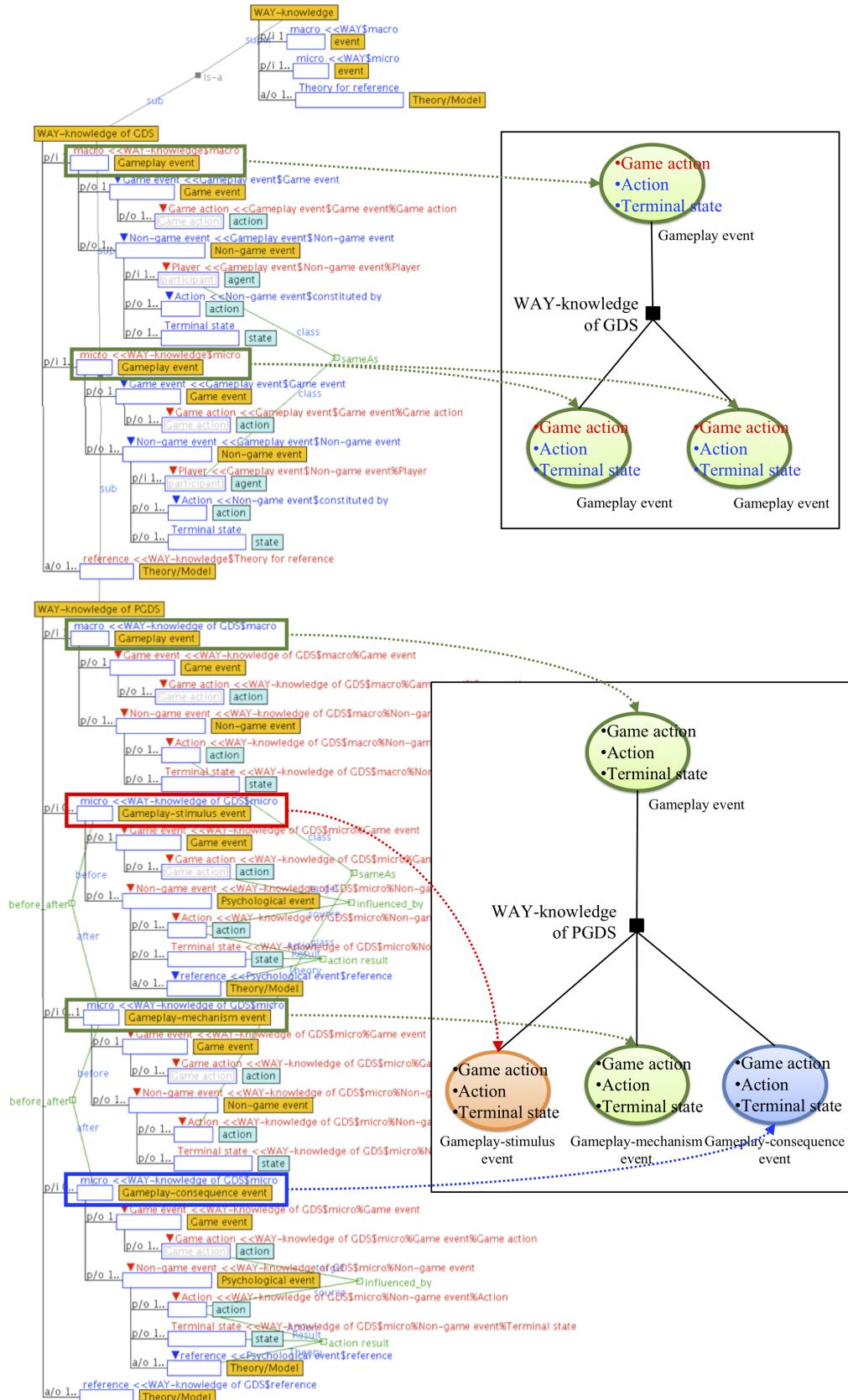
Source: Elaborated by the author.

#### 4.2.2 WAY-knowledge of PGDS

*WAY-knowledge of PGDS* is a prescriptive description of PGD in which the relation between game events and non-game events is defined as a decomposition method of gameplay events. Thus, to describe how to achieve a specific change in the participants’ attitudes and attitudes, intentions, motivations and/or behaviors, a gameplay event can be broken down into several gameplay-event sequences. The strategy of choosing a decomposition method to be applied in gameplay-event are known as *Game Design Strategy* (GDS), and when it is performed according to persuasive principles, it is known as *Persuasive Game Design Strategy* (PGDS).

PGDSs are game design strategies that are embedded in persuasive strategies, and their representation as *WAY-knowledge* constitutes a game design with the dedicated function to persuade and/or to cause social influence in the participants of non-game events. Therefore, the formalization of the knowledge involved in the PGDSs has been defined in the ontology OntoGaCLeS as a simplified version of the *WAY-structure* proposed by Kitamura and Mizoguchi (2004), Kitamura *et al.* (2004) to represent functions. The simplified version of the *WAY-structure* has been formalized as the ontological structure “*WAY-knowledge*” shown at the top of Figure 44 in which the sequence of *micro-events* represents the way to accomplish the *macro-event*. This decomposition, known as way knowledge, is theoretical grounded in a *Theory/Model* described as attribute “*Theory for reference*” in the ontological structure to represent the *WAY-knowledge*.

Figure 44 – Ontological structures to represent “WAY-knowledge of PGDS.”



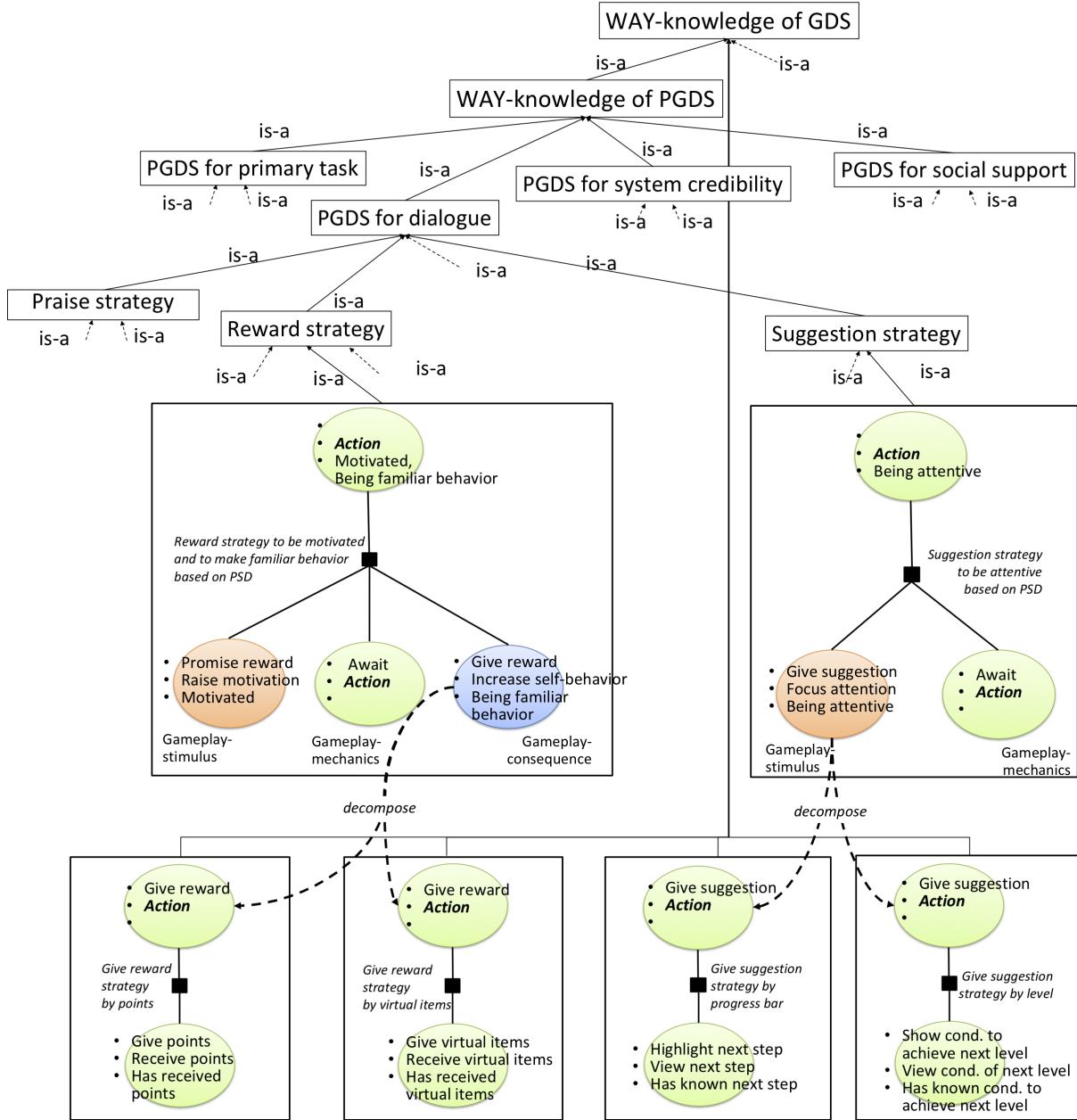
Source: Elaborated by the author.

On the left side of the [Figure 44](#), the way knowledge about how to engender an expected terminal state in the player through his/her interaction with game elements is formalized as the ontological structure “*WAY-knowledge of GDS*.” This ontological structure is a prescriptive description of the game design in which the decomposition tree shown at the right side of the figure indicates that the *Terminal state* in the *macro-gameplay* event is achieved by a sequence of *micro-gameplay* events. The way knowledge about how to achieve expected change in participants’ attitudes, intentions, motivations and/or behaviors through interaction with the game elements is represented as the ontological structure “*WAY-knowledge of PGDS*” shown on the left side of the figure. This structure represents the relation between game events and non-game events as the decomposition method of a *macro-gameplay* event into a sequence of *Gameplay-stimulus events*, *Gameplay-mechanism events* and *Gameplay-consequence events* as shown in the decomposition tree shown on the right side of the figure. According to this ontological structure, the *Terminal state* in the *macro-gameplay* event represents “*what to achieve*” as the goal of decomposition method, and the terminal states in the *micro-gameplay* events represent “*how to achieve*” this goal as a sequence of sub-goals to be achieved by the *micro-gameplay* events. The goals and sub-goals as terminal states are result of actions performed by the participants in the non-game events, and when these actions are part of a internal psychological process (e.g raising motivation, increase self-behavior) influenced by game actions defined in the game events, the *micro-gameplay* event is a “*Gameplay-stimulus event*” or a “*Gameplay-consequence event*.” The decomposition method is theoretically justified on *Theory/Model* that are *reference* as an *attribute-of* in the ontological structure to represent “*WAY-knowledge of PGDS*.”

Based on the ontological structures to represent “*WAY-knowledge of PGDS*” ([Figure 44](#)), a WAY-knowledge base of GDSs and PGDSs has been defined in the ontology OntoGaCLeS. Part of this base is shown in [Figure 45](#), where the PGDSs were formalized based on the Persuasive System Design (PSD) proposed by [Oinas-Kukkonen and Harjumaa \(2009\)](#). These PGDSs were firstly classified according to the categories of persuasive principles, and secondly, according to the expected changes in the participants’ states. The decomposition tree of two PGDSs are shown in this figure in which the PGDS “*Reward strategy to be motivated and to make familiar behavior based on PSD*” has been classified as a *Reward strategy* in the *PGDS for dialogue*, and the PGDS “*Suggestion strategy to be attentive based on PSD*” has been classified as *Suggestion strategy* in the *PGDS for dialog*. The PGDS “*Reward strategy to be motivated and to make familiar behavior based on PSD*” decomposes the *macro-gameplay* event into three *micro-gameplay* events defined by the game actions: *Promise reward*, *Await*, and *Give reward*. During the *gameplay-stimulus* event defined by the game action “*Promise reward*,” the internal psychological process is *Raise motivation* to achieve the *Terminal state* “*being Motivated*.” For the *gameplay-consequence* event defined by the game action “*Give reward*,” the internal psychological process is *Increase self-behavior* to achieve the *Terminal state* “*Being familiar behavior*.” The decomposition tree of the PGDS “*Suggestion strategy to be attentive based on PSD*” indicates that, to achieve the *Terminal state* of *Being attentive*, it is necessary to follow the sequence of two *micro-gameplay*

events defined by the game actions “*Give suggestion*” and “*Await*.” The internal psychological process “*Focus attention*” in the gameplay-stimulus even is influenced by the game action “*Give suggestion*” achieving the *Terminal state* “*Being attentive*.”

Figure 45 – A portion of the WAY-knowledge base of game design strategies and persuasive game design strategies defined in the ontology OntoGaCLEs



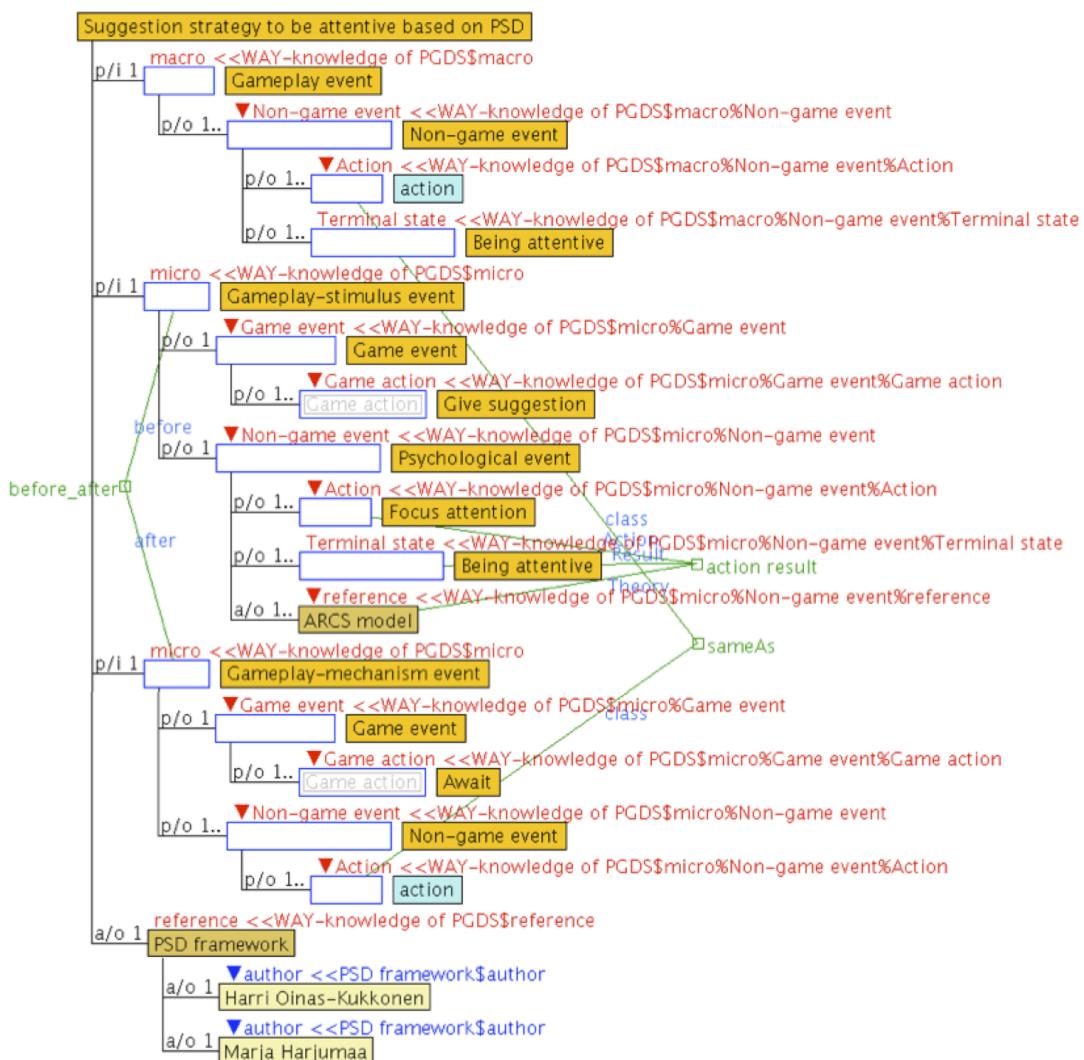
Source: Elaborated by the author.

Figure 45 also shows the decomposition tree of four GDSs that has been formalized based on the information extracted from the Model-driven persuasive game proposed by Orji (2014). The former two, known as “*Give reward strategy by points*” and “*Give reward strategy by virtual items*,” are GDSs in which the game actions “*Give points*” and “*Give virtual items*” cause the *Terminal state* “*Has received points*” and “*Has received virtual items*” by the actions

“Receive points” and “Receive virtual item.” The latter two GDSs are “Give suggestion strategy by progress bar” and “Give suggestion strategy by level” to achieve the *Terminal state* “Has known next step” and “Has known cond. to achieve next level” by the actions “View next step” and “View cond. of next level.”

The ontological structure to represent the PGDS “Reward strategy to be motivated and to make familiar behavior based on PSD” is shown in Figure 46, where the *Terminal state* as goal of the decomposition tree is defined as *Being attentive* in the *macro-gameplay* event. The sequence of *micro-gameplay* events defined by this PGDS is defined as a *gameplay-stimulus* event with the game action “*Give suggestion*,” and a *gameplay-mechanism* event with the game action “*Await*.” The terminal state in the *gameplay-consequence* event is *Being attentive* achieved by the internal psychological process “*Focus attention*” influenced by the game action “*Give suggestion*.” This psychological effect has theoretical justification in the ARCS model (KELLER, 1987) indicated in the attribute of *reference* in the *Psychological event* of the *Gameplay-stimulus event*.

Figure 46 – Ontological structure to represent the “Suggestion strategy to be attentive based on PSD”

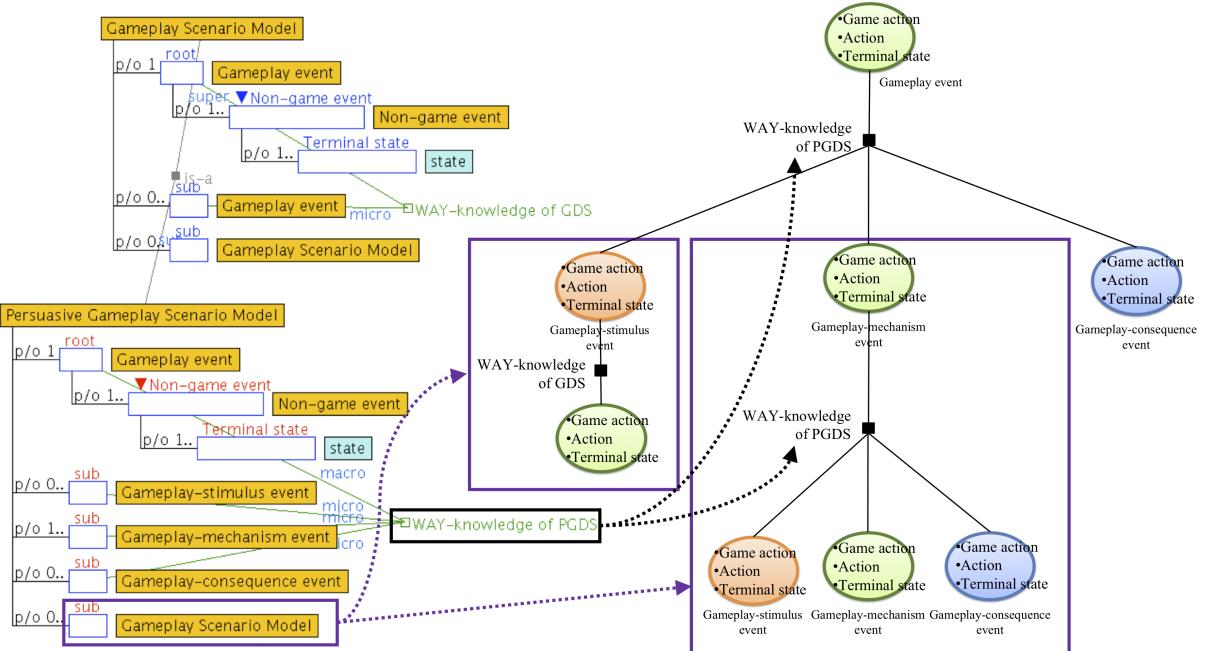


Source: Elaborated by the author.

### 4.2.3 Persuasive Gameplay Scenario Model

“Persuasive Gameplay Scenario Model” is an abstract structure to indicate the design rationale involved in the application of PGD in non-game events. This design rationale indicates the changes in the participants’ attitudes, intentions, motivations and/or behaviors, and how these changes are achieved by a sequence of gameplay-events. The persuasive gameplay scenario model is constructed by applying the PGDSs into non-game events in a phased manner obtaining a sequence of gameplay-stimulus, gameplay-mechanisms and game-consequence events. The determination of when to stop the application of PGDSs is arbitrary for the model authors, and lies outside the scope of the modeling. Figure 47 shows the ontological structures proposed in the ontology OntoGaCLEs to represent a persuasive gameplay scenario model. In the ontological structure “Gameplay Scenario Model,” the WAY-knowledge of GDS is represented as a link between two gameplay events playing the roles of *root* and *sub* to describe the *macro-gameplay* event and the sequence of *micro-gameplay* events resulting of the decomposition method. In the ontological structure “Persuasive Gameplay Scenario Model,” the WAY-knowledge of PGDS is represented as a link between a *macro-gameplay* event playing the role of *root*, and four *micro-gameplay* events playing the role of *sub*. In both ontological structures, the concept of *Gameplay Scenario Model* plays the role of *sub* to represent the recursive application of PGDSs and GDSs in the modeling of design rationale to gamify a non-game event.

Figure 47 – Ontological structures to represent a “Persuasive Gameplay Scenario Model”

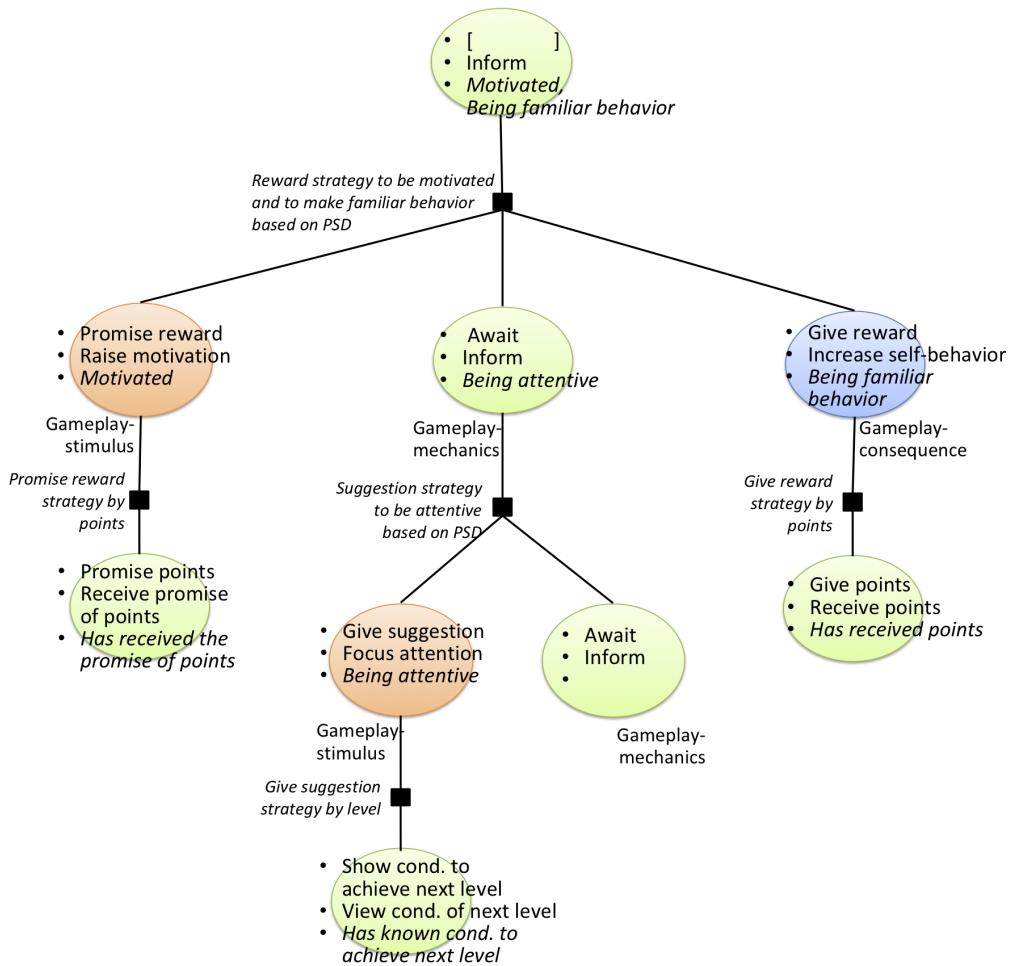


Source: Elaborated by the author.

An example of persuasive gameplay scenario model is shown in Figure 48. This model represents the design rationale to gamify the instructional event “*Giving information*” obtained by the application of two PGDSs and three GDSs. The PGDS “*Reward strategy to be motivated*

and to make familiar behavior based on PDS” has been applied to achieve the *Terminal state* of *Motivated* and *Being familiar behavior*, and the PGDS “*Suggestion strategy to be attentive based on PSD*” has been applied to achieve the *Terminal state* of *Being attentive*. The GDSs “*Promise reward strategy by points*,” “*Give suggestion strategy by level*,” and “*Give reward strategy by points*” have been applied to accomplish the game actions “*Promise reward*,” “*Give suggestion*,” and “*Give reward*” achieving the terminal states of “*Has received the promise points*,” “*Has known cond. to achieve next level*,” and “*Has received points*.”

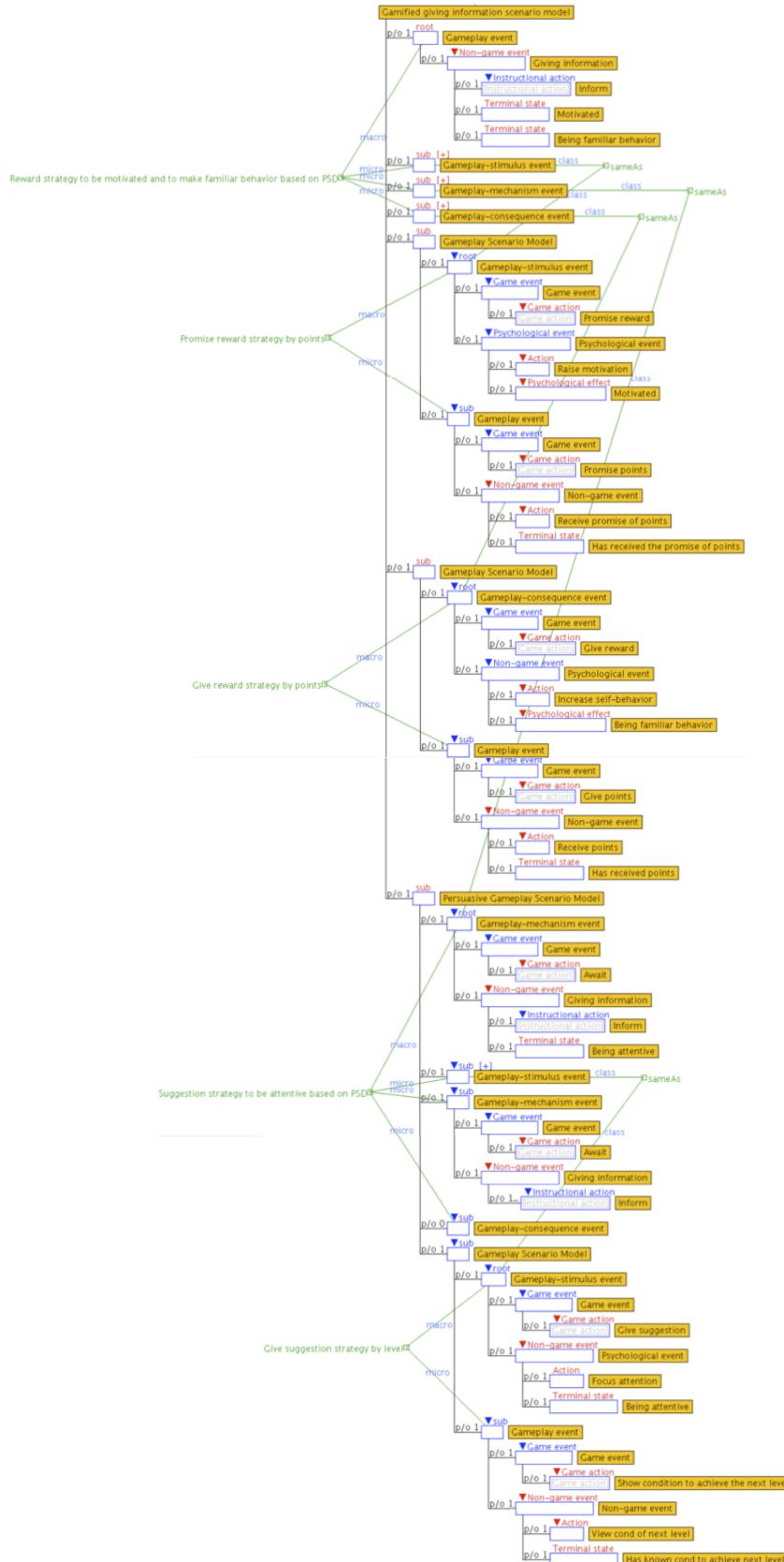
Figure 48 – Example of persuasive gameplay scenario model for the gamification of *Giving information*



Source: Elaborated by the author.

Figure 49 presents the ontological structure formalized to represent the persuasive gameplay scenario model shown in Figure 48. According to this structure, the PGDS “*Reward strategy to be motivated and to make familiar behavior based on PSD*” is represented as a link for a *Gameplay event* and three *micro-gameplay events* defined as a *Gameplay-stimulus event*, a *Gameplay-mechanism event*, and a *Gameplay-consequence event*. In the *macro-gameplay event*, the goals to be achieved by this PGDS are “*Motivated*” and “*Being familiar behavior*” defined as *Terminal state* in the *Non-game event* played by the instructional event “*Giving information*.” The GDS “*Promise reward strategy by points*” is represented as a link between

the *macro-* and *micro-gameplay* events defined by the game actions “*Promise reward*” and “*Promise points*,” respectively. The *Psychological effect* as terminal state for the action “*Raise motivation*” in the *Gameplay-stimulus event* defined as *macro-gameplay* event is *Motivated*, and the *Terminal state* for the action “*Receive promise of points*” defined in the *micro-gameplay* event is *Has received the promise of points*. The GDS “*Give reward strategy by points*” is represented as a link between the *macro-* and *micro-gameplay* events defined by the game actions “*Give reward*” and “*Give points*,” respectively. The *Psychological effect* as terminal state for the action “*Increase self-behavior*” in the *Gameplay-consequence event* defined as *macro-gameplay* event is *Being familiar behavior*, and the *Terminal state* for the action “*Receive points*” defined in the *micro-gameplay* event is *Has received points*. The *Gameplay-mechanism event* defined by the non-game event “*Giving information*” is decomposed by the PGDS “*Suggestion strategy to be attentive based on PSD*” into a *Gameplay-stimulus event* and a *Gameplay-mechanism event* to achieve the *Terminal state* of *Being attentive*. The *Gameplay-stimulus event* defined by the game action “*Give suggestion*” causes the *Psychological effect* of *Being attentive* by the psychological process “*Focus attention*.” This goal is accomplished by the GDS “*Give suggestion strategy by level*” in which the game action “*Show cond. to achieve the next level*” cause the action “*View cond. of next level*” to achieve the *Terminal state* of *Has known cond. to achieve next level*.

Figure 49 – Example of ontological structure to represent the gamification of *Giving information*

Source: Elaborated by the author.

## 4.3 Modeling of Collaborative Learning Gameplay Based on Persuasive Game Design

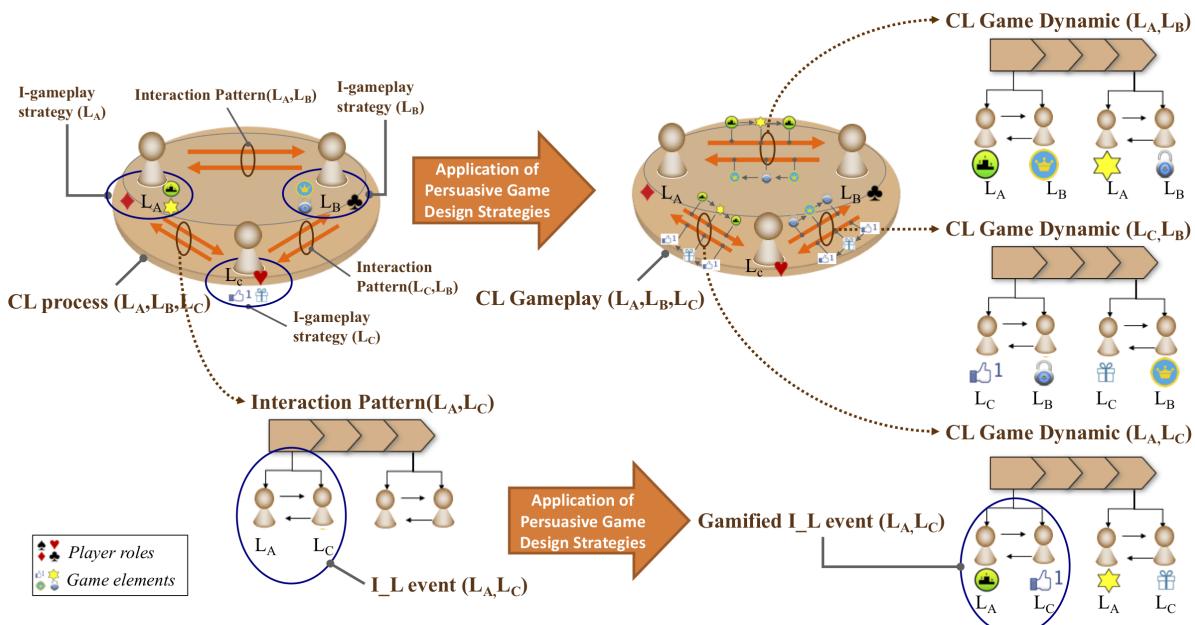
Having the ontological structures to represent Persuasive Game Design Strategies (PGDSs) and the rational design about how to successively apply them, we can procedure to link the design of CL process and the PGD for dealing with the motivation problem caused by the scripted collaboration. This link was established by the modeling of CL gameplay based on PGD. The concepts, terms and relations defined in this modeling are shown in [Figure 50](#), where:

**Gamified I\_L event** represents the influential I\_L event in which a set of PGDSs has been applied to persuade the participants who play the instructor and learner roles to interact between them performing the instructional and learning actions defined in an I\_L event.

**CL Game Dynamic** describes the run-time behavior of game elements acting to persuade the participants to follow the interactions defined by the sequencing mechanism of a CSCL script. This behavior is defined by the PGDSs applied to interaction patterns.

**CL Gameplay** is the set of CL Game dynamics defined in a gamified CL scenario to describe the whole CL process in a gamified CL scenario.

Figure 50 – Concepts, terms and relations in the modeling of CL gameplay based on PGD



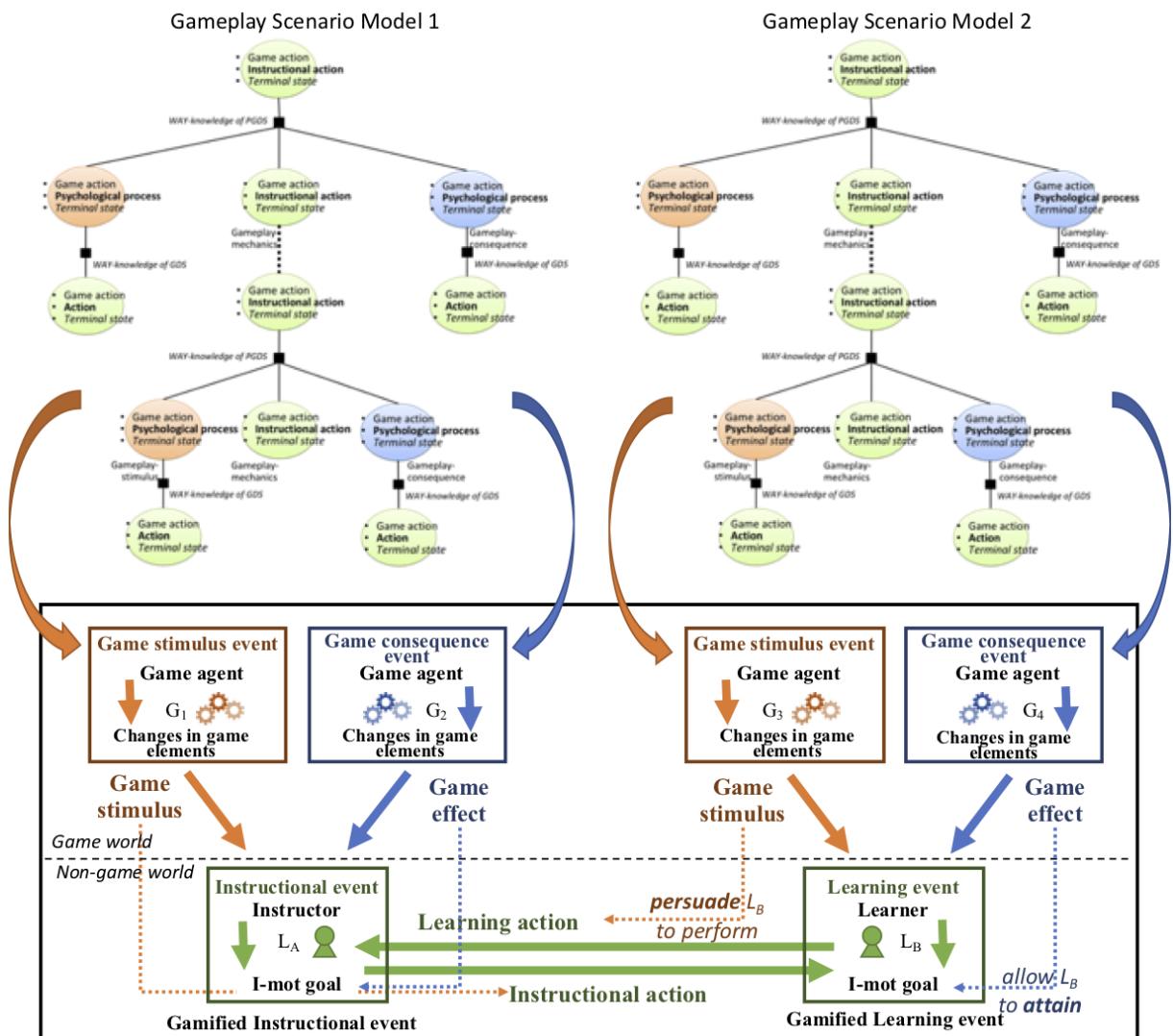
Source: Elaborated by the author.

In the following subsections, the formalization of concepts, terms and relations briefly introduced here are detailed.

### 4.3.1 Gamified I\_L Event

In the ontology OntoGaCLeS, the interaction defined by the sequencing mechanism of a CSCL script is represented by two parts: an *Instructional event*, and a *Learning event*. Thus, in a gamified CL scenario, as shown in Figure 51, the *Gamified I\_L event* has been formalized an interaction composed by the pairs of events: *Gamified instructional event*, and *Gamified learning event*. These both events are result of applying PGDSs in the instructional and learning events as illustrated in the figure in which the *Gameplay Scenario Model 1* corresponds to the instructional event, and the *Gameplay Scenario Model 2* corresponds to the learning event.

Figure 51 – Elements in a gamified I\_L event



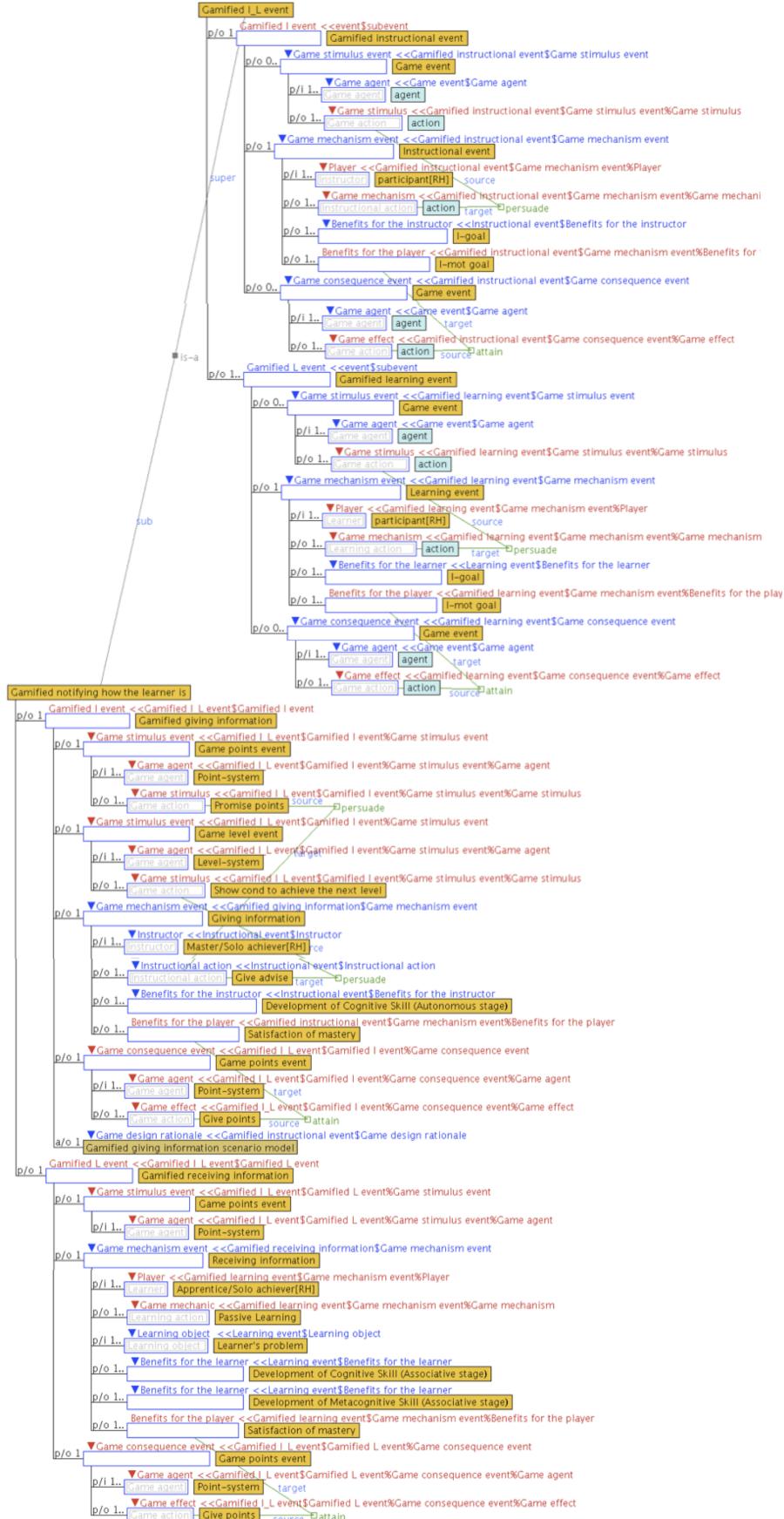
Source: Elaborated by the author.

The gameplay scenarios in a gamified I\_L event describe the design rationales whereby the instructional and learning events are gamified to influence the instructor and learner role holders to perform the action indicated by the sequencing mechanism of CSCL script. Such influence is caused by game actions that occur before and after the instructional and learning

actions defined in the instructional and learning events. As shown in [Figure 51](#), when these game actions are derived from gameplay-stimulus events occurring before the instructional and learning actions, they become *game stimulus*; and when these game actions are derived from gameplay-consequence events occurring after the instructional and learning actions, they become *game effects*. The game stimulus, the game agents ( $G_1$  and  $G_3$ ) performing these stimulus, and the changes in game elements caused by the game stimulus are formalized as game stimulus events. The game effects, the game agents ( $G_2$  and  $G_4$ ) performing these effects, and the changes in game elements caused by the game effects are formalized as game consequence events. In these sense, the game actions as game stimulus carried out by the game agents ( $G_1$  and  $G_3$ ) *persuade* the instructor ( $L_A$ ) and learner ( $L_B$ ) to perform the instructional and learning actions indicated in the instructional and learning events. The game actions carried out by the game agents ( $G_2$  and  $G_4$ ) are game effects that allow to the instructor ( $L_A$ ) and ( $L_B$ ) to *attain* individual motivational goals (*I-mot goal*). These individual motivational goals represent the expected changes in the motivational stage of participants ( $L_A$  and  $L_B$ ) to interact between them.

The ontological structure proposed in the ontology OntoGaCLeS to represent a “*Gamified I\_L event*” is shown at the top of [Figure 52](#). According to this structure, the role of *Gamified I event* is played by a *Gamified instructional event*, and the role of *Gamified L event* is played by a *Gamified learning event*. The *Gamified instructional event* is composed by: a *Game stimulus event* played by a *Game event*, a *Game consequence event* played by a *Game event*, and a *Game mechanism event* played by an *Instructional event*. The *Gamified learning event* is composed by: a *Game stimulus event* played by a *Game event*, a *Game consequence event* played by a *Game event*, and a *Game mechanism event* played by a *Learning event*. The instructional and learning events become game mechanism events because, when these events are gamified by the application of PGDSs, the instructional and learning actions are game mechanisms invoked by the instructor and learner to push forward through the game elements, and thus, to *attain* individual motivational goals (*I-mot goal*). These individual motivational goals are represented in the ontological structure as *Benefits for the player* that can be achieved by the instructor and learner by performing the actions indicated in the instructional and learning events. The link “*persuade*” in the *Gamified I event* and *Gamified L event* indicates the relation concept between game stimulus and instructional/learning actions. This link represents the instructional and learning actions influenced by persuasion and/or social influence. The link “*attain*” in these both gamified events (*Gamified I event* and *Gamified L event*) indicates the relation concept between game effects and individual motivational goals (*I-mot goal*) in which the game effects are actions that allow the learner and instructor to accomplish the individual motivation goals.

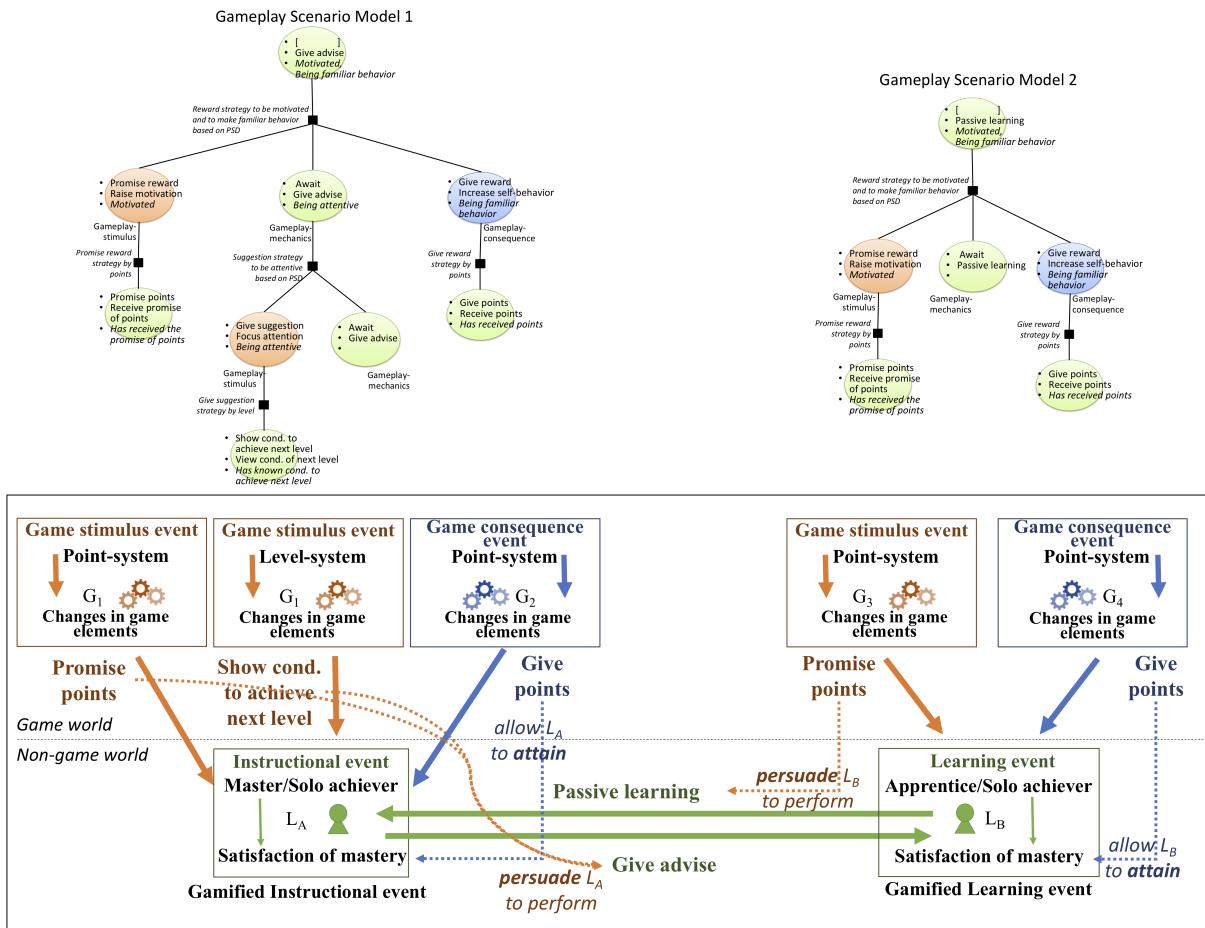
Figure 52 – Ontological structure to represent a “Gamified I\_L event” (at the top). At the bottom, an example of Gamified I\_L event “Gamified Notify how the learner is” as ontological structure.



Source: Elaborated by the author.

At the bottom of [Figure 52](#), there is shown the ontological structure to represent a Gamified I\_L event “*Gamified Notify how the learner is*” illustrated in [Figure 53](#). This ontological structure is result of applying the PGDSs and GDSs of *Gameplay Scenario Model 1* and *Gameplay Scenario Model 2* for the Instructional event “*Giving information*” and the Learning event “*Receiving information*.<sup>1</sup>” The *Gameplay Scenario Model 1* is indicated as the attribute “*Game design rationale*” in the *Gamified giving information*. According to this game design rationale, a game points event becomes game stimulus event when the game action “*Promise points*” as game stimulus carried out by the *Point-system* persuades the *Master/Solo achiever role holder* as instructor to perform the instructional action “*Give advise*” that becomes game mechanism. A game level event becomes game stimulus event when the game action “*Show cond. to achieve the next level*” as game stimulus carried out by the *Level-system* persuades the *Master/Solo achiever role holder* as instructor to perform the instructional action “*Give advise*” that becomes game mechanism. The game points event becomes game consequence event when the game action “*Give points*” performed by the *Point-system* allows the *Master/Solo achiever role holder* as instructor to *attain the Satisfaction of mastery* defined as *Benefits for the player*.

Figure 53 – Elements in an example of gamified I\_L event “*Gamified Notify how the learner is*.”

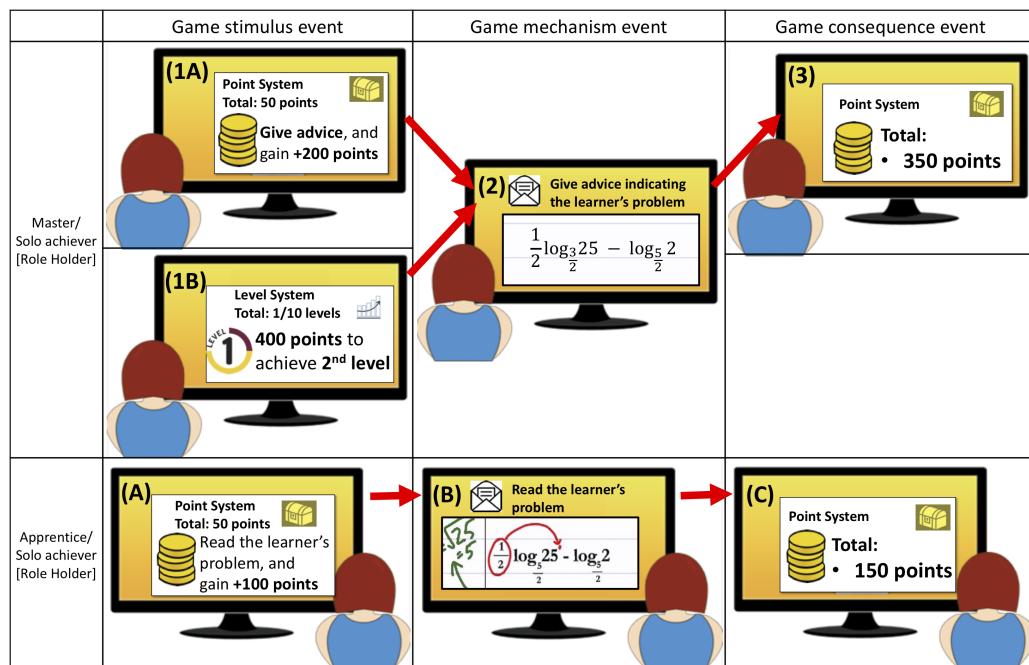


Source: Elaborated by the author.

Having the representation of gamified I\_L events using ontological structures, there is the

possibility to use the information contained in these structures to setting up the game elements introduced in the CL scenario being gamified. Because the information is explicitly and formally represented in the ontological structures, the designer can use this information to establish the interactions between the game elements and participants in a CL scenario. Thus, for the gamified L\_L event “*Gamified Notify how the learner is*” shown as an ontological structure at the bottom of Figure 52 and with the elements illustrated in Figure 53, the interactions between participants and game elements can be established in the CL scenario according to the storyboard shown in Figure 54. In this sense, the game actions “*Promise points*” and “*Show cond. to achieve next level*” indicated in the ontological structure as game stimulus are defined as the messages “*Give advice, and gain +200 points*” and “*400 points to achieve 2nd level*” to be given by a point-system and a level-system as shown in the screens (1A) and (1B). These both message must be displayed in the system before the instructional action “*Give advice*” defined in the ontological structure as a game mechanism. Such instructional action is defined in the system as a message “*Give advice indicating the learner’s problem*” and an interactive form to be filled by the *Master/Solo achiever role holders*. The game action “*Give points*” formalized as a game consequence in the ontological structure is setting up as the assignment of points and the message to be given to the *Master/Solo achiever role holders* by the point-system as shown in the screen (3).

Figure 54 – Storyboard for the interactions between game elements and participants defined according to the example of gamified L\_L event “*Gamified Notify how the learner is*.”



Source: Elaborated by the author.

The configuration of game elements in the system for the *Apprentice/Solo achiever role holders* is established as shown in the screens (A), (B) and (C) of Figure 54. This configuration is established according to the information provided by the ontological structure shown at the bottom of Figure 52. In this sense, the game action “*Promise points*” as game stimulus is setting

up as the message “*Read the learner’s problem and gain +100 points*” to be given by the point-system (Screen (A)), and the game action “*Give points*” as game consequence is defined as the assignment of points and the message to be given by the point-system (Screen (C)).

The task of setting up the game actions to be performed by the game agents can be supported by an intelligent system that is able to reason on ontologies. Thus, the designer just needs to have a clear idea of individual motivational goals (*I-mot goal*) to be achieved by the instructor and learner in the gamified I\_L event. These individual motivational goals represented as the expected *Benefits for the players* in the ontological structures provide information to the intelligent system to find the game action that support the achievement of these benefits. These game actions are actions indicated as game stimulus and game consequences in the gamified I\_L event, and they can be found by the intelligent system when it has the information of player roles and individual motivational goals assigned for the instructor and learner in a gamified CL scenario. This process of extracting this information and how this information is used to setting up the game elements will be detailed in the [Chapter 6](#).

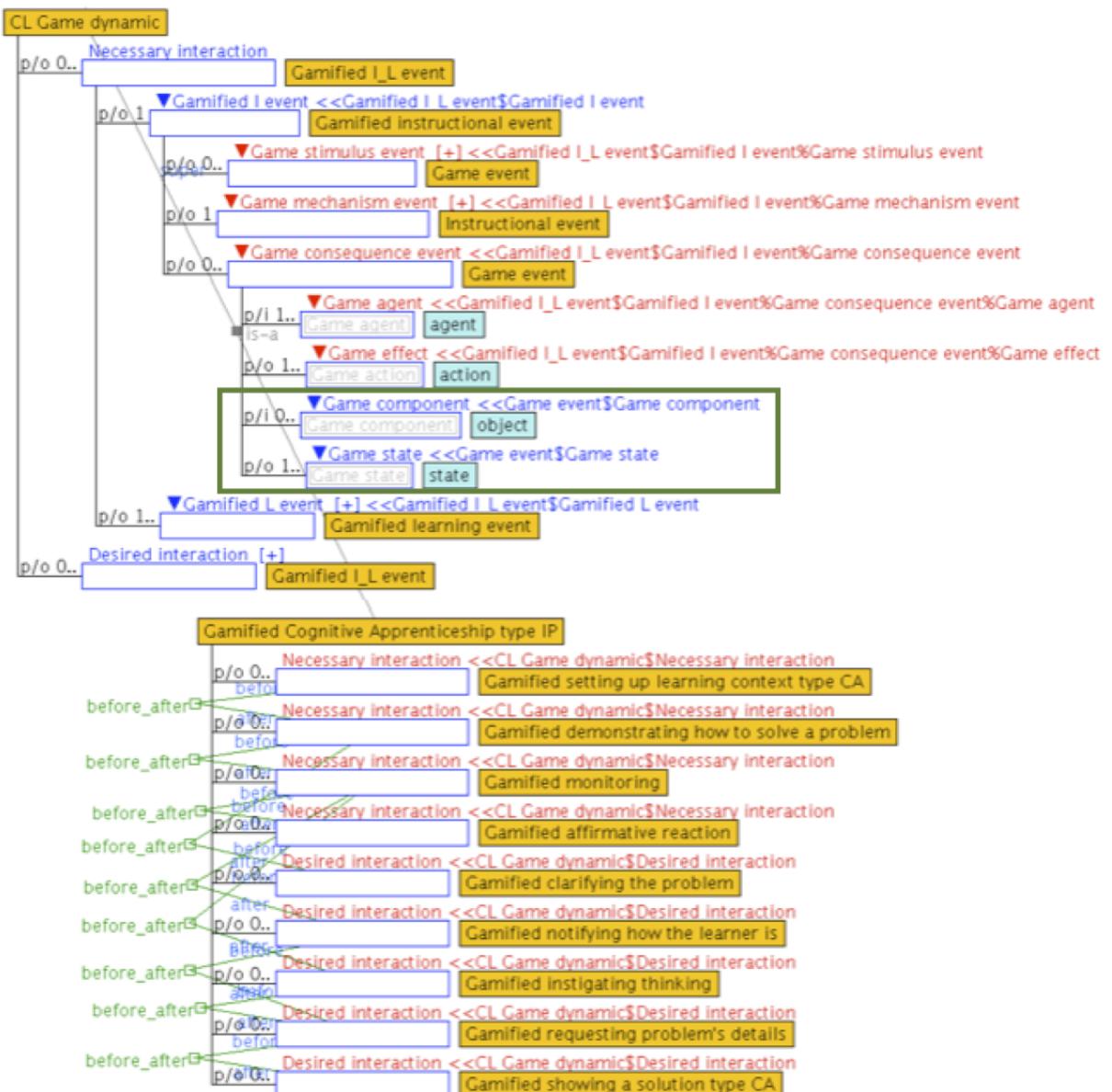
### 4.3.2 CL Game Dynamic

According to the MDA framework proposed by [Hunicke, LeBlanc and Zubek \(2004\)](#), the “*Game dynamic describes the run-time behavior of the mechanics acting on player inputs and each others’ outputs over time*” in which the mechanics describes the particular components of the game, at the level of data representation and algorithms. These mechanics have been represented as game agents in the ontological structures to represent game events as game stimulus and game consequence events in the gamified I\_L event. Thus, to describe the run-time behavior of these agents in a chunk of the CL process, in the ontological structure to represent a *Gamified I\_L event*, the game events as *game stimulus event* and *game consequence event* include the description of these changes as object produced by the game actions and as states to be achieved by the game actions. The green frame of [Figure 55](#) shows part of the formalization of the run-time behavior of the game agents in the game consequence events of a gamified instructional event. As can be appreciated in the ontological structure to represent the CL Game dynamic, in the game stimulus event, the *object* produced by the game action becomes *Game component*, and the *state* achieved by the game action becomes *Game state*.

The piece of the whole CL process delimited by a gamified I\_L event is an interaction defined by the sequencing mechanism of a CSCL script. Thus, to represent the game dynamic in the whole CL process, the concept of “*CL Game dynamic*” has been formalized in the ontology OntoGaCLEs as “*the run-time behavior of the game agents acting to persuade the participants to follow the interactions defined by the sequencing mechanism of a CSCL script.*” At the top of [Figure 55](#) is shown the ontological structure to represent the CL Game dynamic in which the necessary and desired interactions are defined as roles that can be played by *Gamified I\_L event*. These interactions are defined from interaction patterns formalized in the CL ontology in which

the interaction patterns are specialization of CSCL scripts inspired by instructional/learning theories. An example of CL Game dynamic defined for the interaction pattern based on Cognitive Apprenticeship theory is shown at the bottom of Figure 55. In this ontological structure named as “*Gamified Cognitive Apprenticeship type IP*,” the necessary interactions are: *Gamified setting up learning context type CA*, *Gamified demonstrating how to solve a problem*, *Gamified monitoring*, and *Gamified affirmative reaction*. The desired interactions are: *Gamified clarifying the problem*, *Gamified notifying how the learner is*, *Gamified instigating thinking*, *Gamified requesting problem’s details*, and *Gamified showing a solution type CA*.

Figure 55 – Ontological structure to represent the “*CL Game dynamic*” (at the top). At the bottom, the ontological structure to represent a CL Game dynamic defined for the gamification of Cognitive Apprenticeship interaction pattern.



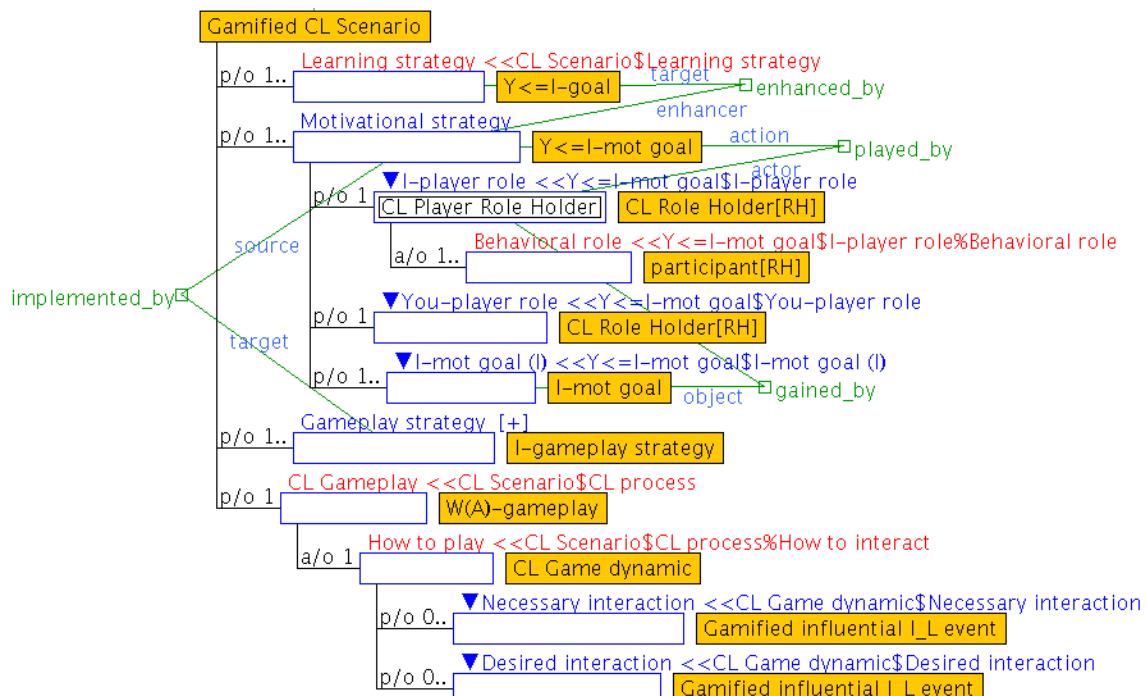
Source: Elaborated by the author.

### 4.3.3 CL Gameplay

Beside the concept of gameplay is extensively talked in the literature related to game design and gamification, there is no one universally accepted definition of gameplay. According to [Fabricatore, Nussbaum and Rosas \(2002\)](#), gamers talk about gameplay when they refer to their experiences in the game focusing on what the player can do, what the game elements can do in response to the player's actions. Gameplay is the result of a large number of contributing elements ([ROLLINGS; ADAMS, 2003](#)), thereby [Djaouti et al. \(2008\)](#) defines gameplay as the way in which the players interact with a game elements by means of rules listening input and acting on game elements. These rules through the output system return to the player an evaluation of his performance observing the states of game elements.

As the *CL Game dynamic* describes the run-time behavior of game elements to persuade the participants to follow the sequencing mechanism of a CSCL script, the gameplay of a gamified CL scenario, defined as the concept of “*CL Gameplay*,” consists in the set of CL game dynamics defined in this scenario to cause changes in the participants’ attitudes, intentions, motivation and/or behaviors. These changes are caused by the gameplay experience of participants interacting with the game elements through the *CL Game dynamics*. Thus, in the ontological structure to represent a *Gamified CL Scenarios* as shown in [Figure 56](#), the *CL process* is replaced by the *CL Gameplay*, where the information about “*How to interact*” in the CL process described by an *Interaction pattern* is replaced by the *CL Game dynamic* playing the role “*How to play*.”

Figure 56 – Ontological structure to represent a “*Gamified CL Scenario*.”



Source: Elaborated by the author.

## 4.4 Formalizing an Ontological Model to Apply Gamification as Persuasive Technology in CL Scenarios

To demonstrate the applicability of the ontological structures presented in the previous sections, the building of an ontological model to apply gamification as persuasive technology in CL scenarios is detailed in this section. By gamification as persuasive technology, the author of this thesis refers to the use of game design elements to persuade and social influence the participants to change their attitudes, intentions, motivation and/or behaviors. Thus, an ontological model to apply gamification as persuasive technology in CL scenarios has the purpose to provide enough information for setting up the game elements to persuade the participants to follow the interactions defined by a CSCL script. The ontological model detailed here has been proposed to apply gamification as persuasive technology in CL scenarios based on the Cognitive Apprenticeship theory, and the information used to built this model comes from the Yee's model ([YEE, 2006b](#)) and Model-driven persuasive game proposed by [Orji \(2014\)](#).

The steps for building an ontological model to apply gamification as persuasive in CL scenarios are: (1) to identify the Persuasive Game Design Strategies (PGDSs) for player role holders who are in the *primary focus* (P) and *secondary focus* (S) of individual gameplay strategies (*I-gameplay strategy*); (2) to apply the identified PGDSs in the interaction pattern; and (3) to define the game states and game components in the CL Game Dynamics to provide a gameplay experience according to the individual gameplay strategies.

### *Step (1): Identifying persuasive game design strategies for player role holders who are in the primary focus and secondary focus of individual gameplay strategies*

Several researchers have pointed the necessity to personalize the application of persuasive strategies due to the adverse reactions that can be caused in a person when inappropriate strategies are applied. For instance, a study of [Kaptein, Lacroix and Saini \(2010\)](#) demonstrates that the use of non-tailored persuasive strategies produces negative reactions increasing the adoption of unhealthy behavior. Another example is the study carried out by [Orji, Vassileva and Mandryk \(2014\)](#) in which the effectiveness of PGDSs for player types of BrainHex model was evaluated to identify the best and worst strategies to motivate health behavior change. Thus, to identifying the PGDSs for player role holders who are in the primary focus and secondary focus of individual gameplay strategies, it is necessary to have the list of PGDSs that cause positive and negative impacts in the player roles of ontological model being built.

[Table 4](#) shows the (P)positive and (N)egative (counterproductive) impacts for the player types of BrainHex model identified in the Model-driven persuasive game proposed by [Orji \(2014\)](#). The PGDSs that cause the most (P)positive and (N)egative impacts for are indicated with bold texts. The relation of BrainHex player types with the component motivations identified in the Yee's model is indicated in the column “*Yee's Model*,” and it has been extracted from the study of

Nacke, Bateman and Mandryk (2014) in which, for instance, the BrainHex's Mastermind player type is related to the Yee's *Mechanics* component motivation because people who are classified in these both player types enjoys to devise strategies for solving puzzles and problem, because they obtain pleasure when they make good decisions. The column “*Player role*” indicates the relation between the PGDSs and the player roles based on the Yee's model.

Table 4 – Persuasive game design strategies for player types of BrainHex and Yee's model

BrainHex	CMPT/ CMPR	COOP	CUST	PERS	PRAS	SEMT/ SUGG	SIML	REWD	Yee's Model	Player Role
Achiever		(P)				(P)		(P)		
Mastermind	(P)		(P)	(P)		(P)	(P)		<i>Advancement Mechanics</i>	
Conqueror	(P)			(P)		(P)	(P)		<i>Competition</i>	
Socializer	(P)	(P)	(N)		(N)	(N)			<i>Social</i>	Yee Socializer
Seeker	(P)		(P)	(P)	(P)				<i>Immersion</i>	
Survivor	(P)	(N)	(N)			(P)		(N)	<i>Escapism</i>	
Daredevil	(N)					(N)	(P)		<i>Escapism</i>	Dreamer
Achiever		(P)				(P)		(P)	<i>Advancement</i>	
Mastermind	(P)		(P)	(P)		(P)	(P)		<i>Mechanics</i>	
Conqueror	(P)			(P)		(P)	(P)		<i>Competition</i>	
Socializer	(P)	(P)	(N)		(N)	(N)			<i>Social</i>	Social Achiever
Achiever		(P)				(P)		(P)	<i>Advancement</i>	
Mastermind	(P)		(P)	(P)		(P)	(P)		<i>Mechanics</i>	
Conqueror	(P)			(P)		(P)	(P)		<i>Competition</i>	
Seeker	(P)		(P)	(P)	(P)				<i>Immersion</i>	
Survivor	(P)	(N)	(N)			(P)		(N)	<i>Escapism</i>	
Daredevil	(N)					(N)	(P)		<i>Escapism</i>	
Socializer	(P)	(P)	(N)		(N)	(N)			<i>Social</i>	
Seeker	(P)		(P)	(P)	(P)				<i>Immersion</i>	
Survivor	(P)	(N)	(N)			(P)		(N)	<i>Escapism</i>	
Daredevil	(N)					(N)	(P)		<i>Escapism</i>	Social Dreamer
Achiever		(P)				(P)		(P)	<i>Advancement</i>	
Mastermind	(P)		(P)	(P)		(P)	(P)		<i>Mechanics</i>	
Conqueror	(P)			(P)		(P)	(P)		<i>Competition</i>	
Socializer	(P)	(P)	(N)		(N)	(N)			<i>Social</i>	
Seeker	(P)		(P)	(P)	(P)				<i>Immersion</i>	
Survivor	(P)	(N)	(N)			(P)		(N)	<i>Escapism</i>	
Daredevil	(N)					(N)	(P)		<i>Escapism</i>	Full Gamer

CMPT/CMPR: competition & comparison, COOP: cooperation, CUST: customization, PERS: personalization, PRAS: praise, SEMT/SUGG: self-monitoring & suggestion, SIML: simulation, REWD: reward

With the list of PGDSs that can be applied in the player roles, a combination of PGDSs is carried out for the player role holders who are in the primary focus and secondary focus of the individual gameplay strategies. During this combination, the PGDSs that cause negative impacts are avoided. Thus, for example, for the player role holders: “*Yee Achiever*” as primary focus (P), and “*Socializer*” as secondary focus (S); the combination of PGDSs consists in the strategies of *CMPT/CMPR*, *COOP*, *PERS*, *SIML*, and *REWD* in which the counterproductive PGDSs avoided for this combination were *CUST*, and *SEMT/SUGG* because these PGDSs have negative influence for the Yee Socializer player role. Table 5 shows the combination of PGDSs for the player role holders based on the Yee's model. Strikethrough text in this table indicates a counterproductive PGDS.

Table 5 – Persuasive game design strategies for player role holders who are in the primary focus and secondary focus of individual gameplay strategies based on Yee's model

Primary focus (P) x S-Player	Yee Socializer	Yee Achiever	Dreamer	Social Achiever	Achiever Dreamer	Social Dreamer	Full Gamer
COOP, CMPT/CMPR							
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
SEMT/SUGG, CMPT/CMPR, COOP, PERS, SIML, REWD, CUST							
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
COOP, PERS, SIML, REWD, CUST							
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
COOP, CMPT/CMPR							
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
SIML, PRAS, PERS							
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
SEMT/SUGG, CMPT/CMPR, COOP, PERS, SIML, REWD, CUST							
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
COOP, PERS, SIML, REWD, CUST							
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
COOP, CMPT/CMPR							
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
SIML, PRAS, PERS							
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
SEMT/SUGG, CMPT/CMPR, COOP, PERS, SIML, REWD, CUST							
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
COOP, PERS, SIML, REWD, CUST							
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
COOP, CMPT/CMPR							
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
SIML, PRAS, PERS							
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
SEMT/SUGG, CMPT/CMPR, COOP, PERS, SIML, REWD, CUST							
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
COOP, PERS, SIML, REWD, CUST							
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

CMPT/CMPR: competition & comparison, COOP: cooperation, CUST: customization, PERS: personalization, PRAS: praise, SEMT/SUGG: self-monitoring & suggestion, SIML: simulation, REWD: reward

Table 5 – (continued)

Secondary focus (S) S: Player	Yee Socializer	Yee Achiever	Dreamer	Social Achiever	Achiever Dreamer	Social Dreamer	Full Gamer
Achiever Dreamer	SIML, PRAS, PERS x COOP, CMPT/CMPR	SIML, PRAS, PERS x SEMT/SUGG, CMPT/CMPR, COOP, PERS, SIML, REWD, CUST	SIML, PRAS, PERS x SIML, PRAS, PERS	SIML, PRAS, PERS x CMPT/CMPR, COOP, PERS, SIML, REWD	SIML, PRAS, PERS x CMPT/CMPR, COOP, PERS, SIML, REWD	SIML, PRAS, PERS x SIML, PERS	SIML, PRAS, PERS x SIML, PERS
Social Dreamer	SIML, PERS x COOP, CMPT/CMPR	SIML, PERS x SEMT/SUGG, CMPT/CMPR, COOP, PERS, SIML, REWD, CUST	SIML, PERS x SIML, PRAS, PERS	SIML, PERS x CMPT/CMPR, COOP, PERS, SIML, REWD	SIML, PERS x CMPT/CMPR, COOP, PERS, SIML, REWD	SIML, PERS x SIML, PERS	SIML, PERS x SIML, PERS
Full Gamer	SIML, PERS x COOP, CMPT/CMPR	SIML, PERS x SEMT/SUGG, CMPT/CMPR, COOP, PERS, SIML, REWD, CUST	SIML, PERS x SIML, PRAS, PERS	SIML, PERS x CMPT/CMPR, COOP, PERS, SIML, REWD	SIML, PERS x CMPT/CMPR, COOP, PERS, SIML, REWD	SIML, PERS x SIML, PERS	SIML, PERS x SIML, PERS

CMPT/CMPR: competition & comparison, COOP: cooperation, CUST: customization, PERS: personalization, PRAS: praise, SEMT/SUGG: self-monitoring & suggestion, SIML: simulation, REWD: reward

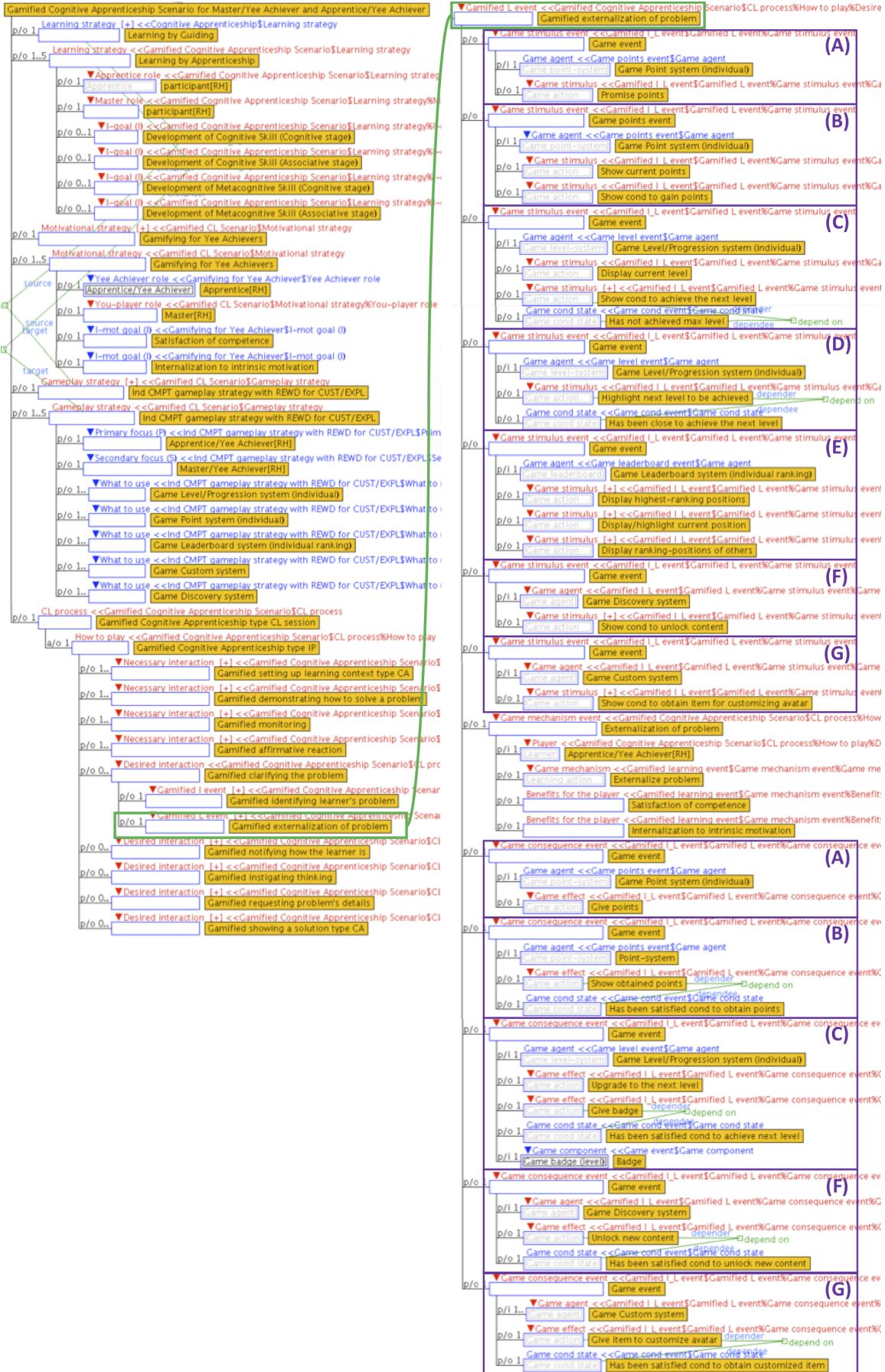
### Step (2): Applying persuasive game design strategies in the interaction pattern

The PGDSs identified in the step (1) can be applied in the instructional and learning events to gamify them by the definition of *Persuasive Gameplay Scenario Models* as was detailed in subsection 4.2.3. The PGDSs indicated in the primary focus (P) can be applied in the instructional events of the interaction pattern, and the PGDSs indicated in the secondary focus (S) can be applied in the learning events of the interaction pattern. The application of PGDSs for the pairs of instructional and learner events in an interaction pattern are formalized as gamified I\_L events to define the CL Game dynamics of the ontological model being built.

With the information of PGDSs shown in Table 5, an ontological model to apply gamification as persuasive technology in CL scenarios based on the Cognitive Apprenticeship theory and with the player roles based on the Yee's model has been formalized in the ontology On-toGaCLeS to engender gameplay experiences of individual and cooperative competition. This model consists in the following ontological structures to represent gamified CL scenarios: (1) an ontological structure "*Gamified Cognitive Apprenticeship Scenario for Master/Yee Achiever and Apprentice/Yee Achiever*" to support a CL Gameplay experience of individual competition, (2) an ontological structure *Gamified Cognitive Apprenticeship Scenario for Master/Yee Socializer and Apprentice/Yee Socializer* to support a CL Gameplay experience of cooperative competition, and (3) an ontological structure "*Gamified Cognitive Apprenticeship Scenario for Master/Social Achiever and Apprentice/Social Achiever*" to support a CL gameplay experience of individual and cooperative competition.

Figure 57 shows the ontological structure formalized to represent a *Gamified Cognitive Apprenticeship Scenario for Master/Social Achiever and Apprentice/Social Achiever*. In this structure, the motivational strategy "*Gamify for Yee Achievers*" has been defined as the strategy to enhance the learning strategies "*Learning by Guiding*" and "*Learning by Apprenticeship*" assigned to the master and apprentices, respectively. The motivational strategy "*Gamifying for Yee Achievers*" is implemented by the individual gameplay strategy "*Ind CMPT gameplay strategy with REWD for CUST/EXPL*" to allow the apprentice role holders to attain the *Satisfaction of competence* and *Internalization of intrinsic motivation* defined as individual motivation goals (*I-mot goal*). According to this individual gameplay strategy, to provide an individual competition with rewards for customize avatars and explore new content, the game elements that should be introduced in the CL scenario for apprentices with the Yee achiever role holder are: a *Game Point system (individual)* that is a game point system with individual points, a *Game Level/Progression system (individual)* that is a game level system based on the individual progression of participant, a *Game Leaderboard system (individual ranking)* that is a leaderboard with individual rankings, a *Game Custom system* as a system to provide items for customizing elements of system, and a *Game Discovery system* as a system to provide support for exploring new content in the system.

Figure 57 – Ontological structure to represent a “Gamified Cognitive Apprenticeship Scenario for Master/Yee Achiever and Apprentice/Yee Achiever.”



Source: Elaborated by the author.

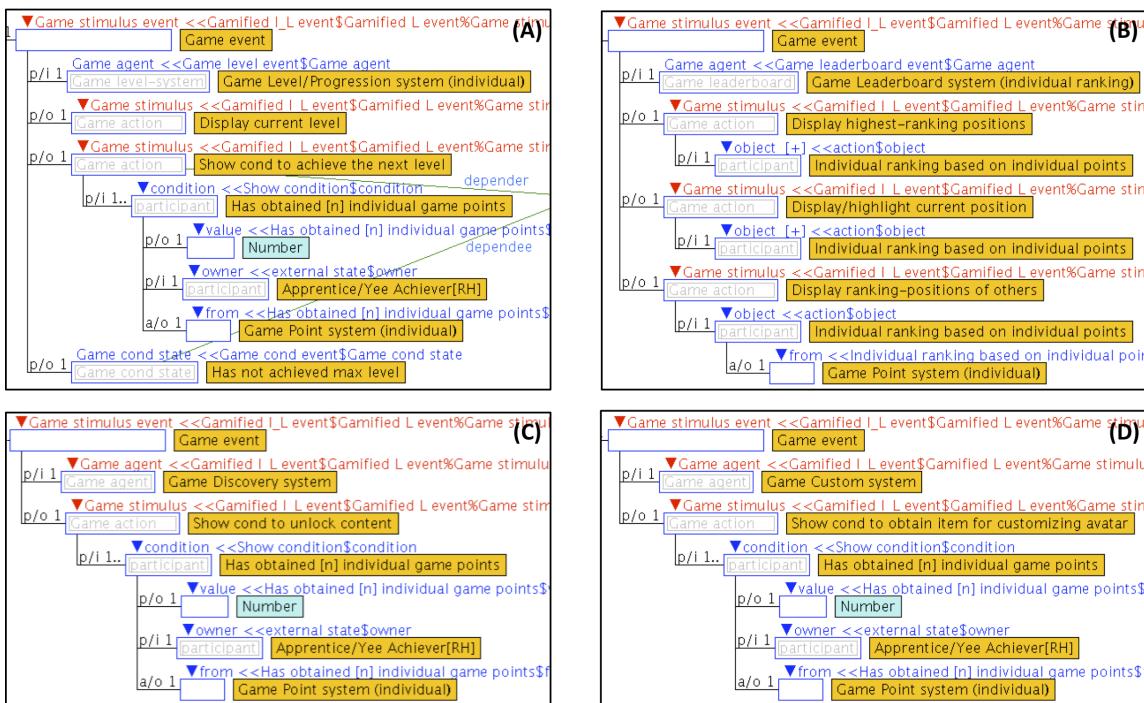
On the right side of [Figure 57](#) is detailed the gamified learning event “*Gamified externalization of problem*” that is result of applying the combination of PGDSs “*SEMT/SUGG, CMPT/CMPR, COOP, PERS, SIM, REWD, CUST*” to gamify the learning event “*Externalization of problem*. ” The application of the PGDS “*Reward strategy based on PDS*” in the game element “*Game Point system (individual)*” defined the game stimulus and consequence events indicated by the frames (A). According to these events, the game action defined as game stimulus is “*Promise points,*” and the game action defined as game effect is: “*Give points.*” By applying the PGDSs “*Self-monitoring strategy based on PDS*” and “*Suggestion strategy based on the PDS*” in the game element “*Game Point system (individual),*” the game stimulus and consequence events indicated in the frames (B) were obtained, where the game actions “*Show current points*” and “*Show cond to gain points*” are game stimulus, and the game action “*Show obtained points*” is a game effect. The game actions “*Display current level*” and “*Show cond to achieve the next level*” as game stimulus, and the game action “*Upgrade to the next level*” as game effect were result of applying the PGDSs “*Self-monitoring strategy based on PDS*” and “*Suggestion strategy based on the PDS*” in the game element “*Game Level/Progression system (individual)*”. These game stimulus and game effects formalized as game events are shown in the frames (C). By applying the PGDS “*Simulation strategy based on the PDS*” in the game element “*Game Level/Progression system (individual),*” the game stimulus event shown in the frame (D) has been formalized as the game action “*Highlight next level to be achieved*” when a participant *Has been close to achieve the next level*. The game stimulus event shown in the frame (E) with the game actions “*Display highest-ranking positions,*” “*Display/highlight current position*” and “*Display ranking-positions of others*” has been obtained by the application of PGDSs “*Competition strategy based on the PDS*” and “*Comparison strategy based on the PDS*” in the game element “*Game Leaderboard system (individual ranking)*.” The application of the PGDS “*Personalization strategy based on PDS*” in the game element “*Game Custom system*” defined the game stimulus and consequence events shown in the frames (F), where the game action “*Show cond to unlock content*” is defined as a game stimulus, and where the game action “*Unlock new content*” is defined as game effect. Finally, the game stimulus and consequence events shown in the frame (G) has been obtained by the application of the PGDS “*Customization strategy based on PDS*” in the game element “*Game Discovery system,*” where the game action “*Show cond to obtain item for customizing avatar*” is a game stimulus, and the game action “*Give item to customize avatar*” is a game effect.

#### *Step (3): Defining the game states and game components in the CL Game dynamic to provide a gameplay experience according to the individual gameplay strategies*

The last step in the formalization of ontological models to apply gamification as persuasive technology consists in the definition of game states and game components in the CL Game dynamic to connect the selected game elements. This connection is also established by setting of the game action in the game stimulus and consequence events. To engender a gameplay experience of individual competition for the Master/Yee Achiever role holders in the “*Gamified*

*Cognitive Apprenticeship Scenario for Master/Yee Achiever and Apprentice/Yee Achiever,”* the *Game Level/Progression system (individual)* is connected to the *Game Point system (individual)* by setting of the condition to achieve the next level in the game action “*Show cond to achieve the next level*” as shown in [Figure 58 \(A\)](#), where the condition “*Has obtained [n] individual game points*” is defined as a state to be achieved by the *Apprentice/Yee Achiever role holder (owner)* from a *Game Point system (individual)*. The game element “*Game Leaderboard system (individual ranking)*” is connected to the “*Game Point system (individual)*” to define individual rankings based on the individual points as shown in [Figure 58 \(B\)](#).

Figure 58 – Connection of game elements to establish a gameplay experience of individual competition in the “*Gamified Cognitive Apprenticeship Scenario for Master/Yee Achiever and Apprentice/Yee Achiever.*”



Source: Elaborated by the author.

[Figure 58 \(C\)](#) shows the setting for the connection between the game elements “*Game Point system (individual)*” and “*Game Discovery system*” in which the condition “*Has obtained [n] individual game points*” for the game stimulus “*Show cond to unlock content*” is established as the state own by the *Apprentice/Yee Achiever role holder (owner)* given from the *Game Point system (individual)*. This connection is defined to unlock new content in the system when the master achiever role holder gained [n] points. The configuration to give items for customizing avatar is show in [Figure 58 \(D\)](#), where the condition to perform the game action “*Show cond to obtain item for customizing avatar*” is that the apprentice achiever role holder “*Has obtained [n] individual game points*.” Thus, the attribute-of (a/o) “*from*” has been defined as *Game Point system (individual)*, and the owner role is played by the “*Apprentice/Yee Achiever[RH]*.”

## 4.5 Concluding Remarks

Gamification as persuasive technology has been formalized in this chapter as the application of Persuasive Game Design Strategies (PGDSs) in non-game events to gamify them. Thus, to represent the knowledge involved in this process as ontological structures, the author of this thesis has proposed a nested structure of non-game world, game world and gamification world to identify, classify and differentiate the elements related to non-game events and game events. With this classification, the link between the Persuasive Game Design (PGD) and the design of CL process is represented in explicitly form by *gameplay events*. The prescriptive representation of the link between PGD and the design of CL process has been formalized by means of *WAY-knowledge of PGDS*. This formalization is accomplished through the representation of “*What*” and “*How*” to achieve expected changes in person’s attitudes, intentions, motivations and/or behaviors to persuade him/her to perform the actions specified in the non-game events. The design rationale in the application of PGDs to gamify a non-game event has been formalized as the concept of “*Gameplay Scenario Model*,” and it is used to gamify instructional and learning events defined in interactions patterns based on the sequencing mechanism of a CSCL script. Thus, the pairs of gamified instructional and learning events has been formalized as ontological structures under the concept of *Gamified I\_L event* to represent an interaction in the CL process. As result of the application of PGDSs in the interaction pattern, a *CL Game dynamic* is obtained to establish a *CL Gameplay* in a gamified CL scenario.

The usefulness of the ontological structures proposed here has been demonstrated by the formalization of an ontological model to apply gamification as persuasive technology in gamified CL scenarios based on the Cognitive Apprenticeship theory and with the player roles based on the Yee’s model. The application of PGDSs to apply gamification as persuasive technology has the purpose to engender gameplay experiences of individual and cooperative competition based on the information extracted from the Model-driven persuasive game proposed by [Orji \(2014\)](#).

To solve the context-dependency of gamification in CL scenarios to persuade the participants to follow the interactions defined by the sequencing mechanism of a CSCL script, computer-based mechanisms can be built to help the design of CL gameplay in gamified CL scenarios. This support is given by information extracted from ontological models to apply gamification as persuasive technology in which the ontological structures to represent gamified I\_L events are used to establish the interactions between participants and game elements in the environment to run the gamified CL scenarios. Employing the formalization of WAY-knowledge of PGDS, computer-based mechanisms that support the building of a WAY-knowledge base of PGDSs can be built and computer-based mechanism that support the building of ontological models to apply gamification as persuasive technology in gamified CL scenarios. These computer based mechanism will be presented in [Chapter 6](#).



CHAPTER  
5

## A UNIFY MODELING OF LEARNER'S GROWTH PROCESS AND FLOW THEORY

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In the learning process, the affective state of students plays an essential role that influences several mechanisms of rational thinking and learning (D'MELLO, 2012; PICARD, 2000; REIS *et al.*, 2015). Students with negative affective states (e.g. boredom) during the learning process are, in general, significantly more likely to obtain inadequate learning outcomes, because they often are not motivated and are not engaged in the learning process (CRAIG *et al.*, 2004; SHERNOFF *et al.*, 2014). In this sense, to motivate a student so that he/she participates in a learning scenario with complete immersion, it is necessary that his/her affective state provide an optimal experience. This affective state is denominated flow, and it is a mental state of operation characterized by a feeling of energized focus, full involvement, and success in the task being performed (CSIKSZENTMIHALYI, 2008).

To define a gamified CL scenario with game elements that favor and maintain the participants in the flow state during the CL process, it is necessary to have understanding about the influence of these game elements in the affective state of participants. One condition for attaining and maintaining the flow state is the good balance between the perceived challenges of the tasks that will be carried out, and the participant's own perceived abilities to accomplish these tasks. A task that is perceived too challenging or one that is not challenging enough may lead to anxiety or boredom, and when a person perceives that he/she does not have enough ability or he/she has too ability to carry out the task, he/she would be anxious or bored. Thus, a model known as GMIF model: "*Learner's Growth Model Improved by Flow Theory*" to integrate the learner's growth process and the third condition of good balance between the perceived challenges and ability is presented in this chapter.

This chapter is organized as follows: The first section provides details about the Learner's Growth Model (LGM model) and the three-channel flow model ([section 5.1](#)). Then, the GMIF model is presented in [section 5.2](#). To demonstrate the usefulness of the GMIF model, [section 5.3](#)

illustrates how this model can be used to establish the game rewards that will be given to the participants in a gamified CL scenario to maintain them in the flow state. Finally, [section 5.4](#) presents the concluding remarks.

Part of the work described in this chapter was published by the author of this PhD thesis dissertation in the scientific article:

- “*Toward A Unified Modeling of Learner’s Growth Process and Flow Theory*” published in the International Journal of Educational Technology & Society, Vol. 19, No. 2, April 2016 ([CHALLCO et al., 2016](#)).

## 5.1 Learner’s Growth Model and Three-channel Flow Model

### 5.1.1 Learner’s Growth Model

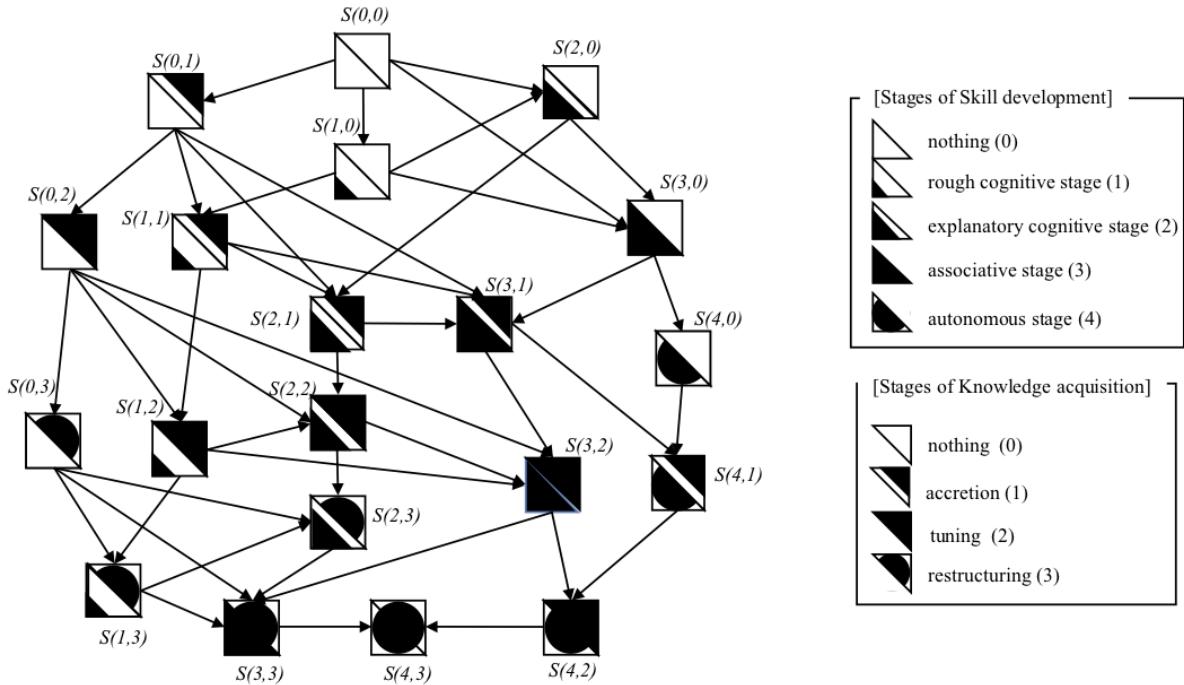
Based on learning theories, the “*Learners Growth Model*” (LGM model) is a graph that represents the learning process of a student as stages of skill development and knowledge acquisition as a directed graph ([INABA; IKEDA; MIZOGUCHI, 2003; ISOTANI; MIZOGUCHI, 2006](#)). The learner’s growth process is represented as paths on the graph that allow for the representation of the relationships between learning strategies and their educational benefits.

As shown in [Figure 59](#), the LGM model has twenty states that are the result of the number of stages related to skill development multiplied by the number of stages related to knowledge acquisition. In the graph, the stages of skill development (nothing, rough cognitive, explanatory cognitive, associative, and autonomous) are represented in the lower-left triangle, while the stages of knowledge acquisition (nothing, accretion, tuning, and restructuring) are represented in the upper-right triangle. In skill development, the cognitive stage (rough, and explanatory) involves an initial encoding of a target skill that allows the learner to present the desired behavior or, at least, some rough approximation thereof; the associative stage is the improvement of the desired skill through practice; and the autonomous stage involves gradual continued improvement in the performance of the skill ([ANDERSON, 1982](#)). During knowledge acquisition, the accretion stage incorporates the addition and interpretation of new information in terms of pre-existent knowledge; the tuning stage involves coming to understand the knowledge through its application in a specific situation; and the restructuring stage comprises a process in which the relationship of the acquired knowledge is considered and the existent knowledge structure is rebuilt ([RUMELHART; NORMAN, 1976](#)).

The arrows in the LGM model shown in [Figure 59](#) represent possible transitions between stages, and the form  $s(x,y)$  on the top of each vertex is the simplified form of representing a stage, where the symbol “ $x$ ” represents the current stage of skill development, and the symbol “ $y$ ” represents the current stage of knowledge acquisition. For instance, the transition  $s(0,0) \rightarrow s(2,0)$

means the possible transition from the stage  $s(0,0)$  where a learner does not have any knowledge or skills to the associative stage  $s(2,0)$  of skill development.

Figure 59 – Learner's Growth Model (LGM model)



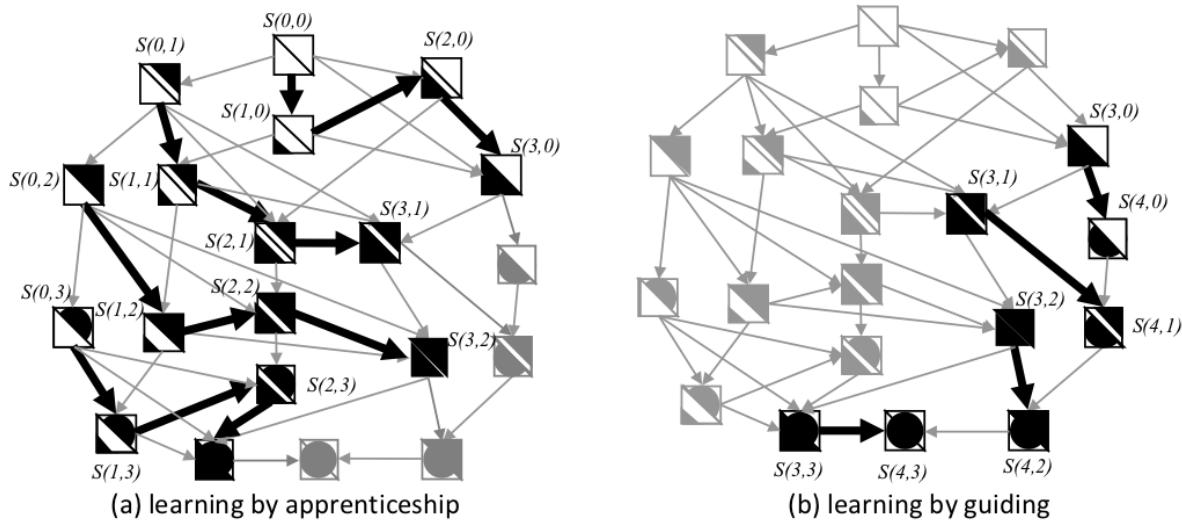
Source: Adapted from Inaba, Ikeda and Mizoguchi (2003).

One of the most interesting uses of this model is the representation of transitions in the skill development and knowledge acquisition stages of participants in CL scenarios based on the learning strategies employed by them and the benefits that different learning theories offer. Figure 60 shows the representation for the transition of stages in the development of skill and acquisition of knowledge involved in a CL scenario based on the cognitive apprentice theory in which the black arrows imply the application of the learning strategies that facilitates the learner's growth process.

On the left side of Figure 60 is shown the transition of stages for the apprenticeship learning strategy, where the transition of stages in the LGM model represent the growing in cognitive skills from  $s(0,y)$ :*nothing* into the  $s(3,y)$ :*associative stage* through the  $s(1,y)$ :*rough-cognitive stage* and the  $s(2,y)$ :*explanatory-cognitive stage*. These transitions in the skill development are transitions carried out by participants who play the apprentice role. On the right side of Figure 60 is shown the transitions of stages described by the learning strategy “*learning by guiding*” in the LGM model. According to this learning strategy, the participant who plays the master role grows in his/her cognitive skill from the  $s(3,y)$ :*associative stage* into the  $s(4,y)$ :*autonomous stage*.

With the use of the LGM model, any learning strategy or educational best practice can be explicitly described as a path on the graph, facilitating the understanding, visualization and utilization of the model (ISOTANI *et al.*, 2010).

Figure 60 – Transitions in the LGM model for cognitive apprenticeship scenarios. On the left side, stages in the learning by apprentice strategy for participants who play the apprentice role. On the right side, stages in the learning by guiding strategy for participants who play the master role



Source: Adapted from Isotani *et al.* (2010).

### 5.1.2 Three-channel Flow Model

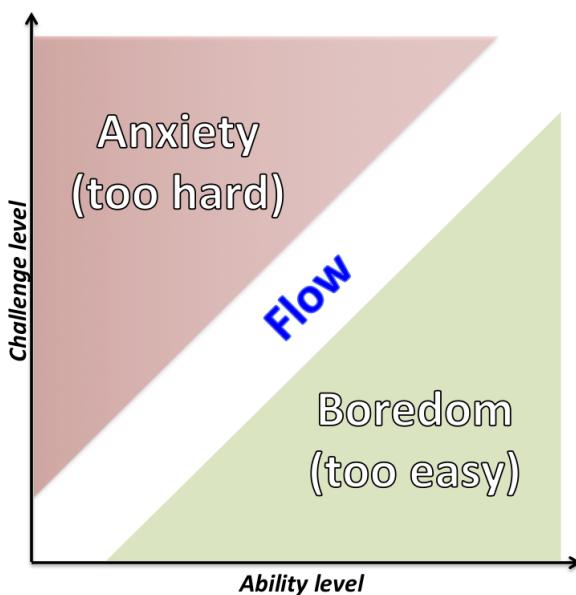
Csikszentmihalyi's flow theory constitutes an important theory regarding to affective states of people during activities that require active work, such as discussions, exercises, and group activities (CSIKSZENTMIHALYI, 2014; SNYDER; LOPEZ; PEDROTTI, 2010). This theory has been applied in several fields, including game design, commerce, and education. The key concept of this theory is the “*The Zone Flow*” as a situation in which a person is so engaged and focused on a particular task that he/she is completely immersed in it. According to the flow theory, to achieve the flow state, the following conditions must be satisfied:

- Clear goals in which the expectations and rules are clearly discernable
- Direct and immediate feedback in which the successes and failures of the tasks are apparent, so that behavior can be adjusted as needed
- Good balance between the perceived ability and challenge

One of the conditions given above is that the flow state only occurs if there is a good balance between the perceived challenges of the task at hand and the learner's own perceived ability to solve it. This means that the definition of an appropriate challenge (i.e. level of difficulty) is fundamental to design situations that promotes a flow state (LINEHAN *et al.*, 2014). Thus, Csikszentmihalyi proposes the three-channel flow model (CSIKSZENTMIHALYI, 2008) shown in Figure 61, in which both anxiety and boredom drive persons to frustration. When a task is too difficult to be solved, it causes anxiety because it is perceived as too challenging or

because the person's ability level is not sufficient to solve the task. In the same way, when a task is too easy it causes boredom because it is not challenging enough, or because the person's ability level is too high for the task.

Figure 61 – Affective states in terms of perceived ability level and challenge level, according to the three-channel flow model



Source: Adapted from [Csikszentmihalyi \(2008\)](#).

The three-channel flow model has been frequently used to build instruments and tools for the detection of the flow state ([KORT; REILLY; PICARD, 2001](#); [PEARCE; AINLEY; HOWARD, 2005](#); [Esteban-Millat \*et al.\*, 2014](#); [LEE; JHENG; HSIAO, 2014](#)). More recently, in the context of computer education and instructional technology, studies have attempted to analyze and modeling the flow state in order: (a) to evaluate the participants' interactions with learning objects; (b) to personalize educational activities (e.g. lessons); and (c) to develop better learning content. In the context of game-based learning, a framework to support the integration of games as learning activities is proposed by [del Blanco \*et al.\* \(2012\)](#). To do so, they identified key aspects about the mechanisms that facilitate the use of pedagogical approaches with games to keep students in the flow state. Then, they proposed a workflow to integrate games into the learning process. As a result, this workflow can be used to create guidelines for helping instructional designers the use (and reuse) of games in the learning process. Although this work provides some initial support for creating better learning experiences using game in the learning process, if the games themselves do not have the qualities and attributes necessary to maintain student engagement, the flow experiences will not occur. Considering this problem, [Kiili \*et al.\* \(2014\)](#) proposed a framework for analyzing and designing educational games based on the flow theory. This framework describes several dimensions of flow experience as well as meaning factors that affect the design of game-based learning activities.

Despite the broad use of the three-channel flow model in educational contexts and its use in game-based learning, to the best of the knowledge for the author of this dissertation, there is not a computational model based on the three-channel flow model that provides support to create CL scenarios that maintain the flow state in the participants while offering theoretical justifications regarding the learner's growth as an indicator for the perceived ability level. In particular, there is no computational help to define the appropriate levels of challenges for the game elements of a gamified CL scenario.

## 5.2 Integrating the Learner's Growth Model and the Three-channel Flow Model

The perceived challenge and ability level balance of flow theory can be determined as the current stage of the participant in the LGM model, and the challenge level to maintain the learner in the flow state. Thus, to integrate the representation of the learner's growth process and the condition of good balance between the perceived challenge and ability, the *Learner's Growth Model Improved by Flow Theory*, hereinafter referred to as GMIF model, has been proposed as a LGM model in which the arrows  $s(x_1, y_1) \rightarrow s(x_2, y_2)$  are labeling with the form  $[z_{min}; z_{max}]$  to indicate the *minimum challenge level* ( $z_{min}$ ) and the *maximum challenge level* ( $z_{max}$ ) that are necessary to maintain the learner's flow.

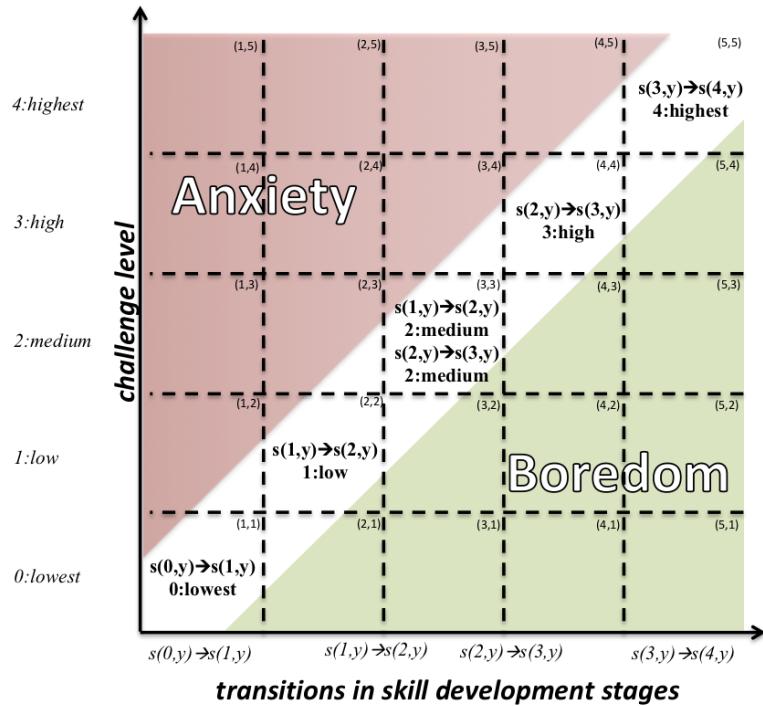
Before to present the algorithm proposed to create a GMIF model with a n-scale of challenge level (*n-scale GMIF model*), a five-scale GMIF model is presented to introduce and detail the elements involved in the building of a GMIF model. After that, the algorithm to create a n-scale GIMF model is presented, and also, the benefits and application of GMIF model in the learning design are detailed.

### 5.2.1 Five-scale GMIF Model

In the three-channel flow model (detailed in subsection 5.1.2), the levels of perceived challenge and ability are used as indicators to identify the current person's affective state in zones of anxiety, flow, and boredom. These two indicators are represented as axes in the three-channel flow model to depict situations where a learner are anxious, bored or in a flow state. These situations could be represented as a rectangular regions in the plane defined by the division of the perceived challenge and ability axes. Thus, to build a GMIF model, two three-channel flow models with the division of  $5 \times 5$  rectangular regions are obtained by dividing the axes into five parts. Then, the transitions of the skill development defined by the LGM model are set to the ability axis using a uniform distribution in the first three-channel flow model to define a five-scale three-channel flow model of skill development stages and challenge levels. In the second three-channel flow model, the transitions of the knowledge acquisition defined by the

LGM model are set to the ability axis using also a uniform distribution to define a five-scale three-channel flow model of knowledge acquisition stages and challenge levels.

Figure 62 – Five-scale three-channel flow model of skill development



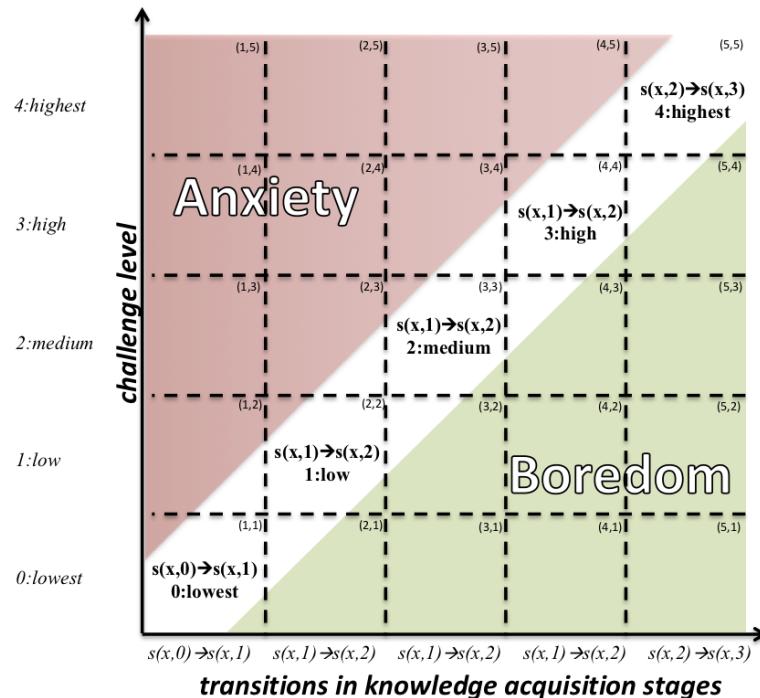
Source: Elaborated by the author.

Figure 62 shows the five-scale three-channel flow model of skill development stages and challenge levels. In this model, the five-scale challenge levels are: 0:*lowest*, 1:*low*, 2:*medium*, 3:*high*, 4:*highest*. The transitions in the skill development are:  $s(0,y) \rightarrow s(1,y)$ : from *nothing* to *rough-cognitive stage*;  $s(1,y) \rightarrow s(2,y)$ : from *rough-cognitive stage* to *explanatory-cognitive stage*;  $s(2,y) \rightarrow s(3,y)$ : from *explanatory-cognitive stage* to *associative stage*;  $s(3,y) \rightarrow s(4,y)$ : from *associative stage* to *autonomous stage*. According to this model, the label sequence of minimum and maximum challenge levels for maintaining the learner's flow is  $s_1 = \{[0;0], [1;2], [2;3], [4;4]\}$  in which the first element “[0;0]” extracted from region (1,1) means that, during the transition:  $s(0,y) \rightarrow s(1,y)$ , the proper level of challenge to maintain the learner's flow is 0:*lowest*. The second element “[1;2]” extracted from regions (2,2) and (3,3) means that, during the transition  $s(1,y) \rightarrow s(2,y)$ , the proper level of challenge to maintain the learner's flow is in the range of 1:*low* to 2:*medium*. The third element “[2;3]” means that, during the transition  $s(2,y) \rightarrow s(3,y)$  extracted from region (3,3) and (4,4), the proper level of challenge to maintain the learner's flow is in the range of 2:*medium* to 3:*high*. Finally, the fourth element “[4;4]” extracted from region (5,5) means that, during the transition  $s(3,y) \rightarrow s(4,y)$ , the proper level of challenge is 4:*highest*.

By employing the transitions  $s(x,0) \rightarrow s(x,1) \rightarrow s(x,2) \rightarrow s(x,3)$  of knowledge acquisi-

tion ( $s(x, 0) \rightarrow s(x, 1)$ ): from *nothing* to *accretion stage*;  $s(x, 1) \rightarrow s(x, 2)$ : from the *accretion stage* to *tuning stage*;  $s(x, 2) \rightarrow s(x, 3)$ : from the *tuning stage* to *restructuring stage*), the five-scale three-channel flow model shown in Figure 63 has been obtained to represent the relation of knowledge acquisition stages and challenge levels. In this space, labels of minimum and maximum challenge levels for maintaining the learner's flow is defined by the sequence  $s_2 = \{[0;0], [1;3], [4;4]\}$  in which the first element “[0;0]” extracted from the region (1, 1) means that during the transition  $s(x, 0) \rightarrow s(x, 1)$ , the level of challenge should be 0:*lowest* to maintain the learner's flow. The second element “[1;3]” extracted from regions (1, 1), (2, 2) and (3, 3) means that, during the transition  $s(x, 1) \rightarrow s(x, 2)$ , the proper level of challenge to maintain the learner's flow is in the range of challenge levels 1:*low*, 2:*medium* and 3:*high*. Finally, the proper level of challenge during the transition  $s(x, 2) \rightarrow s(x, 3)$  is 4:*highest*.

Figure 63 – Five-scale three-channel flow model of knowledge acquisition



Source: Elaborated by the author.

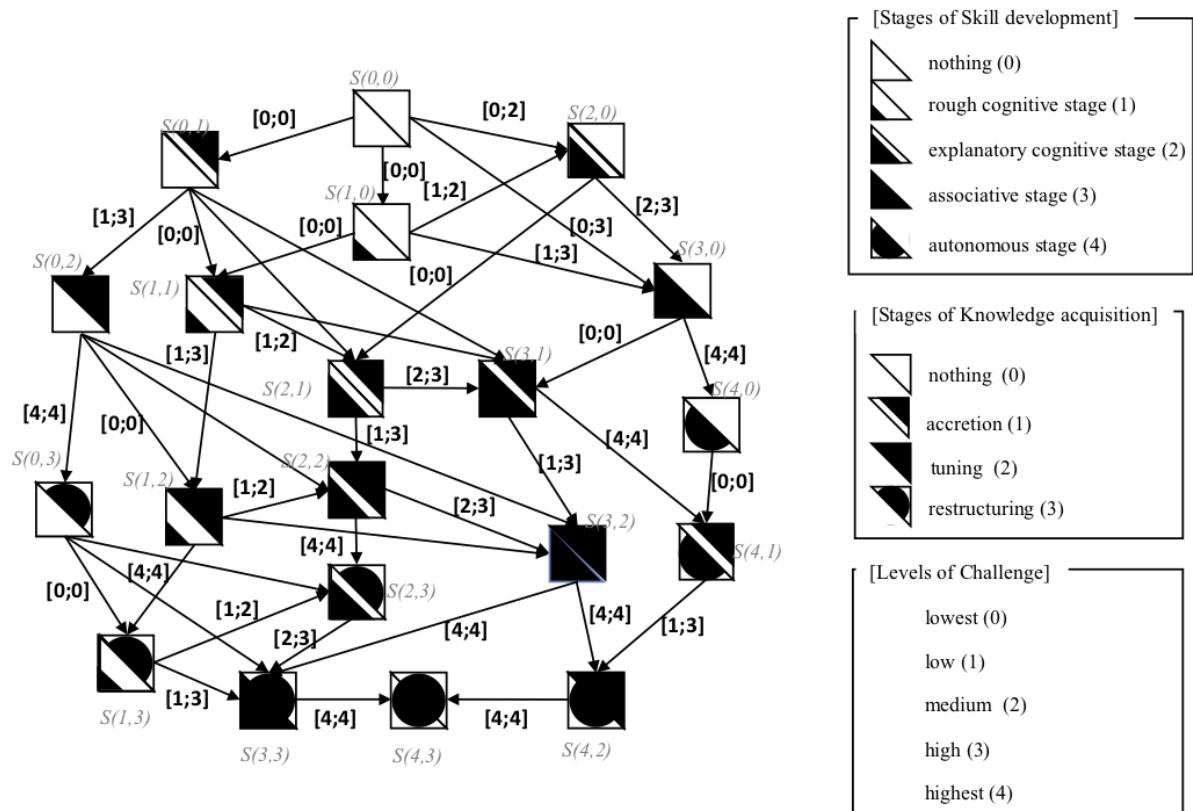
To obtain the five-scale GMIF model, the relationship between the transitions of stages in the skill development and knowledge acquisition and the challenge levels should be clearly understood from the two five-scale three-channel flow models shown in Figure 62 and Figure 63. With this knowledge, it is possible to design CL scenarios that (i) favor the maintenance of a flow state for students; and (ii) help them to achieve desired educational goals (i.e. acquisition of knowledge or development of skills). To accomplish these objectives, the label sequences ( $s_1$  and  $s_2$ ) to maintain the learner's flow identified from Figure 62 and Figure 63, which enables us to understand when a participant are in flow state (by making the correlation between knowledge and skills with a five-scale of challenge level), to adequately label each transition (i.e.

$s(x, y) \rightarrow s(x', y')$ ) between states in the LGM with a tuple “[ $z_{min}; z_{max}$ ]”, where  $z_{min}$  refers to the minimum challenge level necessary of to be considered interesting and not too easy, and  $z_{max}$  refers to the maximum challenge level possible to be considered challenging but not too difficult.

To define the values of  $z_{min}$  and  $z_{max}$  in the labels “[ $z_{min}; z_{max}$ ]” of a transition  $s(x, y) \rightarrow s(x', y')$ , the sequences  $s_1$  and  $s_2$  are used to define the proper levels of challenge for the transitions related to skill development and knowledge acquisition, respectively. Thus, when a transition  $s(x, y) \rightarrow s(x', y')$  is related to the skill development, the sequence  $s_1$  extracted from the model shown in Figure 62 is used to label this transition. For example, to develop skill from the *explanatory-cognitive stage* to the *associate stage*, the transition  $s(2, y) \rightarrow s(3, y)$  is labeled in the LGM graph as [2;3] by looking at where this transition is located in the flow area of Figure 62. In this particular situation, the label [2;3] means that, to maintain the learner's flow, the level of challenge for an element in the learning scenario should be selected in the range of 2:*medium* to 3:*high*. Following the same procedure, the transitions related to knowledge acquisition are used to label the transitions  $s(x, y) \rightarrow s(x, y')$  defined by the sequence  $s_2$ .

Figure 64 shows the five-scale GMIF model that results from labeling the LGM with a scale of five levels of challenge.

Figure 64 – Five-scale learner's growth model improved by the flow theory



Source: Elaborated by the author.

### 5.2.2 Algorithm for Building a n-scale GMIF Model

[Algorithm 1](#) shows the algorithm proposed to build a GMIF model with a n-scale of challenge levels (*n-scale GMIF model*), where the expected difference for the levels of challenge in the flow area is passed as the param “*delta*” (as a second argument that has the default value zero). In the algorithm, the variable GMIF contains the labels for the transitions  $t = s(x,y) \rightarrow s(x',y')$  of the LGM model, and each label is represented as the form  $[z_{min}; z_{max}]$ , which indicates the minimum  $z_{min}$  and maximum  $z_{max}$  levels of challenge that is necessary to maintain a participant is the flow state.

In the algorithm, the flow regions for the “*transitions in skill development stages vs challenge level*” and the “*transitions in knowledge development stages vs challenge level*” are obtained by the function “*get\_flow\_region*” (lines 2-3), where the first parameter is the number of transitions for skill development or knowledge acquisition, and the second parameter is the n-scale of space for the challenge level, and the third parameter is the expected difference for levels of challenge.

---

#### Algorithm 1 – Algorithm to build a n-scale GMIF model

---

```

1: procedure BUILD_GIMF(n_scale = 5, delta = 0)
2:   skill_flow  $\leftarrow$  get_flow_region(4, n_scale, delta)
3:   knowledge_flow  $\leftarrow$  get_flow_region(3, n_scale, delta)
4:   for all  $t = (x,y) \rightarrow (x',y)$  in LGM model do
5:     GIMF[ $t$ ]  $\leftarrow \cup_{i=x}^{x'-1}$  skill_flow[i]
6:   end for
7:   for all  $t = (x,y) \rightarrow (x,y')$  in LGM model do
8:     GIMF[ $t$ ]  $\leftarrow$  knowledge_flow[y]
9:   end for
10:  end procedure
```

---

Because the transition in the skill development stages includes flexibility that allows to increase the skill stage without following all the transitions between stages, transitions  $s(x,y) \rightarrow s(x',y)$  are labeled in all levels of challenge that are defined in intermediate transitions as shown in the lines (4-6) of [Algorithm 1](#). For example, it is possible to go from 0:*nothing* to 3:*associative stage* without moving through the intermediate stages 1:*rough-cognitive stage* and 2:*explanatory-cognitive stage*; thus, the transition  $s(0,y) \rightarrow s(3,y)$  is labeled with the union of challenge levels defined in the transitions  $s(0,y) \rightarrow s(1,y)$ ,  $s(1,y) \rightarrow s(2,y)$  and  $s(2,y) \rightarrow s(3,y)$ . In the case of transitions related to the knowledge acquisition, the transition of stages is completed step-by-step without skipping any of the stages; thus, the transition  $s(x,y) \rightarrow s(x,y')$  is labeled by setting the corresponding levels of challenge for the transitions of knowledge acquisition at shown in lines (7-9) of [Algorithm 1](#).

[Algorithm 2](#) details the algorithm for the function “*get\_flow\_region*.” This function calculates the flow region in the n-scale three-channel flow models, where the flow region is represented as an array of size *m* (number of transitions for skill development or for knowledge

acquisition) in which each  $i$ -th element contains the levels of challenge for the transition from the  $i$ -th stage to the next stage ( $i + 1$  stage). For an instance of five levels of challenge and three transitions of knowledge acquisition (shown in Figure 63), the flow region as a result of the algorithm is a sequence  $s = \{[0;0], [1;3], [4;4]\}$ , where the first element “[0;0]” indicates the level of challenge as 0:*lowest* for the transition  $s(x, 0) \rightarrow s(x, 1)$ .

---

**Algorithm 2 – Algorithm to obtain a flow region in  $m$  transitions with  $n$  challenges**


---

```

1: function GET_FLOW_REGION( $m, n\_challenges = 5, delta = 0$ )
2:    $n \leftarrow n\_challenges$ 
3:   if ( $n\_challenges > m$ ) and is.odd( $n\_challenges$ ) then
4:      $n \leftarrow n - 1$ 
5:   end if
6:    $distr \leftarrow \text{initialize\_array}(m, \lfloor s/m \rfloor)$ 
7:    $rest \leftarrow s - m \lfloor s/m \rfloor$ 
8:   if ( $rest > 0$ ) then
9:      $inv\_sigma \leftarrow (n - rest)/2$ 
10:    for  $i \leftarrow 0$  to  $rest - 1$  do
11:       $distr[inv\_sigma + i] \leftarrow distr[inv\_sigma + i] + 1$ 
12:    end for
13:   end if
14:    $flow[0].min \leftarrow 0$ 
15:    $flow[0].max \leftarrow distr[0] - 1$ 
16:   for  $i \leftarrow 1$  to  $m - 1$  do
17:      $flow[i].min \leftarrow flow[i - 1].max + 1$ 
18:      $flow[i].max \leftarrow flow[i - 1].max + distr[i]$ 
19:     if ( $n\_challenges > m$ ) and is.odd( $n\_challenges$ ) then
20:       if is.odd( $m$ ) and ( $i = \lfloor m/2 \rfloor$ ) then
21:          $flow[i].max \leftarrow flow[i].max + 1$ 
22:       end if
23:       if is.even( $m$ ) then
24:         if  $i = \lfloor m/2 \rfloor - 1$  then
25:            $flow[i].max \leftarrow flow[i] + 1$ 
26:         end if
27:         if  $i = \lfloor m/2 \rfloor$  then
28:            $flow[i].min \leftarrow flow[i] - 1$ 
29:         end if
30:       end if
31:     end if
32:   end for
33:   for all  $r$  in  $flow$  do
34:     if ( $r.max = -1$ ) then
35:        $r.min \leftarrow -1$ 
36:     else
37:        $r.min \leftarrow r.min - delta$ 
38:        $r.max \leftarrow r.max + delta$ 
39:     end if
40:   end for
41:   return  $flow$ 
42: end function

```

---

The function “*get\_flow\_region*” described as the [Algorithm 2](#) is summarized in a narrative form as: Calculates the number of levels that should be distributed for each transition of stage (lines 2-13). These values are calculated through a uniform distribution that tries to maintain the same number of levels in all stages. The stages located in the same distance of the mean stage should have the same number of levels. For example, the distribution of eight levels of challenge in five transitions is defined as the array  $s = \{1, 2, 2, 2, 1\}$ , where the second, third, and fourth transitions are set with two levels, it is  $s(1) = s(2) = s(3) = 2$ , whereas the first and fifth transitions are set with one level, it is  $s(0) = s(4) = 1$ . Finally, the transition located in the third transition is set with two levels, it is  $s(2) = 2$ . The steps that calculate these levels are as follows:

- The normalization for the number of challenges. This is done to avoid the non-uniform distribution that happens when this number is odd and it is greater than the number of transitions. For example, the distribution of nine levels among four transitions only can be done by setting one transition with three levels, and setting the rest of transitions with two levels. Therefore, the normalization for the levels of challenge is done by reducing the number of levels by one (lines 2-5). In the previous example, the distribution of nine levels into four transitions can be defined as the array  $s = \{2, 2, 3, 2\}$  before the normalization, and the distribution of these nine levels after the normalization is defined as the array  $s = \{2, 2, 2, 2\}$ .
- After the normalization, the minimum number of challenge level for each stage is defined by the function “*initialize\_array*” (line 6), which initializes an array of size  $m$  with the value. The remaining levels of challenge (line 7) are distributed according to the position “*inv\_sigma*” (lines 10-12). The value “*inv\_sigma*” is the result of dividing the number of free spaces after the distribution of the remaining challenge levels by two (line 11).

After determining the number of challenge levels that will be distributed for each transition (*distr*), the next step is to set the labels for the flow region that has no expected difference in the levels of challenge (lines 14-32). Thus, the process to define these labels consists in:

- To set the flow region for the first transition through the definition of the minimum challenge level with value zero (line 14), and the definition of the maximum challenge level with the number of challenge levels decreased by one (line 15).
- Setting the flow region for the rest of the transitions (lines 16-32). The minimum level of challenge is defined as the maximum challenge level of the previous transition increased by one (line 17), and the maximum challenge level is defined as the maximum challenge level of the previous transition increased by the number of challenge levels (line 18). For cases in which the normalization of levels has been done, the following two rules must be applied:

- If the number of transitions is odd, then the maximum challenge level is increased by one in the mid-transition (lines 20-22). Thus, the flow region for nine levels of challenge in five transitions is defined as the array  $s = \{[0;0], [1;2], [3;5], [6;7], [8;8]\}$ .
- If the number of transitions is even, then there are two mid-transitions: the first mid-transition is located in the position  $\lfloor m/2 \rfloor - 1$ , and the second mid-transition is located in the position  $\lfloor m/2 \rfloor$ . Next, the maximum challenge level is increased by one in the first mid-transition (lines 24-26). Finally, the minimum challenge level is decreased by one for the second mid-transition (lines 27-29). Thus, the flow region for nine challenge levels in four transitions is defined as the array  $s = \{[0;1], [2;4], [4;6], [7;8]\}$ .

Finally, the expected difference in level of challenge, defined as the parameter delta, is used to decrease and increase the minimum and maximum levels of challenge for each transition in the flow region (lines 33-40).

### 5.2.3 Benefits and Application of GMIF Model

Several factors must be considered during the learning design process, such as learning goals, pedagogical preferences, intervention timing, type of feedback, students' needs, available resources, and so on. The work of Koedinger, Booth and Klahr (2013) estimates that there is a poll of 330 (205 trillion) instructional choices that could be considered when designing a learning activity. Unfortunately, most designers and educators do not have enough knowledge/skills to cope with this huge number of instructional choices and select those choices that are the best fit for a particular situation. To provide help for the instructional designers in this process, the n-scale GMIF model provides an appropriate integration of instructional design with learning theories, models of learner's growth, and the three-channel flow model, in order to reduce the complexity of the learning design task. Specifically, the GIMF model can be used to foster flow experiences in theory-based learning scenarios.

#### *Foster Flow Experiences in Theory-Based Learning Scenarios*

To get students into the flow state and produce optimal learning experiences, one should initially consider:

- The student's initial stage and learning objectives (as final stage) in terms of knowledge acquisition and skills development (ANDERSON, 1982; RUMELHART; NORMAN, 1976);
- The learning path to be follow by the student based on theoretical justifications (ISOTANI *et al.*, 2010; ROMISZOWSKI, 1981); and

- The definition of the challenge level based on the three-channel flow model. Here it is necessary to select the necessary challenge level to keep the student in the flow state ([CSIKSZENTMIHALYI, 2014; D'MELLO, 2012](#)).

The GMIF model has been developed to support these steps. In the first step, the GMIF model provides a standard to describe and represent learning objectives as well as the learner's stage. Thus, the problem of sharing learning designs among people and computers is reduced. Accordingly, an instructional designer can indicate the initial stage of the student and select his/her learning objectives. Both correspond to stages in the GMIF model. After that, the designer can check manually or automatically (using learning design authoring tools) which learning strategy based on instructional/learning theories provides an adequate learning path that supports a learner in achieving the desired goals. In this situation, the GMIF model offers a visual representation as a sequence of arrows on the GMIF model that represent learning strategies and how they support the learner's growth process. Finally, to provide a flow experiences, the designer needs to define the level of challenge that is needed to maintain the student in the flow state. In this regard, the GMIF model will indicate the level of challenge that should be considered when creating tasks to alter the state of the student while keeping him/her motivated.

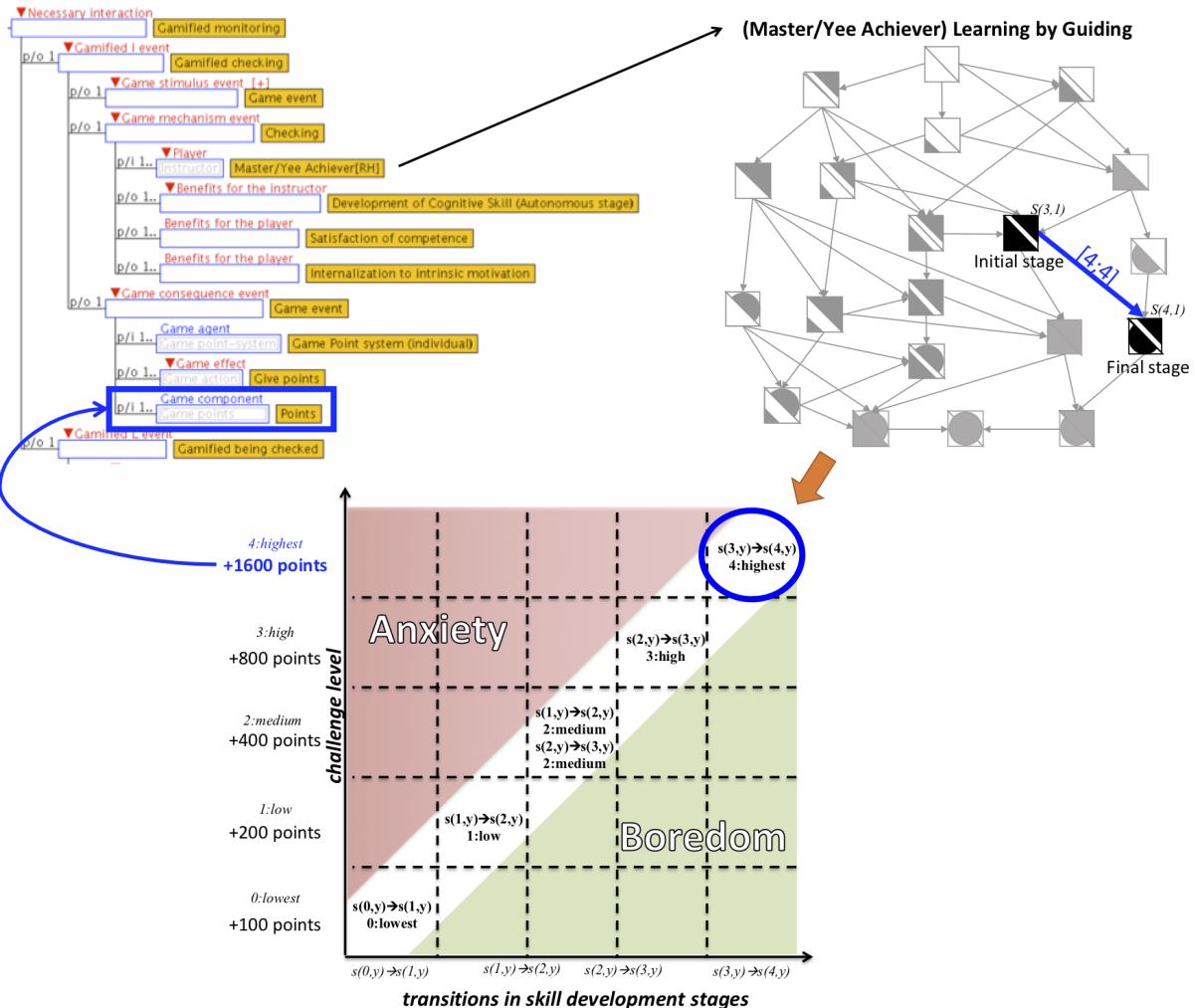
### **5.3 Application of GIMF Model for the Definition of Game Rewards in Gamified CL Scenarios**

With the GMIF model detailed above, we can develop different functions in authoring tools of learning scenarios. A useful function developed by the author of this dissertation is the searching of proper learning objects that will favor and maintain the learner's flow in the learning scenario ([CHALLCO et al., 2016](#)). Thus, in this function, an instructional designer firstly set the initial and goal stages of a student in a learning scenario using the graphical representation of the GMIF model. Next, each label for a difficulty level in the transition from the initial stage to the goal stage is used as a constraint to search learning objects from different repositories.

To demonstrate the usefulness of the GIMF model in the gamification of CL scenarios, the definition of game rewards to be promised and given by game agents in gamified instructional and learning events is presented here as an application in which ontological structures to represent gamified I\_L events are used as information source. For accomplish this task, the instructional designer first set the initial and goal stages in the graphical representation of GIMF model using the information provided by the individual goal (*I-goal*) in the instructional and learning event. Then, the learning path from the initial stage to the goal stage is identified as the learning strategy employed by the participant, and the labels of challenge levels are calculated for the arrows in the learning path according to the number of challenges/levels that could have a game component. Finally, these labels can be used as constraints to set the game reward to be promised or given by

the game agent to keep the participant in the flow state.

Figure 65 – Application of the GMIF model to set the game points to be given in the gamified instructional event “Gamified Checking” of the *Gamified Cognitive Apprenticeship Scenario for Master/Yee Achiever and Apprentice/Yee Achiever*

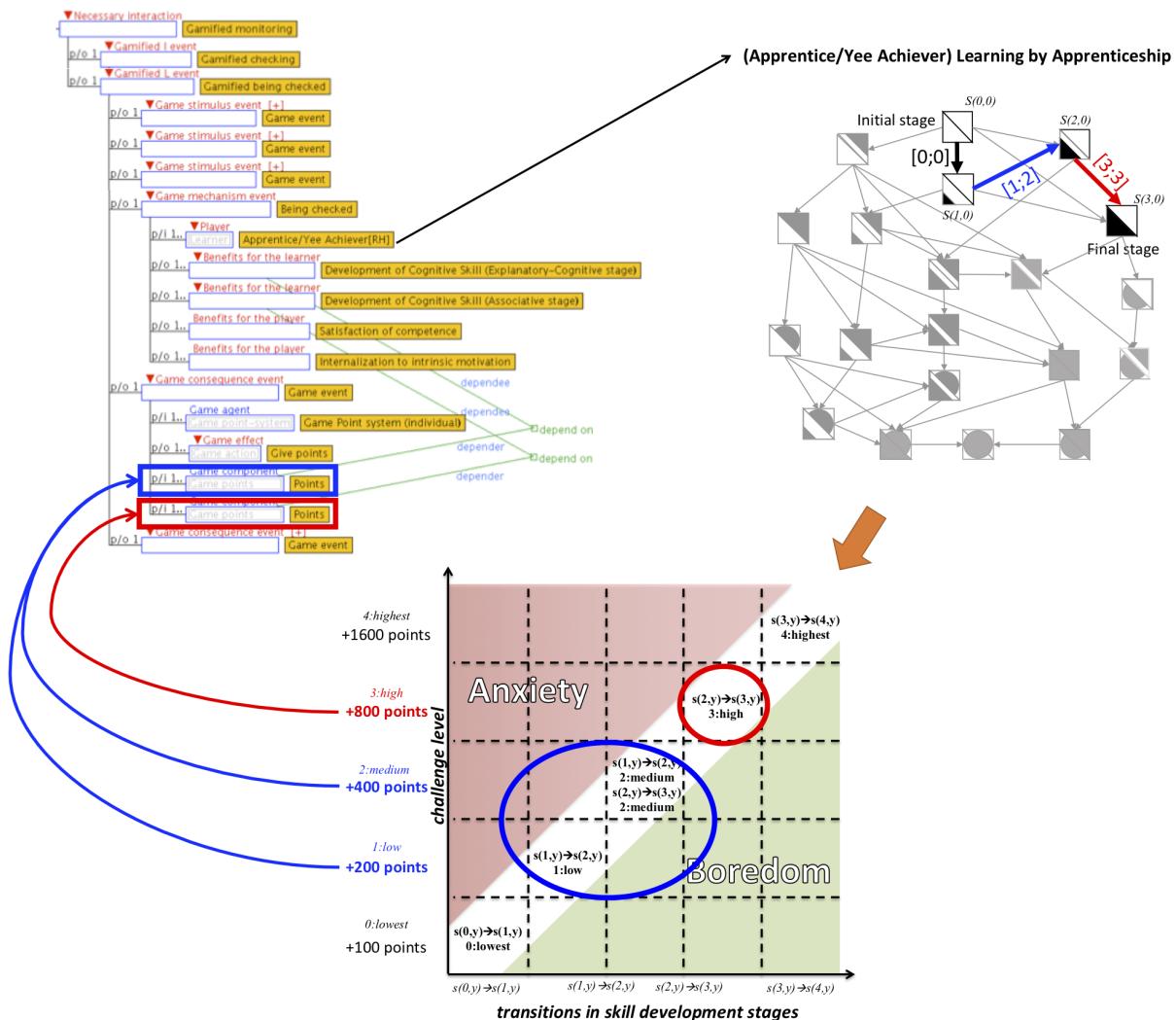


Source: Elaborated by the author.

For the instance shown in Figure 65, where the five-scale GMIF model has been applied to set the game points to be given by the point system as consequence of instructional event “*Checking*” in a gamified CL scenario based on the cognitive apprenticeship theory with the Yee’s achiever player role assigned for the master and apprentice role holder - *Gamified Cognitive Apprenticeship Scenario for Master/Yee Achiever and Apprentice/Yee Achiever*. In this situation, the instructional designer set the initial stage for the *Master/Yee Achiever* role holder as  $s(3,1)$  - associative stage for skill development and accretion for knowledge acquisition - and the goal stage as  $s(4,1)$  - autonomous stage for skill development and accretion for knowledge acquisition. Thus, the learning path in the GIMF model is defined by the learning strategy “*Learning by Guiding*,” and the proper level of challenges that will favor and maintain the *Master/Yee Achiever* in the flow state is defined by the label “[4;4]” that indicate a 4:highest challenge level in the

five-scale three-channel flow model of skill development stages. Having this flow region, the proper reward to be given in the *Game consequence event* by *Game Point system (individual)* for the *Master/Yee Achiever* role holder is +1600 points (as *Game component*).

Figure 66 – Application of the GMIF model to set the game points to be given in the gamified learning event “*Gamified Being Checked*” of the *Gamified Cognitive Apprenticeship Scenario for Master/Yee Achiever and Apprentice/Yee Achiever*



Source: Elaborated by the author.

Figure 66 shows the application of GMIF model to set the game rewards in the gamified learning event “*Gamified Being Checked*.” In this example, the learning path identified for the *Apprentice/Yee Achiever* from the initial stage  $s(0,0)$  - nothing for skill development and knowledge acquisition - to the goal stage  $s(3,0)$  - associative stage for skill development and nothing for knowledge acquisition - is based on the learning strategy “*Learning by Apprenticeship*.” By the application of five-scale GMIF model, the label “[1;2]” in the transition  $s(1,0) \rightarrow s(2,0)$  indicates that the proper challenges levels of 1:*low* and 2:*easy* are necessary to maintain the *Apprentice/Yee Achiever* role holder in the flow state. These challenge levels in the five-scale three-channel flow model of skill development stages correspond to the rewards of +200 points or

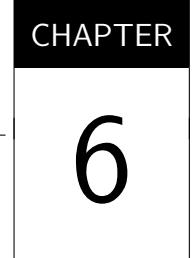
+400 points as the game rewards that will be given by the point-system in the game consequence event when the expected benefit for the *Apprentice/Yee Achiever* role holder is the *Development of Cognitive Skill (Exploratory-Cognitive stage)*. The label “[3;3]” in the transition  $s(2,0) \rightarrow s(3,0)$  of GIMF model indicates that the challenge level to maintain the learner’s flow state is 4:*high*. This challenge level corresponds to the game reward “+800 points” as the reward to be given by the point-system to maintain him/her in the flow state during the game consequence event when the expected benefit for the *Apprentice/Yee Achiever* role holder is the *Development of Cognitive Skill (Associative stage)*.

## 5.4 Concluding Remarks

Balancing the challenge level of elements in learning scenarios according to the current learner’s ability favors the learner’s flow state in those scenario. This balancing incorporates the flow theory in the instructional/learning design process by means of a theory-based model that integrates the learner’s growth process and the three-channel flow model. This new model, called GMIF model (*Learner’s Growth Model Improved by Flow Theory*), has been developed by labeling the LGM model (*Learner’s Growth Model*) with intervals that indicate the proper challenge levels to maintain the learner’s flow state in the learning scenario.

An algorithm for labeling the LGM model with a n-scale of challenge levels, and then obtains the n-scale GMIF model, has also been proposed in this chapter. To demonstrate the usefulness of the n-scale GIMF model, an application to set the proper level of game rewards in gamified CL scenarios has been presented. This application has been illustrated providing support to define the points given by a point-system as game consequence events in gamified instructional and learning events. This algorithm and the n-scale GIMF model can be used in computer-based mechanisms and procedures to support the gamification of CL scenarios that favor the learner’s flow. Furthermore, empirical studies were conducted to validate the application of GIMF model in the evaluation of the ontological engineering approach to gamify CL scenarios.





# COMPUTER-BASED MECHANISMS AND PROCEDURES TO GAMIFY COLLABORATIVE LEARNING SESSIONS

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The purpose of this chapter is to show how the ontology OntoGaCLEs, and the GIMF model, presented in previous chapters, can be used in intelligent theory-aware systems to gamify CL sessions, and thus, to deal with the motivation problem caused by the scripted collaboration. The [section 6.1](#) presents a conceptual flow to gamify CL sessions proposed as a computer-based procedure that should be used by intelligent theory-aware systems to extract knowledge encoded in the ontology OntoGaCLEs, and then to provide suggestions based on theoretical justification. In [section 6.2](#), a reference architecture based on the conceptual flow to gamify CL sessions is presented. This architecture has been proposed to support the building of computer-based mechanisms that provide support in intelligent-theory aware systems for dealing with the motivation problem caused by the scripted collaboration.

Part of the work described in this chapter was published by the author of this PhD thesis dissertation in the scientific articles:

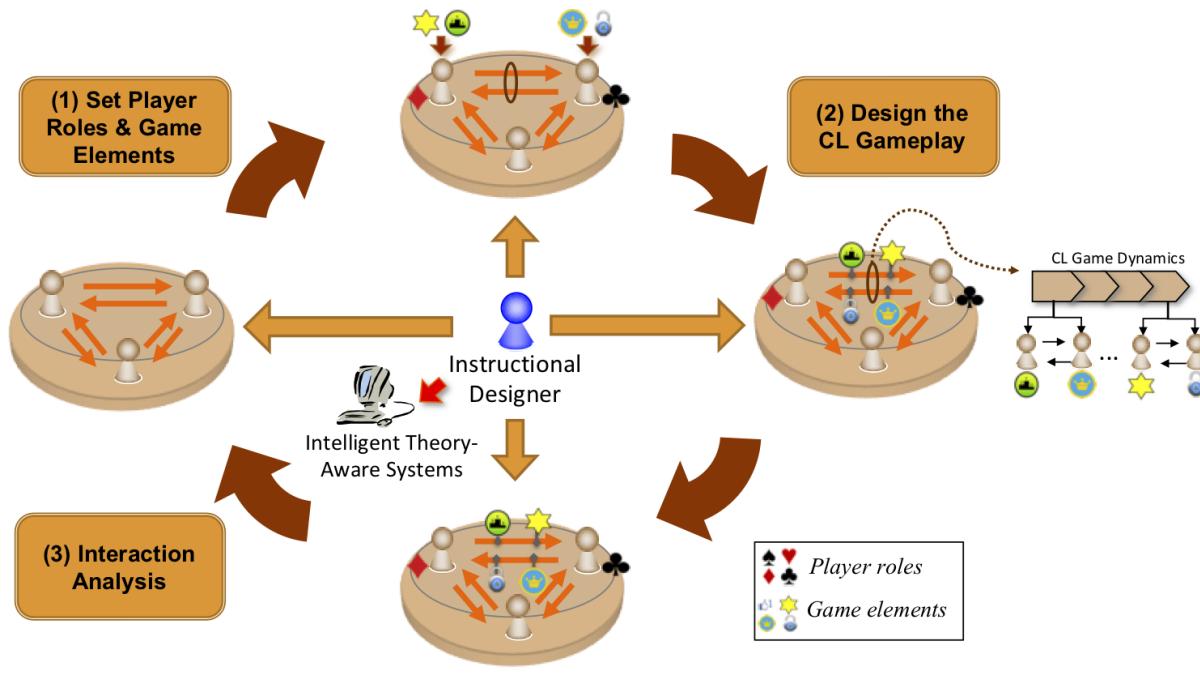
- “*An Ontology Engineering Approach to Gamify Collaborative Learning Scenarios*” published in the 20<sup>th</sup> International Conference on Collaboration and Technology, CRIWG 2014, held in Santiago, Chile ([CHALLCO et al., 2014](#)).
- “*Gamification of Collaborative Learning Scenarios: Structuring Persuasive Strategies Using Game Elements and Ontologies*” published in the 1<sup>st</sup> International Workshop on Social Computing in Digital Education, SocialEdu 2015, held in Stanford, CA, USA ([CHALLCO et al., 2015a](#)).

## 6.1 Conceptual Flow to Gamify Collaborative Learning Sessions Using the Ontology OntoGaCLeS

To avoid the motivation problem caused by the scripted collaboration by means of the gamification, as was mentioned before (in [Chapter 2](#)), it is necessary to solve the context-dependency related to the participants' individual characteristics and traits, and the context-dependency related to the non-game context and target behaviors being gamified. Thus, the gamification should be applied in CL sessions that are the most concrete level of CL scenarios in which the content-domain and participants are well defined, with clear and well-establish group members, CL roles and sequencing of actions to be performed by the group members.

[Figure 67](#) shows the conceptual flow proposed to gamify CL sessions using the ontology OntoGaCLeS. This flow has been developed from the viewpoint of an instructional designer who employs suggestions given by intelligent-theory aware systems, which in turn use the knowledge encoded in the ontology OntoGaCLeS as a source of information to provide these suggestions.

Figure 67 – Conceptual flow to gamify collaborative learning sessions using the ontology OntoGaCLeS



Source: Elaborated by the author.

The basic steps that should be accomplished in the conceptual flow to gamify CL sessions by intelligent-theory aware systems are:

**Step (1):** to set *player roles* and *game elements* for each participant in the CL session,

**Step (2):** to design the *CL gameplay* for the CL session, and

**Step (3):** to perform an *interaction analysis* over the obtained gamified CL sessions.

### Step (1): Set Player Roles & Game Elements

For each participant in the CL session, an intelligent theory-aware system that uses the ontology OntoGaCLEs to gamify CL sessions should set the player roles and game elements to solve the context-dependency of gamification related to the participants' individual characteristics and traits. The information of player roles and game elements is extracted from ontology-based models to personalize gamification in CL scenarios based on player types models, so that ontological structures to represent gamified CL scenarios ([subsection 3.2.5](#)) are used to give suggestions in the identification of player roles and game elements that can be assigned for the participants of a CL session.

[Algorithm 3](#) is described in a narrative form as follows:

- From “*an ontology-based model to personalize gamification in CL scenarios based on player types models*” (*ontModel*), the algorithm selects a set of gamified CL scenarios (*setGamifiedCLscenarios*) that would lead the CL role holders of a CL session to internalize the motivation and satisfy their current motivational needs. This step is accomplished by looking the individual motivational goal (*I-mot goal (I)*) in the individual motivational strategies of (*Y<=I-mot goal*) from ontological structures to represent gamified CL scenarios defined as part of the ontology-based model (*ontModel*).
- In the set of gamified CL scenarios (*setGamifiedCLscenarios*), the algorithm checks the necessary conditions to assign the player roles “*I-player role, and You-player role*” for the CL role holders who have the potential to become player role holders in each gamified CL scenario (*g*), and the algorithm establishes a priority queue of gamified CL scenarios (*q*) based on the number of desired conditions that are satisfied by the CL role holders who have the potential to become player role holders. If any CL role holder cannot be assigned to any player role, the gamified CL scenario (*g*) is not added to the priority queue (*q*).
- The algorithm sets the player roles for the CL role holders of CL session if no one restriction is violated in the motivational strategy (*Y<=I-mot goal*) of gamified CL scenario (*g*) with highest priority in the queue (*q*).
- The algorithm sets the proper game elements for the CL role holders using the structure “*Gameplay strategy*” (*I-gameplay*)

---

**Algorithm 3 – Algorithm to set player roles and game elements in a CL session**


---

```

1: procedure SETUP_PLAYER_ROLES_AND_GAME_ELEMENTS(session, ontModel)
   ▷ Selecting the scenarios that would lead the CL role holders to achieve their ind. mot. goals
2:   setGamifiedCLscenarios ← { }
3:   for all g in ontModel do
4:     setIndMotGoals ← getPotentialPlayer(g, “Motivational strategy”, “I-mot goal (I)’)
5:     for all p in getRoleHolders(session, “CL Role Holder”) do
6:       if getIndMotGoal(p) in setIndMotGoals then add(setGamifiedCLscenarios, g)
7:       end if
8:     end for
9:   end for
10:  ▷ Checking the necessary conditions to assign player roles, and setting the priority using the desired conditions
11:  q ← []
12:  for all g in setGamifiedCLscenarios do
13:    n, c ← 0
14:    for all r in getRoles(g, “Motivational strategy”, sub = “I-player role”) do
15:      nconds ← getPotentialPlayer(r, “Necessary conditions”)
16:      dconds ← getPotentialPlayer(r, “Desired conditions”)
17:      for all p in getRoleHolders(session, r.PotentialPlayer) do
18:        if satisfyAllConditions(p, nconds) then
19:          n ← n + 1
20:          c ← c + nroSatisfiedConditions(p, dconds)
21:        end if
22:      end for
23:    end for
24:    for all r in getRoles(g, “Motivational strategy”, sub = “You-player role”) do
25:      nconds ← getPotentialPlayer(r, “Necessary conditions”)
26:      dconds ← getPotentialPlayer(r, “Desired conditions”)
27:      for all p in getRoleHolders(session, r.PotentialPlayer) do
28:        if satisfyAllConditions(p, nconds) then
29:          n ← n + 1
30:          c ← c + nroSatisfiedConditions(p, dconds)
31:        end if
32:      end for
33:    end for
34:    if n > 0 then insert_with_priority(q, g, < n, c >)
35:    end if
36:  end for
   ▷ Setting player roles if no one restriction is violated in the ind. mot. strategy
37:  g ← null; player_roles ← []
38:  while not is_empty(q) and is.null(g) do
39:    g ← pull_highest_priority_element(q)
40:    for all p in getRoleHolders(session, “CL Role Holder”) do
41:      for all ms in get(g, “Motivational strategy”) do
42:        prole ← getBestPlayerRole(p, getRole(ms, sub = “I-player role”), getRole(ms, sub = “You-player role”))
43:        add(player_roles ← [p], prole)
44:      end for
45:    end for
46:    for all ms in get(g, “Motivational strategy”) do
47:      if not satisfyAllRestrictions(ms) then
48:        g ← null; player_roles ← []
49:      end if
50:    end for
51:  end while
   ▷ Setting game elements using the i-gameplay structure
52:  game_elements ← []
53:  for all indGameplay in getRole(g, “Gameplay strategy”) do
54:    elements ← getPotentialPlayer(indGameplay, “What to use”)
55:    for all p in getRoleHolders(indGameplay, “Primary focus (P)”) do
56:      add(game_elements[p], elements)
57:    end for
58:  end for
end procedure

```

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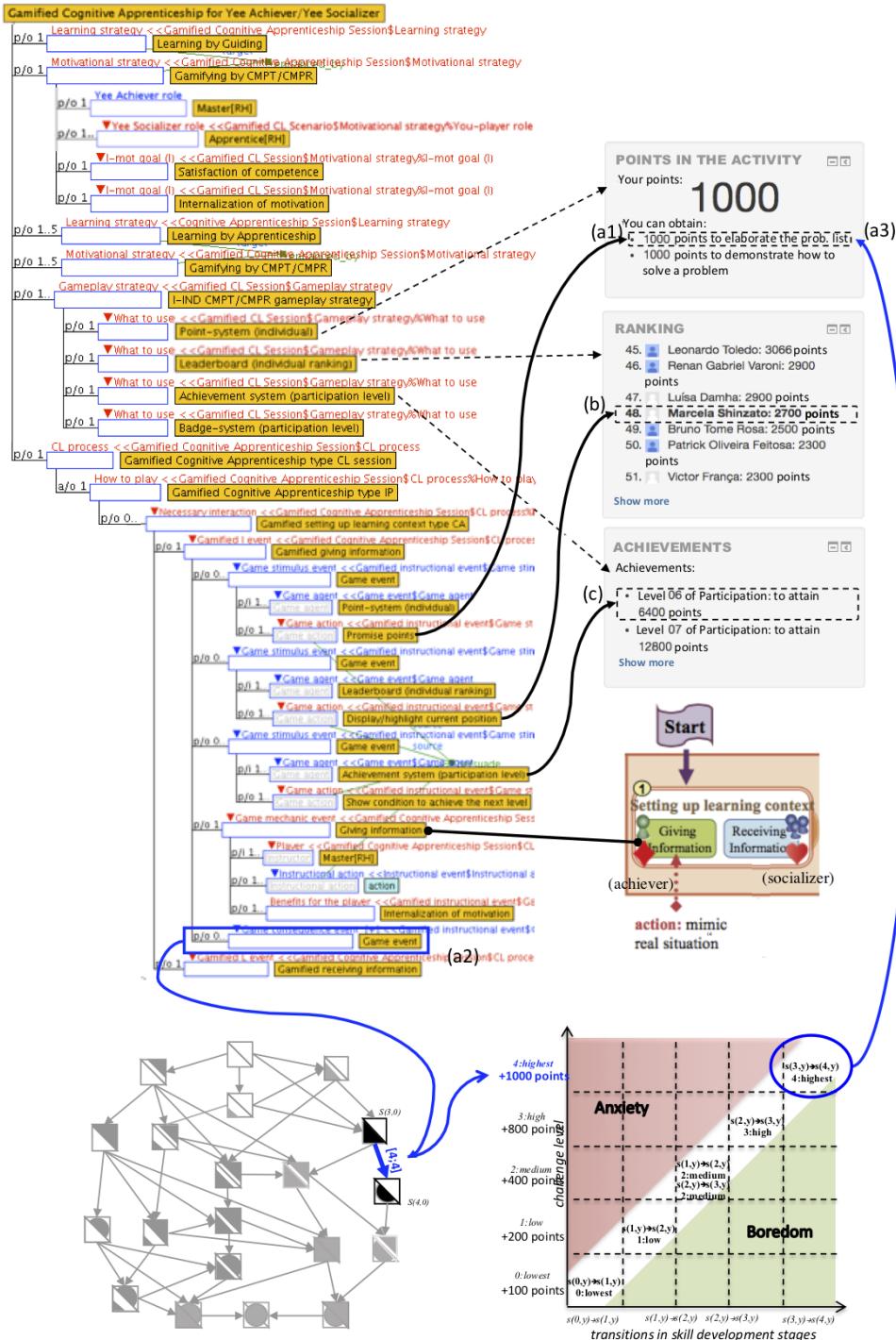
## Step (2): Design the CL Gameplay

By setting up the interactions between the selected game elements and the player role holders defined in the step (1), the design of the *CL gameplay* is carried out employing as source the information the gamified I\_L events defined as necessary and desired interaction in the CL game dynamics (*How to play*) of CL process refereed as *CL Gameplay* in the ontological structure to represent Gamified CL scenarios. For establishing the value of the game rewards, during the setting of the interactions, the GMIF model can be employed as was detailed in section 5.3.

For a gamified CL session instantiated from a CSCL scripts based on the Cognitive Apprenticeship theory, Figure 68 exemplifies the design of a CL Gameplay for the interaction “*Giving information*” defined as *instructional event*. Thus, before the instructional action, to persuade a master student to give information, the interactions between the game element “*Point-system (individual)*” and the master student is defined as the game action “*Promise points*” in the ontological structure, this game action is implemented as the promise of points to elaborate the prob. list as shown in the frame (a1), and the quantity of points to be given to the master student after the execution of the instructional action “*give information*” is calculated by the GMIF model as was proposed in section 5.3. For the game consequence event, as shown in the frame (a2), a 5-scale GMIF model has built employing 5-scale of challenge levels (with +100 points to the 0:lowest level, +200 points to the 1:low level, +400 points to the medium level, +800 points to the 3:high level, and +1000 points to the 4:highest level), so that the game reward to be given for the master student after to perform the instructional action to maintain the flow state during the transition  $s(3,y) \rightarrow s(4,y)$  should be +1000 points as shown in frame (a3).

To persuade the master students to perform the instructional action, the game stimulus event in the ontological structure defines the game action “*Display/highlight current position*” as the game action that should be performed by the game element “*Leaderboard (individual ranking)*.” The implementation of this game action is shown in the frame (b) of Figure 68. The game action “*Show condition to achieve the next level*” defined as game stimulus event for the game element “*Achievement system (participation level)*” has been implemented as shown in the frame (c), in which the game action has been implemented by the message “*Level 06 of Participation: to attain 6400 points*.”

Figure 68 – Designing the CL Gameplay in the instructional event “Giving information”



Source: Elaborated by the author.

### Step (3): Interaction Analysis

Although the game elements are introduced and set-up in a CL session to change peoples' attitudes, intentions, motivations and/or behaviors through the whole CL process, there is no guarantee that these changes occurred during the execution of gamified CL sessions. Therefore, after the execution of a gamified CL session obtained by intelligent theory-aware systems that uses the ontology OntoGaCLeS, it is necessary to understand what changes occurred while the gamified CL scenario was executed in the learning environment. In this sense, an *interaction analysis* should be carried out with the data gathered from the virtual learning environment in which the gamified CL sessions were executed to identify whether the designed changes occurred satisfactorily. To enable computers to support such a task, it is necessary to use the ontological structures that represent the desired changes in the gamified I\_L events, and the changes in real interactions. By doing so, computers can compare the difference between the changes indicated by the ontological structures and the real interactions which helps to create a metric to measure the benefits of gamification and to improve the modeling of gamified I\_L events.

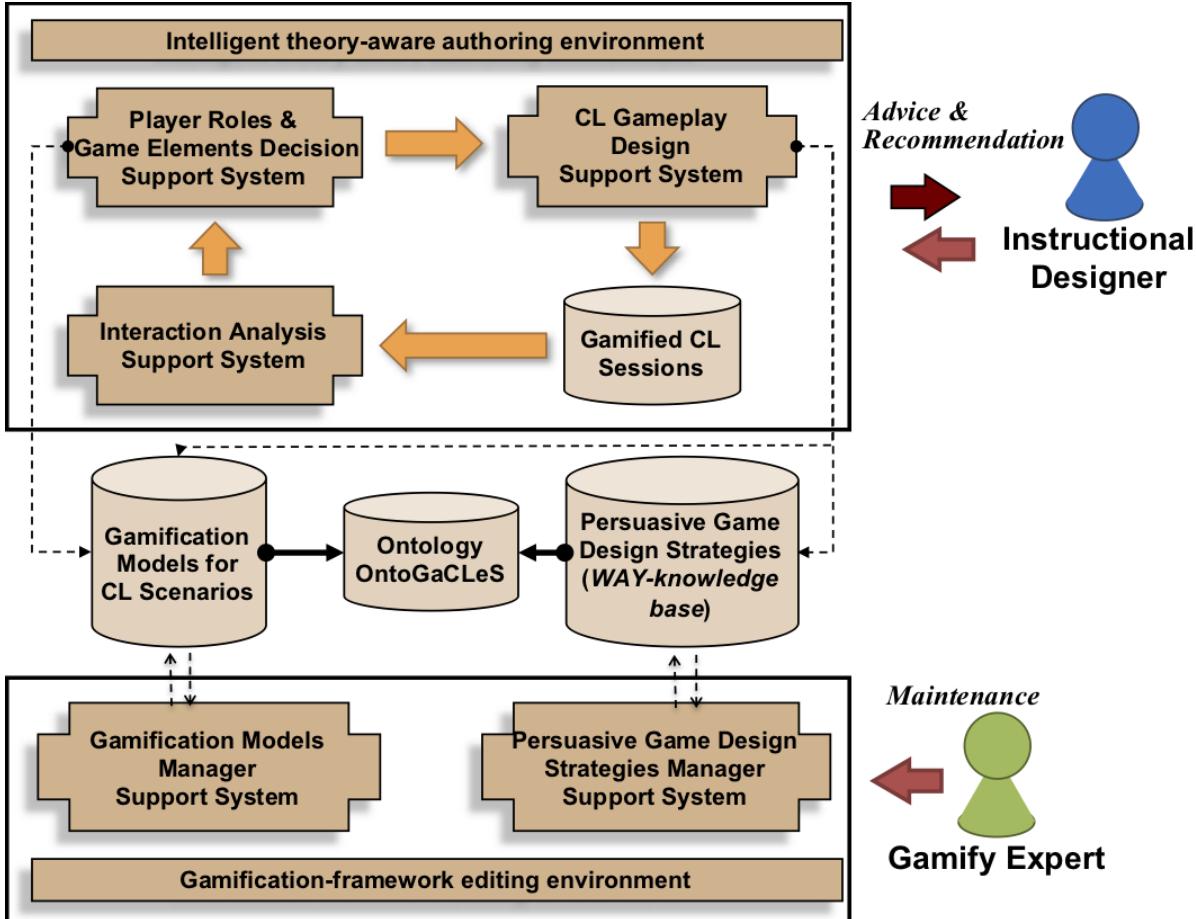
## 6.2 Reference Architecture of Intelligent-theory Aware Systems that Use the Ontology OntoGaCLeS

Figure 69 shows the proposed reference architecture for building the next generation of intelligent systems, referred to as intelligent theory-aware systems, that can be created and used to deal with the motivation problem by the gamification of CL sessions. This reference architecture aims to help two stakeholders, *instructional designer* and *gamify expert*, to accomplish their activities in two different environments denominated “*Intelligent theory-aware authoring environment*” and “*Gamification-framework editing environment*.”

**Intelligent Theory-aware Authoring Environment:** An environment developed to provide advices and recommendations to help the instructional designer to gamify CL sessions, so that it is composed by three intelligent theory-aware systems, each one of them developed to support one of these steps defined in the proposed conceptual flow to gamify CL sessions (section 6.1). In this sense, this environment is composed by the following support-systems:

- A *Player Roles & Game Elements Decision Support System* - as a system that analyzes the profile data of participants in the CL session, and based on this data, helps the instructional designer can make decisions about the player roles that will be assigned for those participants, and which game elements should be introduced in the learning environment to deal with the motivation problem;
- A *CL Gameplay Design Support System* - as a system that, based on the player roles and game elements assigned for the participants of a CL session, provides suggestions to define the interactions between the game elements and participants.

Figure 69 – A reference architecture of intelligent theory-aware systems to gamify CL sessions



Source: Elaborated by the author.

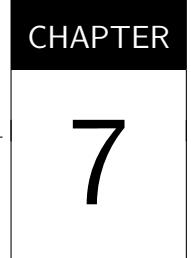
- A *Interaction Analysis Support System* - as a system that, after the execution of gamified CL session, helps the instructional designer to identify whether the designed interactions between the game elements and participants satisfactorily occurred. Thereby, this system requires a Log data that contains information related to the execution of gamified CL sessions in the learning environment.

**Intelligent Theory-aware Authoring Environment:** An environment in which the gamify expert is supported in the maintenance (creation/update) of ontology-based gamification models for CL scenarios, and the WAY-knowledge base of game design and persuasive game design strategies. Thus, this environment is composed by two support-system:

- A *Gamification Models Manager Support System* - as a system that helps the gamify expert to create and update ontology-based gamification models for CL scenarios. These models are: ontological models to personalize the gamification of CL scenarios (detailed in [Chapter 3](#)), and ontological models to apply gamification as persuasive technology (detailed in [Chapter 4](#)).

- A *Persuasive Game Design Strategies Manager Support System* - as a system developed to support the maintenance of game design strategies, persuasive game design strategies, and gameplay scenario model.





# EVALUATION OF THE ONTOLOGICAL ENGINEERING APPROACH TO GAMIFY COLLABORATIVE LEARNING SCENARIOS

---

This chapter undertakes the evaluation of the ontological engineering approach to gamify CL scenarios proposed in this dissertation. To demonstrate the effectiveness and efficiency of this approach as a method to deal with the motivation problem caused by the scripted collaboration, four empirical studies, one pilot study and three full-scale empirical studies were conducted at the University of São Paulo with undergraduate Computer Science and Computer Engineering students who participated in CL sessions that were gamified using the knowledge contained in the ontology OntoGaCLeS. Such CL sessions are known as ontology-based gamified CL sessions (*ont-gamified*), and the empirical studies, as reported in this chapter, investigated their effects on the participants' motivation and learning outcomes. These effects were compared with the effects of the non-gamified CL sessions to evaluate their effectiveness, and to evaluate their efficiency, these effects were compared with the effects of CL session that were gamified without the support given by the ontology OntoGaCLeS (*w/o-gamified*).

The chapter starts by presenting the formulation of the empirical studies in [section 7.1](#) in which the scoping, hypothesis, subjects, instruments and data collection procedure of the empirical studies are detailed. Then, [section 7.2](#) (Pilot Empirical Study: Data Analysis Results), [section 7.3](#) (First Empirical Study: Data Analysis Results), [section 7.4](#) (Second Empirical Study: Data Analysis Results), and [section 7.5](#) (Third Empirical Study: Data Analysis Results) present the data analysis results of four empirical studies. Finally, the interpretation and implication of obtained results in reference to the ontological engineering approach to gamify CL sessions are discussed in [section 7.6](#).

Part of the work described in this chapter will be published in the scientific article:

- “Using Ontology and Gamification to Improve Students’ Participation and Motivation in CSCL” that will be published as chapter of book “First International Workshop on Social, Semantic, Adaptive and Gamification Techniques and Technologies for Distance Learning,” HEFA 2017 ([CHALLCO; MIZOGUCHI; ISOTANI, 2017](#)).

## 7.1 Formulation of the Empirical Studies

For the instructional designers and practitioners, the ontological engineering approach to gamify CL scenarios aims to give a structured guidance on how to gamify CL sessions for dealing with the motivation problem caused by the scripted collaboration. With this guidance given by computer-based mechanisms and procedures of intelligent theory-aware systems that use the knowledge described in the ontology OntoGaCLeS - as was detailed in [Chapter 6](#), the instructional designers and practitioners obtain CL sessions known as “*ontology-based gamified CL sessions*” (*ont-gamified*). These CL sessions are considered the final product to be obtained by the ontological engineering approach to gamify CL scenarios, so that to demonstrate their effectiveness and efficacy on dealing with the motivation problem caused by the scripted collaboration, it is necessary to investigate the effects of the ont-gamified CL sessions on the participants’ motivation and learning outcomes. The correlation of these effects has also been evaluated to investigate the relationship between participants’ motivation and learning outcomes.

Improving the participation in CL sessions has been hypothesized as a benefit of the ontological engineering approach to gamify CL scenarios. Such benefit was evaluated in the pilot empirical study to demonstrate the effectiveness of this approach to deal with the motivation problem caused by the scripted collaboration. This evaluation was carried out in relation to the effects of ont-gamified CL sessions over different percentages of participation per groups (e.g. percentage of participants without participation).

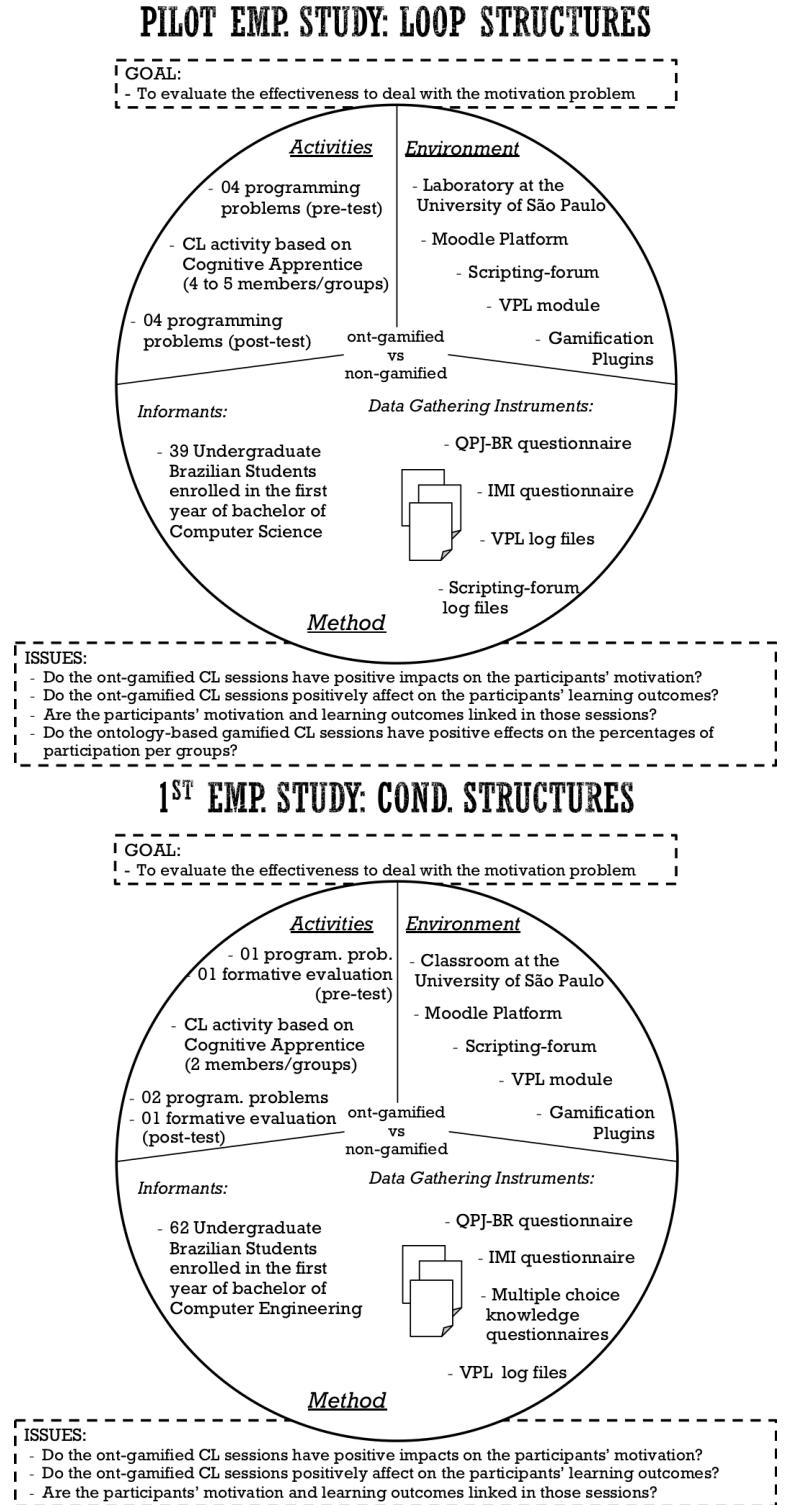
### 7.1.1 *Scoping*

Following the template proposed by [Wohlin et al. \(2012\)](#), the scoping of empirical studies conducted as evaluation of the ontological engineering approach to gamify CL scenarios was:

Analyze “*the effects of ontology-based gamified CL sessions on the participants’ motivation and learning outcomes*” for the purpose of “*validating the ontology engineering approach to gamify CL scenarios*” with respect to “*the effectiveness and efficiency to deal with the motivation problem caused by the scripted collaboration*” from the point of view of the “*instructional designers and practitioners who would like to know the benefits of these sessions*” in the context of “*CL activities in which the collaboration and interaction among participants are orchestrated and conducted by CSCL scripts.*”

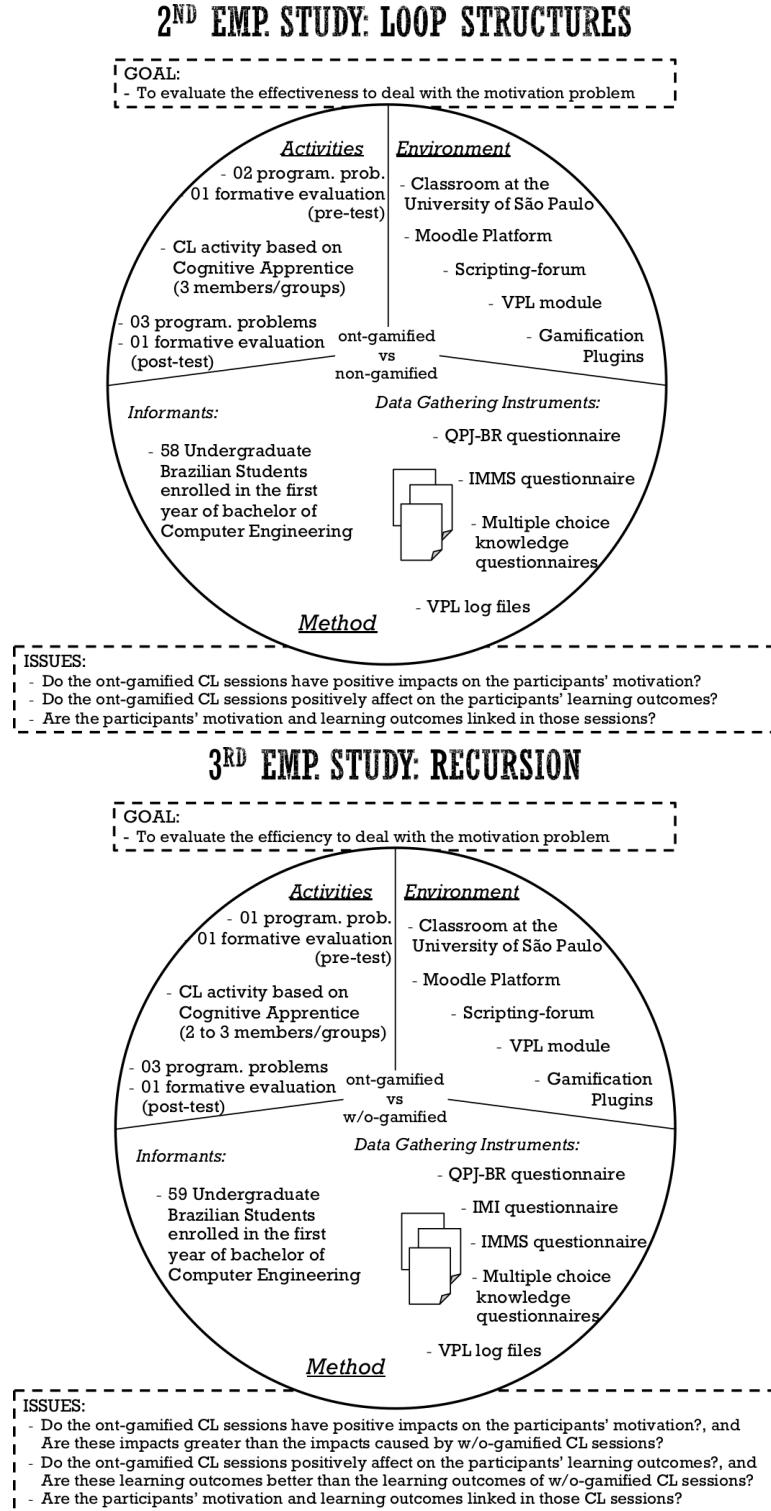
Considering this scoping, the evaluation has been organized in four empirical studies shown in [Figure 70](#) and [Figure 71](#).

Figure 70 – Graphical representation of pilot and first empirical studies



Source: Elaborated by the author.

Figure 71 – Graphical representation of second and third empirical studies



Source: Elaborated by the author.

The graphical representation for the empirical studies shown above (in [Figure 70](#) and [Figure 71](#)) is an adaptation of the Evaluand-oriented Responsive Evaluation Model (CSCL-EREM) diagram proposed by [Jorín-Abellán, Stake and Martínez-Moné \(2009\)](#). The CSCL-EREM diagram, in the original version, is an artifact that summarizes the characteristics that should be taken into account by the researchers to conduct a CSCL evaluation. The diagram, employed here, is a simplified version of CSCL-EREM diagram in which only the relevant aspects of the “*ontological engineering approach to gamify CL scenarios*” are summarized in the diagrams. These aspects are: the *evaluand* indicated at the center of diagram; the *goal* and *issues* shown in dashed frames at the top and bottom of circular diagram; the educational setting features in respect to the learning *environment* and *activities* indicated on the left-upper and right-upper sides of the circular diagram; and the *informants* and *data gathering instruments* employed in the *method* evaluation process shown at the bottom part of the circular diagram.

**Object of study.** The object of study is the effects of ont-gamified CL sessions on the participants’ motivation and learning outcomes. The ont-gamified CL sessions have been gamified according to the suggestions given by intelligent-theory aware systems, which in turn used the ontology OntoGaCLeS as information source to give these suggestions. As these suggestions have been formulated employing the knowledge encoded in the ontology OntoGaCLeS to deal with the motivation problem based on well-grounded theories and practices related to gamification, the game elements were introduced in the learning environment to affect the participants’ motivation, and in consequence, to produce better learning outcomes. Thus, the three issues that have been addressed in the pilot, first and second empirical studies were:

- Do the ontology-based gamified CL sessions have positive impacts on the participants’ motivation?
- Do the ontology-based gamified CL sessions positively affect on the participants’ learning outcomes?
- Are the participants’ motivation and learning outcomes linked in those sessions?

The three issues that have been addressed in the third empirical study were:

- Do the ontology-based gamified CL sessions have positive impacts on the participants’ motivation?, and Are these impacts better than the impacts caused by CL sessions that were gamified without the support given by the ontology OntoGaCLeS?
- Do the ontology-based gamified CL sessions positively affect on the participants’ learning outcomes?, and Are these learning outcomes better than the learning outcomes of CL sessions that were gamified without the support given by the ontology OntoGaCLeS?
- Are the participants’ motivation and learning outcomes linked in those sessions?

When the group members are adequately motivated to participate in a CL session, their levels of participation will be increased to reduce the desistance in CL activities. This effect frequently occurs and can be observed in groups with many members. In this sense, in the pilot study where the group formation for the CL sessions is defined for 4 to 5 members per groups, the issue that has been addressed in the pilot empirical study is:

- Do the ontology-based gamified CL sessions have positive effects on the percentage of participation per groups?

These percentages of participation per group correspond to: (1) the percentage of participants per groups having any participation that refers to a complete, semicomplete and incomplete participation level; (2) the percentage of participants per groups having an adequate participation that refers to a complete and semicomplete participation level; (3) the percentage of participants per groups having incomplete participation that refers to an incomplete and none participation level; and (4) the percentage of participants per groups without participation that refers to a none participation level. The participation levels are defined as:

- *None participation level*: when the participant did not interact with other group members in CL sessions
- *Incomplete participation level*: when the participant interacted in CL sessions, but he/she did not complete all the necessary interactions
- *Semicomplete participation level*: when the student interacted in CL sessions performing all the necessary interactions, but he/she did not respond to all the requests made by other group members
- *Complete participation level*: when the participant interacted in CL sessions performing all the necessary interactions, and he/she responds to all the requests made by other group members

**Purpose.** The purpose of empirical studies was to validate the ontological engineering approach to gamify CL scenarios as a method to deal with the motivation problem caused by the scripted collaboration. The empirical studies were oriented to provide insights in what were the benefits of this approach in reference of the participants' motivation, and the consequence of these benefits in CL activities in which the CSCL scripts are used as method to orchestrate and structure the collaboration among the participants in the CL sessions instantiated from these scripts. Thus, in all the four empirical studies, this approach has been applied in CL activities with different levels of difficulty for their content-domains. These content-domains, from the easiest to the hardest level of difficulty, were: conditional structures, loop structures, and recursions in the

course of Introduction to Computer Science. The CSCL script used to structure and orchestrate the CL sessions was a CSCL script inspired by the Cognitive Apprentice theory.

**Quality focus.** The benefits of ontology-based gamified CL sessions have been described as *effectiveness* and *efficiency* to deal with the motivation problem caused by the scripted collaboration. In this sense, the effectiveness was demonstrated by measuring the effects of ontology-based gamified CL sessions on the participants' motivation and learning outcomes, and then comparing the results against the results obtained from non-gamified CL sessions (*ont-gamified* vs *non-gamified*). Therefore, the goal in the pilot, first and second empirical studies was to evaluate the effectiveness to deal with the motivation problem; and the evaluand was ontology-based gamified and non-gamified CL sessions. The efficacy to deal with the motivation problem was defined as goal of the third empirical study, and it has been demonstrated by measuring the effects of ontology-based CL sessions on the participation' motivation and learning outcomes, and then comparing the results against the results obtained from CL sessions that were gamified without using the support given by the ontology OntoGaCLEs (*ont-gamified* vs *w/o-gamified*). The evaluand of this third empirical study was ontology-based gamified and CL sessions that were gamified without using the support given by the ontology OntoGaCLEs.

It is important to clarify here, that the motivation, as was explained in the [Chapter 2](#), is a construct of different factors that explains the reason whereby a human behave or act. It means that the factors to measure the participants' motivation vary according to the chosen theory to explain certain behavior or actions, the context in which the theory is applied, and the interest under study in each theory. In the empirical studies, to validate the ontological engineering approach to gamify CL scenarios, two theories were used to measure the participants' motivation. These two theories were: the SDT theory and the ARCS model of motivation.

- In the SDT theory ([RYAN; DECI, 2000](#)), the construct of motivation is defined as the degree of an individual owns to behave or act based on factors related to the self-determination and self-regulation. In this sense, the construct of motivation is known as intrinsic motivation, and the instrument used to measure it in the empirical studies was an adapted Portuguese version of the Intrinsic Motivation Inventory (IMI), where the factors to measure the intrinsic motivation are: the interest/enjoyment, perceived choice, felt of pressure/tension, effort/importance, perceived competence, value/usefulness and relatedness.
- In the ARCS model ([KELLER, 2009](#)), the construct of motivation is based on the expectancy-value theory in which is assumed that an individual is motivated if he/she sees value in his/her acts or behaviors and if there is an optimistic expectation for success in this acts or behaviors ([WIGFIELD, 1994](#)). Hence, the factors related to the construct of motivation in the model ARCS are: attention, relevance, confidence and satisfaction.

It is important highlight here, that, to measure the intrinsic motivation using the IMI instrument, usually, not all factors are necessary. The interest/enjoyment is only considered per se

the self-report measure of intrinsic motivation. The perceived choice and perceived competence are positive predictors, the pressure/tension is the negative predictor, the value/usefulness and effort/importance are factors related to the internalization of motivation, and the relatedness factor is only applicable in context of interpersonal and friendship activities. Therefore, in the pilot, first and third empirical studies the adapted Portuguese version of the IMI questionnaire has been used as data gathering instrument to measure: the *interest/enjoyment* as the factor directly related to measure the intrinsic motivation, the *perceived choice* as the only positive predictor, the *pressure/tension* as the negative predictor, and the *effort/importance* as the only factor related with the internalization of motivation.

The data gathering instrument used to measure the motivation as factors based on the ARCS model in the second and third empirical studies was the adapter Portuguese version of Instructional Materials Motivation Survey (IMMS) questionnaire. The measurement given by this instrument was the “*level of motivation*” that consists in the factors: *attention*, *relevance* and *satisfaction*. The confidence factor has been removed from the original ARCS model to avoid an overlapping of factors with the IMI questionnaire because the confidence and perceived choice are factors related to the self-regulation. Thus, the *level of motivation* is a constructor defined to refer the motivation that is completely separated from the intrinsic motivation.

**Perspective.** The perspective for the empirical studies came from the viewpoint of the instructional designers and researchers.

- Instructional designers would like to know the benefits of using ontology-based gamification CL sessions instead to use non-gamified CL session or CL sessions that are gamified without using the support given by the ontology OntoGaCLeS. In this sense, the pilot study and the first two full-scale studies presented here compare the effects of ontology-based gamified CL sessions (*ont-gamified*) and non-gamified CL scenarios (*non-gamified*), whereas the third full-scale study compares the effects of ontology-based gamified CL sessions (*ont-gamified*) and CL sessions that were gamified without using the support given by the ontology OntoGaCLeS (*w/o-gamified*).
- Researchers would like to know if the ontological engineering approach to gamify CL scenarios, as a method proposed in this dissertation, is effective and efficient method to deal with the motivation problem caused by the scripted collaboration.

**Context.** The context in which the empirical studies has been conducted were the CL activities in which the CL sessions have been instantiated from a CSCL script inspired by an instructional/learning theory. Particularly, in the empirical studies conducted to validate the ontological engineering approach to gamify the CL scenarios, the CSCL script used to design and to orchestrate the interaction among the participants was a CSCL script inspired by the Cognitive Apprentice theory, and the domain-contents for which the scripts have been instantiated as CL

sessions were three subjects related to the course of “Introduction to Computer Science.” Thus, different difficulty levels of subjects were employed in the instantiation of the CL sessions in the empirical studies, these subjects from the easiest difficulty level to the most difficult level were: the subject of conditional structures for the first empirical study, the subject of loop structures for the pilot and second empirical study, and the subject of recursion for the third empirical study.

### 7.1.2 Hypothesis Formulation

In order to evaluate the effectiveness to deal with the motivation problem caused by the scripted collaboration (First Goal, *g1*), the first issue addressed in the pilot and first empirical studies was “*Do the ontology-based gamified CL sessions have positive impacts on the participants’ motivation?*” by testing the:

**Null hypothesis,  $H_{null,IM,g1}$ :** “*There was no significant difference between the intrinsic motivation of students who participated in ontology-based gamified CL sessions and the intrinsic motivation of students who participated in non-gamified CL sessions,*” against the

**Alternative hypothesis,  $H_{alt,IM,g1}$ :** “*The intrinsic motivation of students who participated in ontology-based gamified CL sessions was greater than the intrinsic motivation of students who participated in non-gamified CL sessions.*”

In the second empirical study, this first issue was addressed by testing the:

**Null hypothesis,  $H_{null,LoM,g1}$ :** “*There was no significant difference between the level of motivation obtained by students who participated in ontology-based gamified CL sessions and the level of motivation obtained by students who participated in non-gamified CL sessions,*” against the

**Alternative hypothesis,  $H_{alt,LoM,g1}$ :** “*The level of motivation obtained by students who participated in ontology-based gamified CL sessions was greater than the level of motivation obtained by students who participated in non-gamified CL sessions.*”

The second issue “*Do the ontology-based gamified CL sessions positively affect on the participants’ learning outcomes?*” has been addressed in the pilot, first and second empirical studies by testing the:

**Null hypothesis,  $H_{null,GSK,g1}$ :** “*There was no significant difference between the gains in skill/knowledge obtained by students who participated in ontology-based gamified CL sessions and the gains in skill/knowledge obtained by students who participated in non-gamified CL sessions,*” against the

**Alternative hypothesis,  $H_{alt,GSK,g1}$ :** “*The gains in skill/knowledge obtained by students who participated in ontology-based gamified CL sessions was greater than the gains in skill-/knowledge obtained by students who participated in non-gamified CL sessions.*”

In the pilot, first, and second empirical studies, the third issue “*Are the participants’ motivation and learning outcomes linked in either the non-gamified CL sessions or the ontology-based gamified CL sessions?*” has been addressed by testing the:

**Null hypothesis,  $H_{null,\rho,g1}$ :** “*There was no significant correlation between the participants’ motivation and their gains in skill/knowledge in either the non-gamified CL sessions or the ontology-based gamified CL sessions,*” against the

**Alternative hypothesis,  $H_{alt,\rho,g1}$ :** “*There was a significant correlation between the participants’ motivation and their gains in skill/knowledge in either the non-gamified CL sessions or the ontology-based gamified CL sessions.*”

The four issue “*Do the ontology-based gamified CL sessions have positive effects on the percentages of participation per groups?*” has been addressed in the pilot empirical study by testing the:

**Null hypothesis,  $H_{null,Pct,g1}$ :** “*There was no significant difference between the percentages of participation per groups in ontology-based gamified CL sessions and the percentages of participation per groups in non-gamified CL sessions,*” against the

**Alternative hypothesis,  $H_{alt,Pct,g1}$ :** “*The percentages of participation per groups in ontology-based gamified CL sessions are better than the percentage of participation per groups in non-gamified CL sessions.*”

In order to evaluate the efficiency to deal with the motivation problem caused by the scripted collaboration (Second Goal, g2), the first issue “*Do the ontology-based gamified CL sessions have positive impacts on the participants’ motivation?, and Are these impacts better than the impacts caused by CL sessions that were gamified without the support given by the ontology OntoGaCLeS ?*” has been addressed in the third empirical study by testing the:

**Null hypothesis,  $H_{null,IM,g2}$ :** “*There was no significant difference between the intrinsic motivation of students who participated in ontology-based gamified CL sessions and the intrinsic motivation of students who participated in CL sessions that were gamified without the support given by the ontology OntoGaCLeS,*” against the

**Alternative hypothesis,  $H_{alt,IM,g2}$ :** “*The intrinsic motivation of students who participated in ontology-based gamified CL sessions was greater than the intrinsic motivation of students*

*who participated in CL sessions that were gamified without the support given by the ontology OntoGaCLeS.”*

**Null hypothesis,  $H_{null,LoM,g2}$ :** “*There was no significant difference between the level of motivation obtained by students who participated in ontology-based gamified CL sessions and the level of motivation obtained by students who participated in CL sessions that were gamified without the support given by the ontology OntoGaCLeS,”* against the

**Alternative hypothesis,  $H_{alt,LoM,g2}$ :** “*The level of motivation obtained by students who participated in ontology-based gamified CL sessions was greater than the level of motivation obtained by students who participated in CL sessions that were gamified without the support given by the ontology OntoGaCLeS.”*

In the third empirical study, the second issue “*Do the ontology-based gamified CL sessions positively affect on the participants’ learning outcomes?, and Are these learning outcomes better than the learning outcomes of CL sessions that were gamified without the support given by the ontology OntoGaCLeS?*” has been addressed by testing the:

**Null hypothesis,  $H_{null,GSK,g2}$ :** “*There was no significant difference between the gains in skill/knowledge obtained by students who participated in ontology-based gamified CL sessions and the gains in skill/knowledge obtained by students who participated in CL sessions that were gamified without the support given by the ontology OntoGaCLeS,”* against the

**Alternative hypothesis,  $H_{alt,GSK,g2}$ :** “*The gains in skill/knowledge obtained by students who participated in ontology-based gamified CL sessions was greater than the gains in skill/knowledge obtained by students who participated in CL sessions that were gamified without the support given by the ontology OntoGaCLeS.”*

The third issue “*Are the participants’ motivation and learning outcomes linked in either the ontology-based gamified CL sessions and the CL sessions that were gamified without using the support given by the ontology OntoGaCLeS?*” has been addressed in the third empirical study by testing the:

**Null hypothesis,  $H_{null,p,g2}$ :** “*There was no significant correlation between the participants’ motivation and their gains in skill/knowledge in either the ontology-based gamified CL sessions or the CL sessions that were gamified without using the support given by the ontology OntoGaCLeS,”* against the

**Alternative hypothesis,  $H_{alt,p,g2}$ :** “*There was a significant correlation between the participants’ motivation and their gains in skill/knowledge in either the ontology-based gamified CL sessions or the CL sessions that were gamified without using the support given by the ontology OntoGaCLeS.”*

### 7.1.3 Variables Selection

**Table 6** summarizes the variables involved in the empirical studies with the type of values for the variables and a brief explanation of them. The independent variables “*Type*” determined the type of CL sessions for which the evaluation of the ontological engineering approach to gamify CL scenario were carried out. Thus, when the goal of the empirical study was to evaluate the effectiveness of dealing with the motivation problem (*g1*), the types of CL sessions were: ontology-based gamified CL sessions and non-gamified CL sessions; and when the goal of the empirical study was to evaluate the efficiency of dealing with the motivation problem (*g2*), the types of CL sessions were: ontology-based gamified CL sessions (*ont-gamified*) and CL sessions that were gamified without using the support given by the ontology OntoGaCLeS (*w/o-gamified*).

Table 6 – Independent and dependent variables for the empirical studies

Name	Values	Description	Studies
Type	{ <i>ont-gamified</i> , <i>non-gamified</i> }	To evaluate the effectiveness, each student participated in one of these two types of CL scenarios during the empirical studies	pilot, first, second
Type	{ <i>ont-gamified</i> , <i>w/o-gamified</i> }	To evaluate the efficiency, each student participated in one of these two types of CL scenarios during the empirical studies	third
<i>Controller Variables:</i>			
CLRole	{ <i>Master</i> , <i>Apprentice</i> }	The CL role played by each participant in the CL sessions instantiated from a CSCL script inspired by the Cognitive Apprenticeship theory. These roles are assigned for a participant according to his/her current knowledge/skill state	pilot, first, second, third
<i>Dependent Variables:</i>			
Intrinsic Motivation	<i>logits</i>	The intrinsic motivation estimates for the participants as the factors: interest/enjoyment, perceived choice, pressure/tension, and effort/importance. This dependent variable and its factors have been measured on a <i>logit</i> scale	pilot, first, third
Level of Motivation	<i>logits</i>	The level of motivation estimates for the participants as the factors: attention, relevance, and satisfaction. This dependent variable and its factors have been measured on a <i>logit</i> scale	second, third
Gains in Skill/Knowledge	<i>logits</i>	The gains in skill/knowledge for the participants were measured as learning outcomes employing irt-models for programming problems and multiple choice knowledge questionnaires on a <i>logit</i> scale	pilot, first, second, third

Table 6 – (*continued*)

Name	Values	Description	Studies
Pct. of Participation per Groups	Pct.	The percentages of participation per group. These percentages correspond to the pct. of students without participation, pct. of students having participation, pct. of students having incomplete participation, and pct. of students having adequate participation.	pilot

#### 7.1.4 Selection of Subjects

According to the real situation in which the empirical studies were carried out, the subjects for the empirical studies were chosen based on convenience. The subjects were students signed-up in the course of Introduction to Computer Science taught by the Prof. Seiji Isotani to the graduate programs in Computer Science and Computer Engineering at the University of São Paulo during the second semester of 2016 (August - December) and the first semester of 2017 (March - July). Thus, the selection of subjects, described as informants in the CSCL-EREM diagrams of [Figure 70](#) and [Figure 71](#) for each empirical study, were:

**For the pilot empirical study,** 39 undergraduate Brazilian students enrolled in the first year of bachelor of Computer Science at the University of São Paulo.

**For the first empirical study,** 62 undergraduate Brazilian students enrolled in the first year of bachelor of Computer Engineering at the University of São Paulo.

**For the second empirical study,** 58 undergraduate Brazilian students enrolled in the first year of bachelor of Computer Engineering at the University of São Paulo.

**For the third empirical study,** 59 undergraduate Brazilian students enrolled in the first year of bachelor of Computer Engineering at the University of São Paulo.

The participants in the empirical studies were chosen from a homogeneous population in the age range from 17 to 25 years old, sharing the same social-economy status and culture.

#### 7.1.5 Design

Employing the scoping, hypothesis formulation, variables selection, and selection of subjects detailed in the previous subsections, the principles to design the four empirical studies were:

**Randomization.** The CL role was not randomly assigned to the students in the empirical studies. If the student known how to use the cognitive or meta-cognitive skill and had experience

in how to use this skill, he/she played the master role, otherwise the student played the apprentice role. The students as subjects of empirical studies were not selected randomly, they were the students signed-up to the course of Introduction to Computer Science at the University of São Paulo during the second semester of 2016 and the first semester of 2017. With these students as subjects of empirical studies, a theory-driven group formation was carried out according to the pseudo-algorithm proposed by [Isotani and Mizoguchi \(2008b\)](#); and then, randomly, one half of the groups were assigned to participate in one of two types of CL sessions defined as *evaluand* in each empirical study, whereas the other half of groups was assigned to participate in the other type of CL sessions. Thus, for the pilot, first and second empirical studies, one half of groups defined by the theory-driven group formation was randomly chosen to participate in non-gamified CL sessions, and the other half of groups was chosen to participate in ontology-based CL sessions. For the third empirical study, one half of groups was randomly participated in ontology-based CL sessions, and the other half of groups participated in CL session that were gamified without using the support given by the ontology OntoGaCLEs.

**Blocking.** No systematic approach to block the independent and controlled variable has been applied in the empirical studies. The decision to assign CL roles for the students as subject of empirical studies was based on their current skill/knowledge states, so that this decision could be considered a way to block the impact of students having different levels of knowledge and having different levels of cognitive or meta-cognitive skills.

**Balancing.** The empirical studies did not have a balanced design because they were conducted in real situations, the course of Introduction to Computer Science at the University of São Paulo during the 2nd semester of 2016 and the 1st semester of 2017.

According to the principles mentioned above, the four empirical studies have been defined as quasi-experiments with a  $2 \times 2$  factorial design, and with a randomized assignment of the type of CL session for the groups defined by the theory-driven group formation proposed by [Isotani and Mizoguchi \(2008b\)](#). Furthermore, each empirical study has been conducted in three phases: pre-test phase, intervention phase, and post-test phase. During the pre-test phase, the skill and knowledge levels of students were estimated to assign the CL roles. The necessary and desired conditions to assign Player roles for the participants have also been obtained in the pre-test phase through a questionnaire of player types. The gains in skill/knowledge for the participants were estimated as the difference of their skill and knowledge obtained in the post-test phase and their skill and knowledge obtained in the pre-test phase. In the post-test phase, motivation surveys were applied to the participants for measuring the participants' motivation as measurement of the intrinsic motivation and the level of motivation.

### 7.1.6 Instrumentation

As was shown in the conceptual flow to gamify CL sessions using the knowledge described in the ontology OntoGaCLeS (Figure 67), to obtain the ontology-based gamified CL sessions, it is necessary to have the information about the necessary and desired conditions to assign player roles for the subjects (students) in each empirical study. This information has been collected in the Moodle platform through a Web-based version of QPJ-BR questionnaire (ANDRADE *et al.*, 2016). This questionnaire is detailed in Appendix A.

Programming problem tasks and multiple choice knowledge questionnaires were used as information sources to estimate the skill and knowledge of participants in the pre-test and post-test phases. The skill and knowledge estimates from pre-test was also be used to assign the CL roles for the participants of empirical studies. Table 7 shows the programming problem tasks and multiple choice knowledge questionnaires employed in the empirical studies. All of the programming problem tasks were implemented in an adapted version of *VPL module*<sup>1</sup>, and the multiple choice knowledge questionnaires were developed using the *AMC software*<sup>2</sup>

Table 7 – Programming problem tasks and multiple choice knowledge questionnaires

Code	Study	Phase	Title	Appendix B
P1'	pilot	pre-test	Programming Problem: Calculate the proper divisors of a number ( <i>Divisores próprios</i> )	section B.1
P2'	pilot	pre-test	Programming Problem: Calculate the sum of prime divisors of number ( <i>Soma dos divisores próprios</i> )	section B.2
P3'	pilot	pre-test	Programming Problem: Calculate distance of rebounds for an elastic ball ( <i>Distância dos rebates da bola de elástico</i> )	section B.3
P4'	pilot	pre-test	Programming Problem: Calculate the maximum length of a hailstone sequence ( <i>Máximo comprimento das sequências de números grânizo</i> )	section B.4
PA'	pilot	post-test	Programming Problem: Calculate the Inverse Fibonacci sequence on base $n$ and $m$ ( <i>Sequência inversa Fibonacci de base n e m</i> )	section B.5
PB'	pilot	post-test	Programming Problem: Calculate the absolute difference between odd and even numbers in an inverse Fibonacci sequence ( <i>Diferença absoluta entre os números pares e ímpares na sequência inversa Fibonacci</i> )	section B.6
PC'	pilot	post-test	Programming Problem: Calculate the $i$ -th prize of a machine slot ( <i>O i-ésimo prêmio da caça-níquel</i> )	section B.7
PD'	pilot	post-test	Programming Problem: Calculate the highest prize of a machine slot ( <i>Ganhando o prêmio maior da caça-níquel</i> )	section B.8

<sup>1</sup> Virtual Programming Lab for Moodle 2 with screen and code recordings - <[https://github.com/geiser/moodle-mod\\_vpl](https://github.com/geiser/moodle-mod_vpl)>

<sup>2</sup> Software to create multiple choice questionnaires - <<https://www.auto-multiple-choice.net/>>

Table 7 – (continued)

Code	Study	Phase	Title	Appendix B
P1	first	pre-test	Programming Problem: Develop a simple virtual temperature monitor ( <i>Monitor de Temperatura Virtual</i> )	<a href="#">section B.10</a>
p1a	first	pre-test	Formative Evaluation: Multiple choice knowledge questionnaires of cond. structures ( <i>provinha1a</i> )	<a href="#">section B.9</a>
PA	first	post-test	Programming Problem: Develop a Basal Metabolic Rate ( <i>TMB - Taxa Metabólica Basal</i> )	<a href="#">section B.12</a>
PB	first	post-test	Programming Problem: Develop a diet calculator ( <i>Calculadora de dieta</i> )	<a href="#">section B.13</a>
p1b	first	pre-test	Formative Evaluation: Multiple choice knowledge questionnaires of cond. structures ( <i>provinha1b</i> )	<a href="#">section B.11</a>
P2	second	pre-test	Programming Problem: Calculate the proper divisors of a number ( <i>Divisores próprios</i> )	<a href="#">section B.15</a>
P3	second	pre-test	Programming Problem: Calculate the maximum length of a hailstone sequence ( <i>Máximo comprimento das sequências de números granizo</i> )	<a href="#">section B.16</a>
p2a	second	pre-test	Formative Evaluation: Multiple choice knowledge questionnaires of loop structures ( <i>provinha2a</i> )	<a href="#">section B.14</a>
PC	second	post-test	Programming Problem: Calculate a geometric sequence ( <i>Sequências de potências</i> )	<a href="#">section B.18</a>
PD	second	post-test	Programming Problem: Calculate global minimum coin changes ( <i>Caixa eletrônico</i> )	<a href="#">section B.19</a>
PE	second	post-test	Programming Problem: Count number of semi-primes for RSA ( <i>Contagem de semi-primos para o algoritmo RSA</i> )	<a href="#">section B.20</a>
p2b	second	post-test	Formative Evaluation: Multiple choice knowledge questionnaires of loop structures ( <i>provinha2b</i> )	<a href="#">section B.17</a>
P4	third	pre-test	Programming Problem: Calculate fibonacci polynomials ( <i>Polinômios de Fibonacci</i> )	<a href="#">section B.22</a>
p3a	third	pre-test	Formative Evaluation: Multiple choice knowledge questionnaires of recursion ( <i>provinha3a</i> )	<a href="#">section B.21</a>
PF	third	post-test	Programming Problem: Generation of planning poker sequence ( <i>Planning Poker</i> )	<a href="#">section B.24</a>
PG	third	post-test	Programming Problem: Counting palindromes ( <i>Contagem de palindromos</i> )	<a href="#">section B.25</a>
PH	third	post-test	Programming Problem: Maze solving algorithm ( <i>A saída do labirinto</i> )	<a href="#">section B.26</a>
p3c	third	post-test	Formative Evaluation: Multiple choice knowledge questionnaires of recursion ( <i>provinha3c</i> )	<a href="#">section B.23</a>

In the empirical studies, the data gathering instruments used to measure the participants'

motivation were:

- a Web-based questionnaire for the adapted Portuguese version of the Intrinsic Motivation Inventory ([Appendix C: section C.1](#)) employed in the pilot empirical study to gather information related to the participants' intrinsic motivation
- a Paper-based questionnaire for the adapted Portuguese version of the Intrinsic Motivation Inventory ([Appendix C: section C.2](#)) employed in the first empirical study to gather information related to the participants' intrinsic motivation
- a Paper-based questionnaire for the adapted Portuguese version of the Instructional Materials Motivation Survey ([Appendix C: section C.3](#)) employed in the second empirical study to gather information related to the participants' level of motivation
- a Web-based questionnaire for the adapted Portuguese version of the Intrinsic Motivation Inventory and the adapted Portuguese Instructional Materials Motivation Survey ([Appendix C: section C.4](#)) employed in the third empirical study to gather information related to the participants' intrinsic motivation and level of motivation

The ontology-based gamified CL sessions in the empirical studies were obtained through the conceptual flow to gamify CL sessions shown in [Figure 67](#), so that the information encoded in the “*ontological model to apply gamification as persuasive technology in CL scenarios based on the Cognitive Apprenticeship theory and with the player roles based on the Yee's model to personalize the gamification*” has been used with the *Gamification plugins* in the Moodle platform to define the ontology-based gamified CL sessions. However, due to the lack of automatic support given by the Gamification plugins to set and to configure the game elements in the Moodle learning environment, the gamified CL sessions were not obtained using all the three ontological structures to represent gamified CL scenarios described in this model. In this sense, only two of three ontological structures to represent gamified CL scenarios were employed at the same time in each empirical study to set and configure the Gamification plugins, Thus,

- For the pilot, first and second empirical studies, the ontological structures to represent “*Gamified Cognitive Apprenticeship Scenario for Master/Yee Achiever and Apprentice/Yee Achiever*” and “*Gamified Cognitive Apprenticeship Scenario for Master/Yee Socializer and Apprentice/Yee Socializer*” were used to obtain the ontology-based gamified CL sessions.
- For the third empirical study, the ontological structures to represent “*Gamified Cognitive Apprenticeship Scenario for Master/Yee Achiever and Apprentice/Yee Achiever*” and “*Gamified Cognitive Apprenticeship Scenario for Master/Social Achiever and Apprentice/Social Achiever*” were used to obtain the ontology-based gamified CL sessions.

Finally, in all the types of CL sessions (ont-gamified CL sessions, non-gamified CL sessions, and w/o-gamified CL sessions), a CSCL script inspired by the Cognitive Apprenticeship theory and illustrated in Figure 28 was used as a method to orchestrate and structure the collaboration among the participants. This script was implemented as an activity in the Moodle platform by employing the *Scripting-forum module*<sup>3</sup>.

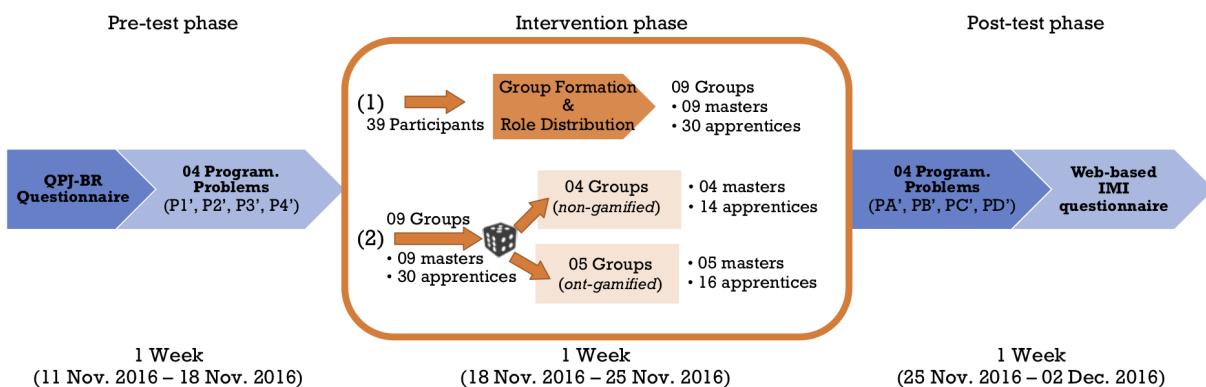
### 7.1.7 Schedule, Timing, and Data Collection Procedure

**Preparation:** The aspects under study in the empirical studies and the hypotheses stated in this dissertation were not informed to the participants (students) of the empirical studies, but they were aware that the researcher wanted to use the data gathered by their participation in the course. All participants (students) were guaranteed anonymity, and all materials that were used in the data collection procedure were prepared in advance. Previously to the intervention phase, as part of the preparation phase, the students were instructed in how to participate in the CL activity using the *Scripting-forum module* in the Moodle platform.

#### 7.1.7.1 Execution: Pilot Empirical Study

The pilot empirical study was executed over three weeks with the schedule, timing and data collection procedure shown in Figure 72.

Figure 72 – Diagram of the schedule, timing and data collection procedure in the pilot empirical study



**During the pre-test phase (1 week),** from 11 November 2016 to 18 November 2016, the Web-based QPJ-BR questionnaire has been answered by all the participants through the Moodle platform using the *Questionnaire module*<sup>4</sup>. During this phase, to gather data related to the skill/knowledge, four programming problem tasks (P1', P2', P3', and P4' - detailed in Table 7) have also been solved by the students in the Moodle platform using the VPL module.

<sup>3</sup> Available at the URL: <[https://github.com/geiser/moodle\\_scripting\\_forum](https://github.com/geiser/moodle_scripting_forum)>

<sup>4</sup> Available at the URL: <[https://github.com/geiser/moodle-mod\\_questionnaire](https://github.com/geiser/moodle-mod_questionnaire)>

**During the intervention phase (1 week)**, from 18 November 2016 to 25 November 2016, the 39 students participated in either non-gamified CL sessions or ontology-based gamified CL sessions. These students were formed into 9 groups of 4 or 5 members with 9 masters and 30 apprentices assigned according to the theory-driven group formation (ISOTANI; MIZOGUCHI, 2008b). Four of these nine groups participated in non-gamified CL sessions, and five groups participated in ontology-based gamified CL sessions.

The ontological structures to represent “*Gamified Cognitive Apprenticeship Scenario for Master/Yee Achiever and Apprentice/Yee Achiever*” and “*Gamified Cognitive Apprenticeship Scenario for Master/Yee Socializer and Apprentice/Yee Socializer*” were used to obtain the ontology-based gamified CL sessions in which:

- The students who had more liking for achievement-components than positive liking for social-components were assigned to play the *Yee Achiever role* in gamified CL sessions instantiated from the ontological structure “*Gamified Cognitive Apprenticeship Scenario for Master/Yee Achiever and Apprentice/Yee Achiever*” to support a CL Gameplay experience of *individual competition*.
- The students who had more positive liking for social-components than positive liking for achievement-components were assigned to play the *Yee Socializer role* in gamified CL sessions instantiated from the ontological structure “*Gamified Cognitive Apprenticeship Scenario for Master/Yee Socializer and Apprentice/Yee Socializer*” to support a CL Gameplay experience of *cooperative competition*.

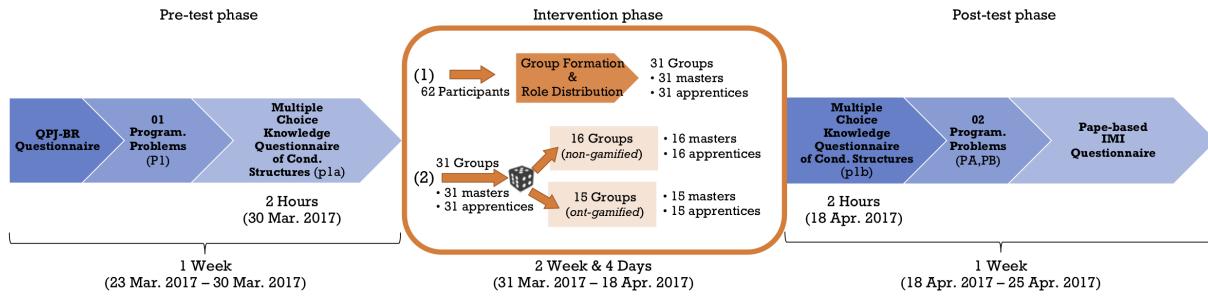
**During the post-test phase (1 week)**, from 25 November 2016 to 02 December 2016, to gather data related to the skill/knowledge, four programming problem tasks (PA’, PB’, PC’, and PD’ - detailed in [Table 7](#)) have been solved by the students in the Moodle platform using the VPL module. The students also answered the IMI questionnaire through the Moodle platform using the *Questionnaire module* to gather data related to the participants’ intrinsic motivation.

#### 7.1.7.2 Execution: First Empirical Study

The first empirical study was executed over four weeks and four days with the schedule, timing and data collection procedure shown in [Figure 73](#).

**During the pre-test phase (1 week)**, from 23 March 2017 to 30 March 2017, to gather information of students’ preference related to their liking for game-components, the Web-based QPJ-BR questionnaire has been answered by all the participants through the Moodle platform using the *Questionnaire module*. Data related to the participants’ initial skill/knowledge were gathered from one programming problem task (P1) and one multiple choice knowledge questionnaire of conditional structures (p1a), both instruments are detailed in [Table 7](#). The programming problem task (P1) was solved by the students in the Moodle platform using the

Figure 73 – Diagram of the schedule, timing and data collection procedure in the first empirical study



Source: Elaborated by the author.

*VPL module*, and the students answered the multiple choice knowledge questionnaire (p1a) - during 2 hours on March, 30th - at the classroom in the University of São Paulo as a formative evaluation in the course of Introduction to Computer Science.

**During the intervention phase (2 weeks & 4 days)**, from 31 March 2017 to 18 April 2017, the 62 students participated in either non-gamified CL sessions or ontology-based gamified CL sessions. These students were formed into 31 groups of 2 members with 31 masters and 31 apprentices assigned according to the theory-driven group formation (ISOTANI; MIZOGUCHI, 2008b). Sixteen of thirty one groups participated in non-gamified CL sessions, and fifteen groups participated in ontology-based gamified CL sessions.

The ontological structures to represent “*Gamified Cognitive Apprenticeship Scenario for Master/Yee Achiever and Apprentice/Yee Achiever*” and “*Gamified Cognitive Apprenticeship Scenario for Master/Yee Socializer and Apprentice/Yee Socializer*” were used to obtain the ontology-based gamified CL sessions in which:

- The students who had more liking for achievement-components than positive liking for social-components were assigned to play the *Yee Achiever role* in gamified CL sessions instantiated from the ontological structure “*Gamified Cognitive Apprenticeship Scenario for Master/Yee Achiever and Apprentice/Yee Achiever*” to support a CL Gameplay experience of *individual competition*.
- The students who had more positive liking for social-components than positive liking for achievement-components were assigned to play the *Yee Socializer role* in gamified CL sessions instantiated from the ontological structure “*Gamified Cognitive Apprenticeship Scenario for Master/Yee Socializer and Apprentice/Yee Socializer*” to support a CL Gameplay experience of *cooperative competition*.

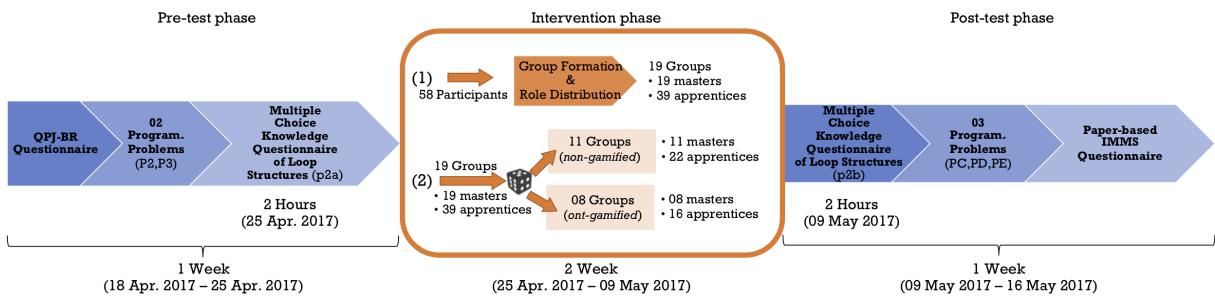
**During the post-test phase (1 week)**, from 18 April 2017 to 25 April 2017, to gather data related to the skill/knowledge, the multiple choice knowledge questionnaire of conditional structures (p1b) was answered by the participants - during 2 hours on April, 18th - at the

classroom in the University of São Paulo as a formative evaluation in the course of Introduction to Computer Science. Two programming problem tasks (PA, PB - detailed in [Table 7](#)) have been solved by the students in the Moodle platform using the VPL module. The students also answered the paper-based IMI questionnaire at the classroom in the University of São Paulo to gather data related to the students' intrinsic motivation.

#### 7.1.7.3 Execution: Second Empirical Study

The second empirical study was executed over four weeks with the schedule, timing and data collection procedure shown in [Figure 74](#).

Figure 74 – Diagram of the schedule, timing and data collection procedure in the second empirical study



Source: Elaborated by the author.

**During the pre-test phase (1 week)**, from 18 April 2017 to 25 April 2017, students' preference related to their liking for game-components were gathered through a paper-based QPJ-BR questionnaire answered by all the students in the Moodle platform using the *Questionnaire module*. Data related to the participants' initial skill/knowledge were gathered from one programming problem task (P2, and P3 - detailed in [Table 7](#)) and one multiple choice knowledge questionnaire of loop structures (p2a). The students solved the programming problem tasks in the Moodle platform using the *VPL module*, and they answered the multiple choice knowledge questionnaire (p2a) - during 2 hours on April, 25th - at the University of São Paulo as a formative evaluation in the course of Introduction to Computer Science.

**During the intervention phase (2 weeks)**, from 25 April 2017 to 9 May 2017, the 58 students participated in either non-gamified CL sessions or ontology-based gamified CL sessions. These students were formed into 19 groups of 3 members with 19 masters and 39 apprentices assigned according to the theory-driven group formation ([ISOTANI; MIZOGUCHI, 2008b](#)). Eleven of nineteen groups participated in non-gamified CL sessions, and eight groups participated in ontology-based gamified CL sessions.

The ontological structures to represent “*Gamified Cognitive Apprenticeship Scenario for Master/Yee Achiever and Apprentice/Yee Achiever*” and “*Gamified Cognitive Apprenticeship Scenario for Master/Yee Socializer and Apprentice/Yee Socializer*” were used to obtain the ontology-based gamified CL sessions in which:

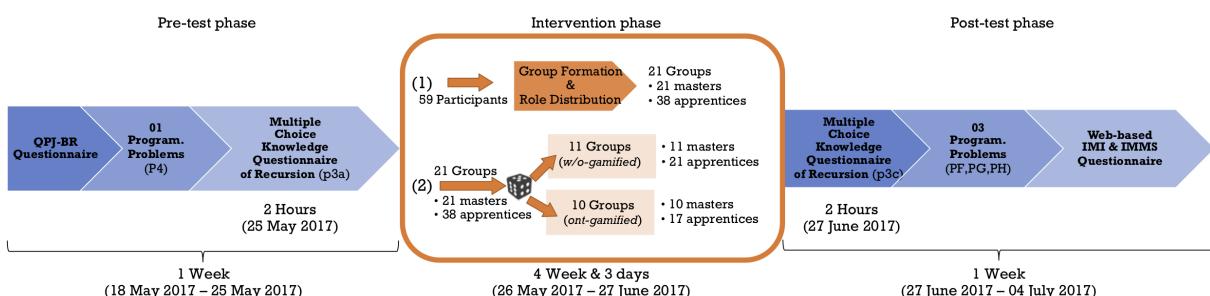
- The students who had more liking for achievement-components than positive liking for social-components were assigned to play the *Yee Achiever role* in gamified CL sessions instantiated from the ontological structure “*Gamified Cognitive Apprenticeship Scenario for Master/Yee Achiever and Apprentice/Yee Achiever*” to support a CL Gameplay experience of *individual competition*.
- The students who had more positive liking for social-components than positive liking for achievement-components were assigned to play the *Yee Socializer role* in gamified CL sessions instantiated from the ontological structure “*Gamified Cognitive Apprenticeship Scenario for Master/Yee Socializer and Apprentice/Yee Socializer*” to support a CL Gameplay experience of *cooperative competition*.

**During the post-test phase (1 week)**, from 9 May 2017 to 16 May 2017, to gather data related to the skill/knowledge, the multiple choice knowledge questionnaire of loop structures (p2b) was answered by the students - during 2 hours on May, 9th - at the classroom in the University of São Paulo as a formative evaluation in the course of Introduction to Computer Science. Three programming problem tasks (PC, PD, PE - detailed in [Table 7](#)) have been solved by the students in the Moodle platform using the VPL module. To gather data related to the participants' level of motivation, the students answered the paper-based IMMS questionnaire at the classroom in the University of São Paulo.

#### 7.1.7.4 Execution: Third Empirical Study

The third empirical study was executed over six weeks and three days with the schedule, timing and data collection procedure shown in [Figure 75](#).

Figure 75 – Diagram of the schedule, timing and data collection procedure in the third empirical study



Source: Elaborated by the author.

**During the pre-test phase (1 week)**, from 18 May 2017 to 25 May 2017, the Web-based QPJ-BR questionnaire were answered by all the participants through the Moodle platform using the *Questionnaire module*. To gather data related to the skill/knowledge, students solved one programming problem task (P4) in the Moodle platform using the VPL module, and they answered the multiple choice knowledge questionnaire of recursion (p3a) at the classroom in the University of São Paulo - during 2 hours on May 25th.

**During the intervention phase (4 week & 3 days)**, from 26 May 2017 to 27 June 2017, the 59 students participated in either ontology-based gamified CL sessions (*ont-gamified* CL sessions) or CL sessions that were gamified without using the support given by the ontology OntoGaCLeS (*w/o-gamified* CL sessions). The students were formed into 21 groups of 2 or 3 members with 21 masters and 38 apprentices assigned according to the theory-driven group formation (ISOTANI; MIZOGUCHI, 2008b). Eleven of twenty-one groups participated in *w/o-gamified* CL sessions, and ten groups participated in *ont-gamified* CL sessions.

The ontological structures to represent “*Gamified Cognitive Apprenticeship Scenario for Master/Yee Achiever and Apprentice/Yee Achiever*” and “*Gamified Cognitive Apprenticeship Scenario for Master/Social Achiever and Apprentice/Social Achiever*” were used to obtain the ontology-based gamified CL sessions in which:

- The students who had liking for achievement-components and did not have liking for social-components were assigned to play the *Yee Achiever role* in gamified CL sessions instantiated from the ontological structure “*Gamified Cognitive Apprenticeship Scenario for Master/Yee Achiever and Apprentice/Yee Achiever*” to support a CL Gameplay experience of *individual competition*.
- The students who had positive liking for social-components and achievement-components were assigned to play the *Social Achiever role* in gamified CL sessions instantiated from the ontological structure “*Gamified Cognitive Apprenticeship Scenario for Master/Social Achiever and Apprentice/Social Achiever*” to support a CL Gameplay experience of *individual and cooperative competition*.

**During the post-test phase (1 week)**, from 27 June 2017 to 04 July 2017, to gather data related to the skill/knowledge, a multiple choice knowledge questionnaire of recursion (p3c) has been answered by the participants at the classroom in University of São Paulo during 2 hours on June 27th. Three programming problem tasks (PF, PG and PH - detailed in [Table 7](#)) have been solved by the students in the Moodle platform using the VPL module. To gather data related to the students’ intrinsic motivation and level of motivation, the students answered the IMI and IMMS questionnaire through the Moodle platform using the *Questionnaire module*.

### 7.1.8 Validity Evaluation

The motivation surveys (adapted Portuguese IMI & IMMS questionnaires) and the data gathered by these instruments to estimate the participants’ intrinsic motivation and level of motivation were validated through Confirmatory Factorial Analysis (CFA) and reliability analysis. This validation is detailed in [Appendix C](#), and prior to perform it, the outliers such as careless responses and extreme values were detected and treated as detailed in [Appendix B](#). Employing the data gathered by these surveys in the empirical studies, the participants’ intrinsic

motivation and level of motivation were estimated by means of RSM-based instruments, so that to validate them, their assumptions were checked by test of unidimensionality, test of local independence, and test of monotonicity. The results of these tests are detailed in [Appendix D](#).

To estimate the gains in skill/knowledge from programming problem tasks and multiple choice knowledge questionnaires, the stacking procedures with GPCM were used. Thus, the validation of these measurement instruments were carried out in the GPCM employing the test of unidimensionality, and the test of local independence detailed in [Appendix D](#).

### 7.1.9 Data Analysis Procedure

To measure the students' intrinsic motivation and level of motivation towards their participation in the ontology-based gamified CL sessions, non-gamified CL sessions, and CL session that were gamified without using the support given by the ontology OntoGaCLeS, RSM-based instruments ([Appendix D](#)) were used as a psychometric instrument for analyzing the self-reported data collected by the motivation surveys in the empirical studies. The RSM-based instruments are measurement instruments built as Item Response Theory (IRT) models in which the latent trait being measured by the items is estimated in function of rating scale data ([GEORGE, 2005](#)). These instruments are appropriate for the data gathered through the motivation surveys, employed in the empirical studies, in which all the items have a seven-likert scale response format ([van der Linden; HAMBLETON, 2013](#)).

After having the participants' intrinsic motivation estimates and the level of motivation estimates by means of RSM-based instruments, two-way ANOVA tests have been carried out to compare the effects on the participants' motivation caused by the ontology-based gamified CL sessions. The results on these tests were calculated employing a variation between the types of CL sessions (*ont-gamified* CL sessions, *non-gamified* CL sessions, and *w/o-gamified* CL sessions) and the CL roles played by the participants in these sessions.

To investigate the effect of different types of CL sessions on the learning outcomes, the gains in knowledge/skills of participants have been estimated by stacking the pre-test and post-test data with GPCMs ([WRIGHT, 2003](#)). [Appendix D](#) details the stacked data analyses that were carried out to obtain the gains in knowledge/skills for the empirical studies. After having these results, two-way ANOVA tests have been run to compare the learning outcomes in the different types of CL sessions and the CL roles played by the participants.

After to carried out the ANOVA tests by evaluating whether there was no significant differences on the participants' motivation and learning outcomes, Spearman's rank-order correlation tests have been run to find out whether the effects of different types of CL sessions on the participants' motivation and learning outcomes were significantly linked.

## 7.2 Pilot Empirical Study: Data Analysis Results

### ***Do the ontology-based gamified CL sessions have positive impacts on the participants' motivation?***

In order to answer this question, two-way between-subjects ANOVA tests were conducted to compare the effects of ontology-based gamified CL sessions (*ont-gamified*) and non-gamified CL sessions (*non-gamified*) on the participants' intrinsic motivation, perceived choice, pressure/tension and effort/importance estimates. The interaction effects between these two types of CL sessions and the CL roles, *Master* and *Apprentice*, are evaluated in these tests. Table 8 shows the results in which there are statistically significant difference at the 0.05 level for the participants' intrinsic motivation and perceived choice. The effect on the intrinsic motivation for the type of CL session yielded an *F* ratio of  $F(1, 26) = 4.702$ ,  $p = 0.039$  with significant differences between non-gamified CL sessions and ont-gamified CL sessions. In relation to the perceived choice, the effect for the type of CL session yielded an *F* ratio of  $F(1, 26) = 6.980$ ,  $p = 0.014$ , indicating significant differences between non-gamified CL sessions and ont-gamified CL sessions.

Table 8 – Two-way ANOVA results for the latent trait estimates of intrinsic motivation, interest/enjoyment, perceived choice, pressure/tension and effort/importance in the pilot empirical study

	Sum Sq	Df	F value	Pr(>F)	Sig
Intrinsic Motivation>Type	2.397	1	4.702	0.039	*
Intrinsic Motivation>Type:CLRole	0.080	1	0.156	0.696	
Intrinsic Motivation:Residuals	13.254	26			
Interest/Enjoyment>Type	8.107	1	3.495	0.073	
Interest/Enjoyment>Type:CLRole	0.599	1	0.258	0.616	
Interest/Enjoyment:Residuals	60.314	26			
Perceived Choice>Type	3.675	1	6.980	0.014	*
Perceived Choice>Type:CLRole	1.050	1	1.994	0.170	
Perceived Choice:Residuals	13.689	26			
Pressure/Tension>Type	1.125	1	2.472	0.128	
Pressure/Tension>Type:CLRole	0.012	1	0.026	0.874	
Pressure/Tension:Residuals	11.838	26			
Effort/Importance>Type	0.335	1	0.645	0.429	
Effort/Importance>Type:CLRole	0.273	1	0.525	0.475	
Effort/Importance:Residuals	13.516	26			

Signif. codes: 0 \*\*\* 0.01 \*\* 0.05

Tukey post-hoc comparisons have been run to confirm the significant differences occurred between the types of CL sessions and the CL roles. Table 9 summarizes the descriptive statistics and the results of post-hoc comparisons. According to these results, the intrinsic motivation

of students who participated in ont-gamified CL sessions ( $lsmean = 0.419 \text{ logit}$ , and  $SE = 0.206$ ) is greater than the intrinsic motivation of students who participated in non-gamified CL sessions ( $lsmean = -0.322 \text{ logit}$ , and  $SE = 0.273$ ) with a p-adj. value of 0.013 and Hedges'  $g = 0.956$  large effect size. The interest/enjoyment of participants in ont-gamified CL sessions ( $lsmean = 0.848 \text{ logit}$ , and  $SE = 0.440$ ) is greater than the interest/enjoyment of participants in non-gamified CL sessions ( $lsmean = -0.515 \text{ logit}$ , and  $SE = 0.582$ ) with a p-adj. value of 0.039 and Hedges'  $g = 0.780$  medium effect size. In ont-gamified CL sessions, the perceived choice with  $lsmean = 0.382 \text{ logit}$  and  $SE = 0.209$  is significantly greater than the perceived choice in non-gamified CL sessions with  $lsmean = -0.535 \text{ logit}$  and  $SE = 0.277$  at the p-adj. value of 0.031 and Hedges'  $g = 0.814$  large effect size.

Having these results, the null hypothesis,  $H_{null,IM,g1}$ : “*There was no significant difference between the intrinsic motivation of students who participated in ontology-based gamified CL sessions and the intrinsic motivation of students who participated in non-gamified CL sessions,*” is rejected. Thus, this pilot empirical study becomes an evidence to support the alternative hypothesis,  $H_{alt,IM,g1}$ : “*The intrinsic motivation of students who participated in ontology-based gamified CL sessions was greater than the intrinsic motivation of students who participated in non-gamified CL sessions,*” with positive impacts in the participants’ intrinsic motivation, interest/enjoyment, and perceived choice.

Table 9 – Descriptive statistics and Tukey post-hoc test results for the latent trait estimates of intrinsic motivation, interest/enjoyment, perceived choice, pressure/tension and effort/importance in the pilot empirical study

	N	mean	Ismean	SE	df	lwr:CI	upr:CI	t.ratio	p.value	p-adj.	g	sig	mag
Intrinsic Motivation:non-gamified	14	-0.389	-0.322	0.273	26	-0.882	0.239						
Intrinsic Motivation:ont-gamified	16	0.305	0.419	0.206	26	-0.004	0.843						
Intrinsic Motivation:non-gamified - ont-gamified	30	-0.694	-0.741	0.342	26	-1.231	-0.157	-2.168	0.039	0.013	-0.956	*	large
Intrinsic Motivation:non-gamified.Apprentice	12	-0.416	-0.416	0.206	26	-0.839	0.008						
Intrinsic Motivation:ont-gamified.Apprentice	12	0.190	0.190	0.206	26	-0.233	0.614						
Intrinsic Motivation:non-gamified.Apprentice - ont-gamified.Apprentice	24	-0.606	-0.606	0.291	26	-1.406	0.194	-2.079	0.048	0.048	0.186	-0.818	
Intrinsic Motivation:non-gamified.Master	2	-0.228	-0.228	0.505	26	-1.266	0.810						
Intrinsic Motivation:ont-gamified.Master	4	0.649	0.649	0.357	26	-0.085	1.382						
Intrinsic Motivation:non-gamified.Master - ont-gamified.Master	6	-0.876	-0.876	0.618	26	-2.573	0.820	-1.417	0.168	0.500	-0.991		
Interest/Enjoyment:non-gamified	14	-0.617	-0.515	0.582	26	-1.711	0.680						
Interest/Enjoyment:ont-gamified	16	0.591	0.848	0.440	26	-0.056	1.752						
Interest/Enjoyment:non-gamified - ont-gamified	30	-1.208	-1.363	0.729	26	-2.354	-0.063	-1.869	0.073	0.039	-0.780	*	medium
Interest/Enjoyment:non-gamified.Apprentice	12	-0.658	-0.658	0.440	26	-1.562	0.246						
Interest/Enjoyment:ont-gamified.Apprentice	12	0.335	0.335	0.440	26	-0.569	1.238						
Interest/Enjoyment:non-gamified.Apprentice - ont-gamified.Apprentice	24	-0.993	-0.993	0.622	26	-2.698	0.713	-1.596	0.123	0.398	-0.612		
Interest/Enjoyment:non-gamified.Master	2	-0.372	-0.372	1.077	26	-2.586	1.841						
Interest/Enjoyment:ont-gamified.Master	4	1.361	1.361	0.762	26	-0.204	2.927						
Interest/Enjoyment:non-gamified.Master - ont-gamified.Master	6	-1.734	-1.734	1.319	26	-5.352	1.885	-1.314	0.200	0.562	-1.100		
Perceived Choice:non-gamified	14	-0.316	-0.535	0.277	26	-1.105	0.034						
Perceived Choice:ont-gamified	16	0.290	0.382	0.209	26	-0.048	0.813						
Perceived Choice:non-gamified - ont-gamified	30	-0.607	-0.918	0.347	26	-1.152	-0.061	-2.642	0.014	0.031	-0.814	*	large
Perceived Choice:non-gamified.Apprentice	12	-0.229	-0.229	0.209	26	-0.659	0.202						
Perceived Choice:ont-gamified.Apprentice	12	0.199	0.199	0.209	26	-0.232	0.629						
Perceived Choice:non-gamified.Apprentice - ont-gamified.Apprentice	24	-0.427	-0.427	0.296	26	-1.240	0.386	-1.442	0.161	0.486	-0.557		
Perceived Choice:non-gamified.Master	2	-0.842	-0.842	0.513	26	-1.897	0.212						
Perceived Choice:ont-gamified.Master	4	0.566	0.566	0.363	26	-0.180	1.312						
Perceived Choice:non-gamified.Master - ont-gamified.Master	6	-1.408	-1.408	0.628	26	-3.132	0.316	-2.241	0.034	0.139	-1.767		

Signif. codes: 0 ‘\*\*\*’ 0.01 ‘\*\*’ 0.05

Table 9 – (continued)

	N	mean	Ismean	SE	df	Iwr.CI	upr.CI	t.ratio	p.value	p-adj.	g	sig	mag
Pressure/Tension:non-gamified	14	0.238	0.285	0.258	26	-0.245	0.814						
Pressure/Tension:ont-gamified	16	-0.230	-0.223	0.195	26	-0.624	0.177						
Pressure/Tension:non-gamified - ont-gamified	30	0.468	0.508	0.323	-0.040	0.976	1.572	0.128	0.069	0.069	0.699		
Pressure/Tension:non-gamified.Apprentice	12	0.219	0.219	0.195	26	-0.181	0.620						
Pressure/Tension:ont-gamified.Apprentice	12	-0.237	-0.237	0.195	26	-0.637	0.164						
Pressure/Tension:non-gamified.Apprentice - ont-gamified.Apprentice	24	0.456	0.456	0.275	-0.300	1.212	1.656	0.110	0.366	0.366	0.624		
Pressure/Tension:non-gamified.Master	2	0.350	0.350	0.477	26	-0.631	1.331						
Pressure/Tension:ont-gamified.Master	4	-0.210	-0.210	0.337	26	-0.903	0.484						
Pressure/Tension:non-gamified.Master - ont-gamified.Master	6	0.560	0.560	0.584	-1.044	2.163	0.958	0.347	0.774	0.774	0.950		
Effort/Importance:non-gamified	14	0.028	0.162	0.275	26	-0.404	0.728						
Effort/Importance:ont-gamified	16	-0.084	-0.115	0.208	26	-0.543	0.313						
Effort/Importance:non-gamified - ont-gamified	30	0.112	0.277	0.345	-0.430	0.654	0.803	0.429	0.674	0.674	0.155		
Effort/Importance:non-gamified.Apprentice	12	-0.025	-0.025	0.208	26	-0.453	0.403						
Effort/Importance:ont-gamified.Apprentice	12	-0.052	-0.052	0.208	26	-0.480	0.376						
Effort/Importance:non-gamified.Apprentice - ont-gamified.Apprentice	24	0.027	0.027	0.294	-0.780	0.835	0.092	0.927	1.000	1.000	0.037		
Effort/Importance:non-gamified.Master	2	0.349	0.349	0.510	26	-0.699	1.397						
Effort/Importance:ont-gamified.Master	4	-0.178	-0.178	0.361	26	-0.919	0.563						
Effort/Importance:non-gamified.Master - ont-gamified.Master	6	0.527	0.527	0.624	-1.186	2.240	0.844	0.406	0.833	0.833	0.545		

Signif. codes: 0 ‘\*\*\*’ 0.01 ‘\*\*’ 0.05

## **Do the ontology-based gamified CL sessions positively affect on the participants' learning outcomes?**

In order to answer this question, two-way between-subjects ANOVA tests were run to compare the effects of ontology-based gamified CL sessions (*ont-gamified*) and non-gamified CL sessions (*non-gamified*) on the gains in skill/knowledge estimates. These tests evaluated the interaction effects between these two types of CL sessions and the two CL roles: *Master* and *Apprentice*. The results of these tests are shown in [Table 10](#) in which there are not statistically significant difference at the 0.05 level for the gains in skill/knowledge estimates for the “*signed-up students*” (SignedUpPs) and “*students with effective participation*” (EffectivePs).

- *Signed-up students* (SignedUpPs) were students enrolled in the course, and that were participants in the CL sessions
- *Students with effective participation* (EffectivePs) were signed-up students who had a complete, semicomplete or incomplete participation level in the CL sessions. It means that they were students with at least interacted one time in the CL session (non-gamified CL session or ont-gamified CL session) with other member of CL group.

Table 10 – Two-way ANOVA results for the gains in skill/knowledge estimates in the pilot empirical study

	Sum Sq	Df	F value	Pr(>F)	Sig
SignedUpPs>Type	0.432	1	0.096	0.759	
SignedUpPs>Type:CLRole	3.485	1	0.772	0.388	
SignedUpPs:Residuals	117.368	26			
EffectivePs>Type	3.087	1	0.874	0.363	
EffectivePs>Type:CLRole	0.427	1	0.121	0.732	
EffectivePs:Residuals	60.040	17			

Signif. codes: 0 \*\*\* 0.01 \*\* 0.05

To confirm the significant differences occurred between the types of CL sessions and the CL roles, Tukey post-hoc comparisons have been run, and [Table 11](#) summarizes the results of post-hoc comparisons and the descriptive statistics. Although the gains in skill/knowledge estimates for students with effective participation in ont-gamified CL sessions were greater than the gains in skill/knowledge estimates for students with effective participation in non-gamified CL sessions, there were not significant differences in the gains in skill/knowledge of signed-up students and students with effective participation. Thus, the null hypothesis,  $H_{null,GSK,g1}$ : “*There was no significant difference between the gains in skill/knowledge obtained by students who participated in ontology-based gamified CL sessions and the gains in skill/knowledge obtained by students who participated in non-gamified CL sessions,*” is not rejected.

Table 11 – Descriptive statistics and Tukey post-hoc test results for the gains in skill/knowledge estimates in the pilot empirical study

	N	mean	lsmean	SE	df	lwr.CI	upr.CI	t ratio	p.value	p.adj	g	sig	mag
SignedUpPs:non-gamified	14	3.768	2.705	0.692	26	1.282	4.127						
SignedUpPs:ont-gamified	16	2.829	2.427	0.573	26	1.249	3.604						
SignedUpPs:non-gamified - ont-gamified	30	0.940	0.278	0.898		-0.659	2.538	0.309	0.759	0.238	0.376		
SignedUpPs:non-gamified.Apprentice	11	4.566	4.566	0.641	26	3.249	5.883						
SignedUpPs:ont-gamified.Apprentice	11	3.499	3.499	0.641	26	2.182	4.816						
SignedUpPs:non-gamified.Apprentice - ont-gamified.Apprentice	22	1.067	1.067	0.906		-1.418	3.553	1.178	0.249	0.646	0.517		
SignedUpPs:non-gamified.Master	3	0.843	0.843	1.227	26	-1.678	3.365						
SignedUpPs:ont-gamified.Master	5	1.355	1.355	0.950	26	-0.599	3.308						
SignedUpPs:non-gamified.Master - ont-gamified.Master	8	-0.511	-0.511	1.552		-4.768	3.745	-0.330	0.744	0.987	-0.176		
Effectives:non-gamified	8	2.535	2.196	0.686	17	0.749	3.644						
Effectives:ont-gamified	13	3.392	3.010	0.536	17	1.880	4.140						
Effectives:non-gamified - ont-gamified	21	-0.858	-0.814	0.871		-2.639	0.924	-0.935	0.363	0.324	-0.346		
Effectives:non-gamified.Apprentice	5	3.550	3.550	0.840	17	1.776	5.323						
Effectives:ont-gamified.Apprentice	8	4.666	4.666	0.664	17	3.264	6.068						
Effectives:non-gamified.Apprentice - ont-gamified.Apprentice	13	-1.116	-1.116	1.071		-4.162	1.929	-1.042	0.312	0.728	-0.740		
Effectives:non-gamified.Master	3	0.843	0.843	1.085	17	-1.446	3.132						
Effectives:ont-gamified.Master	5	1.355	1.355	0.840	17	-0.419	3.128						
Effectives:non-gamified.Master - ont-gamified.Master	8	-0.511	-0.511	1.372		-4.413	3.390	-0.373	0.714	0.982	-0.176		

Signif. codes: 0 ‘\*\*\*’ 0.01 ‘\*\*’ 0.05

**Are the participants' motivation and learning outcomes linked in either the non-gamified CL sessions or the ontology-based gamified CL sessions?**

Spearman's rank-order correlation tests were run to determine the relationship between the motivation and learning outcomes obtained by signed-up students (*SignedUpPs*) and students with effective participation (*EffectivePs*) in the ontology-based gamified CL sessions (*ont-gamified*) and the non-gamified CL sessions (*non-gamified*). Table 12 shows the results of the correlation tests and their p-values in which the gains in skill/knowledge estimates were used as learning outcome measurement, and the intrinsic motivation, interest/enjoyment, perceived choice, pressure/tension and effort/importance estimates were used as motivation measurement.

According to these results, there was not significant correlation between the participants' motivation and learning outcomes in the non-gamified CL sessions and ont-gamified CL sessions. Thus, the null hypothesis,  $H_{null,\rho,g1}$ : “*There was no significant correlation between the participants' motivation and their gains in skill/knowledge in either the non-gamified CL sessions or the ontology-based gamified CL sessions,*” is not rejected.

Table 12 – Correlation matrices and their p-values for the motivation and learning outcomes of participants in the pilot empirical study

Gains in Skill/Knowledge	Intrinsic Motivation	Interest/Enjoyment	Perceived Choice	Pressure/Tension	Effort/Importance
SignedUpPs:non-gamified	-0.3500 (0.24)	-0.2368 (0.43)	-0.0700 (0.82)	-0.0948 (0.75)	0.0112 (0.97)
SignedUpPs:ont-gamified	-0.3771 (0.18)	-0.4327 (0.12)	-0.3872 (0.17)	0.3131 (0.27)	0.3067 (0.28)
SignedUpPs:non-gamified.Apprentice	-0.3149 (0.34)	-0.1628 (0.63)	-0.3466 (0.29)	-0.0419 (0.90)	0.2150 (0.52)
SignedUpPs:ont-gamified.Apprentice	-0.0486 (0.89)	-0.1094 (0.76)	-0.0973 (0.78)	0.2294 (0.52)	0.5368 (0.10)
EffectivePs:non-gamified	0.0721 (0.87)	0.3784 (0.40)	0.3945 (0.38)	0.1802 (0.69)	0.1182 (0.80)
EffectivePs:ont-gamified	-0.4772 (0.11)	-0.5123 (0.08)	-0.3996 (0.19)	0.4137 (0.18)	0.3215 (0.30)
EffectivePs:non-gamified.Apprentice	0.1026 (0.86)	0.5643 (0.32)	-0.7105 (0.17)	0.4104 (0.49)	0.6579 (0.22)
EffectivePs:ont-gamified.Apprentice	-0.3114 (0.45)	-0.1796 (0.67)	-0.0599 (0.88)	0.4424 (0.27)	0.4817 (0.22)

method: spearman

**Do the ontology-based gamified CL sessions have positive effects on the percentages of participation per groups?**

In order to answer this question, Mann-Whitney's U tests have been run on different percentages of participation per group in ontology-based gamified CL sessions (*ont-gamified*) and non-gamified CL sessions (*non-gamified*). These percentages were: the percentage of students

per groups having any participation (*PctHavingParticipation* - refers to complete, semicomplete and incomplete participation level), the percentage of students per groups having an adequate participation (*PctAdequateParticipation* - refers to complete and semicomplete participation level), the percentage of students per groups having incomplete participation (*PctIncompleteParticipation* - refers to incomplete and none participation level), and the percentage of students per groups without participation (*PctWithoutParticipation* - refers to none participation level).

The participation levels are defined as:

- *None participation level*: when the student did not interact with others in CL sessions
- *Incomplete participation level*: when the student interacted in CL sessions, but he/she did not complete all the necessary interactions
- *Semicomplete participation level*: when the student interacted in CL sessions carried out all the necessary interactions, but he/she did not respond to all requests made by others
- *Complete participation level*: when the student interacted in CL sessions performing all the necessary interactions, and he/she responds to all requests made by others

[Table 13](#) shows the results of Mann-Whitney's U tests in which there were significant differences for all the percentages of participation per groups with exception of the percentage of students per groups having an adequate participation. According to these results, the percentage of students per groups having any participation in ont-gamified CL sessions (*median* = 0.50) was greater than the percentage of students per groups having any participation in non-gamified CL sessions (*median* = 0.40). This result indicates a significant difference with values of  $U = 10.5$ ,  $Z = -1.78$ ,  $p\text{-value} = 0.035$  and  $r = 0.477$  (medium effect size). The percentage of students per groups having an incomplete participation in ont-gamified CL sessions (*median* = 0.25) was significantly less than the percentage of students per groups having an incomplete participation in non-gamified CL sessions (*median* = 0.60) with values of  $U = 21.0$ ,  $Z = 1.79$ ,  $p\text{-value} = 0.048$  and  $r = 0.567$  (large effect size). Finally, with values of  $U = 12.0$ ,  $Z = 2.16$ ,  $p\text{-value} = 0.029$  and  $r = 0.816$  (large effect size), the percentage of students per groups without participation in ont-gamified CL sessions (*median* = 0.25) was significantly less than the percentage of students per groups without participation in non-gamified CL sessions (*median* = 0.60).

Table 13 – Mann-Whitney's U results for the pct. of participation per groups in the pilot empirical study

	Type	N	Med	Mean.R	U	Z	p.value	r	mag	Sig
PctHavingParticipation	non-gamified	6	0.40	5.25	10.5	-1.78	0.035	0.477	med	*
PctHavingParticipation	ont-gamified	8	0.50	9.19	10.5	-1.78	0.035	0.477	med	*
PctAdequateParticipation	non-gamified	4	0.40	4.12	6.5	-1.45	0.082	0.436	med	
PctAdequateParticipation	ont-gamified	7	0.50	7.07	6.5	-1.45	0.082	0.436	med	
PctIncompleteParticipation	non-gamified	5	0.60	7.20	21.0	1.79	0.048	0.567	larg	*
PctIncompleteParticipation	ont-gamified	5	0.25	3.80	21.0	1.79	0.048	0.567	larg	*
PctWithoutParticipation	non-gamified	3	0.60	6.00	12.0	2.16	0.029	0.816	larg	*
PctWithoutParticipation	ont-gamified	4	0.25	2.50	12.0	2.16	0.029	0.816	larg	*

Signif. codes: 0 ‘\*\*\*’ 0.01 ‘\*\*’ 0.05

Based on these results, the null hypothesis,  $H_{null,Pct,g1}$ : “*There was no significant difference between the percentages of participation per groups in ontology-based gamified CL sessions and the percentages of participation per groups in non-gamified CL sessions,*” is rejected. In this sense, this empirical study becomes an evidence to support the alternative hypothesis,  $H_{alt,Pct,g1}$ : “*The percentages of participation per groups in ontology-based gamified CL sessions are better than the percentage of participation per groups in non-gamified CL sessions,*” increasing the percentage of students per groups having any participation, and reducing the percentage of students per groups having an incomplete participation and without participation.

## 7.3 First Empirical Study: Data Analysis Results

### ***Do the ontology-based gamified CL sessions have positive impacts on the participants' motivation?***

In order to answer this question, two-way ANOVA tests have been run to compare the effects of ontology-based gamified CL sessions (*ont-gamified*) and non-gamified CL sessions (*non-gamified*) on the participants' intrinsic motivation, interest/enjoyment, perceived choice, pressure/tension and effort/importance. Table 14 shows the results of the ANOVA tests, and according to these results, there were statistically significant difference at the 0.05 level for the participants' intrinsic motivation, interest/enjoyment, pressure/tension and effort/importance. On the participants' intrinsic motivation, the effect for the type of CL session yielded a  $F$  ratio of  $F(1,56) = 8.103$  and  $p = 0.006$  indicating significant differences between non-gamified CL sessions and ont-gamified CL sessions. The effect on the participants' perceived choice for the type of CL session yielded a  $F$  ratio of  $F(1,56) = 7.885$  and  $p = 0.007$  indicating significant differences between non-gamified CL sessions and ont-gamified CL sessions. On the participants' pressure/tension, the effect for the type of CL session and CL roles yielded a  $F$  ratio of  $F(1,56) = 6.151$  and  $p = 0.016$  indicating significant differences between the pressure/tension of apprentices in non-gamified CL sessions and the pressure/tension of apprentices in ont-gamified CL sessions. The effect on the effort/importance for the type of CL session yielded a  $F$  ratio of  $F(1,56) = 4.303$  and  $p = 0.043$  indicating significant differences between non-gamified CL sessions and ont-gamified CL sessions.

Table 14 – Two-way ANOVA for the latent trait estimates of intrinsic motivation, interest/enjoyment, perceived choice, pressure/tension and effort/importance in the first empirical study

	Sum Sq	Df	F value	Pr(>F)	Sig
Intrinsic Motivation>Type	3.087	1	8.103	0.006	**
Intrinsic Motivation>Type:CLRole	0.020	1	0.053	0.819	
Intrinsic Motivation:Residuals	21.333	56			
Interest/Enjoyment>Type	0.946	1	0.942	0.336	

Signif. codes: 0 ‘\*\*\*’ 0.01 ‘\*’ 0.05

Table 14 – (continued)

	Sum Sq	Df	F value	Pr(>F)	Sig
Interest/Enjoyment:Type:CLRole	2.003	1	1.993	0.164	
Interest/Enjoyment:Residuals	52.258	52			
Perceived Choice:Type	6.371	1	7.885	0.007	**
Perceived Choice:Type:CLRole	0.050	1	0.061	0.805	
Perceived Choice:Residuals	45.244	56			
Pressure/Tension:Type	2.428	1	2.352	0.131	
Pressure/Tension:Type:CLRole	6.351	1	6.151	0.016	*
Pressure/Tension:Residuals	57.815	56			
Effort/Importance:Type	3.861	1	4.303	0.043	*
Effort/Importance:Type:CLRole	0.799	1	0.891	0.349	
Effort/Importance:Residuals	50.244	56			

Signif. codes: 0 ‘\*\*\*’ 0.01 ‘\*’ 0.05

Tukey post-hoc comparisons were run to confirm the significant differences in the participants' motivation of ANOVA tests. Table 15 shows the results of the post-hoc comparisons in which the intrinsic motivation of participants in ont-gamified CL sessions ( $lsmean = 0.129$  logit, and  $SE = 0.113$ ) is greater than the intrinsic motivation of participants in non-gamified CL sessions ( $lsmean = -0.325$  logit, and  $SE = 0.113$ ) with a p-adj. value of 0.006 and Hedges'  $g = 0.743$  medium effect size. The perceived choice of participants in ont-gamified CL sessions ( $lsmean = 0.310$  logit, and  $SE = 0.164$ ) is greater than the perceived choice of participants in non-gamified CL sessions ( $lsmean = -0.343$  logit, and  $SE = 0.164$ ) with a p-adj. value of 0.007 and Hedges'  $g = 0.724$  medium effect size. The pressure/tension of apprentices in ont-gamified CL sessions ( $lsmean = -0.237$  logit, and  $SE = 0.262$ ) is less than apprentices in non-gamified CL sessions ( $lsmean = 0.817$  logit, and  $SE = 0.272$ ) with a p-adj. value of 0.035 and Hedges'  $g = 0.964$  large effect size. The participants' effort/importance in ont-gamified CL sessions ( $lsmean = 0.218$  logit, and  $SE = 0.173$ ) is greater than the participants' effort/importance in non-gamified CL sessions ( $lsmean = -0.290$  logit, and  $SE = 0.173$ ) with a p-adj. value of 0.035 and Hedges'  $g = 0.544$  medium effect size.

According to the results obtained in the two-way ANOVA tests and Tukey post-hoc comparisons, the null hypothesis,  $H_{null,IM,g1}$ : “*There was no significant difference between the intrinsic motivation of students who participated in ontology-based gamified CL sessions and the intrinsic motivation of students who participated in non-gamified CL sessions,*” is rejected becoming this empirical study an evidence to support the alternative hypothesis,  $H_{alt,IM,g1}$ : “*The intrinsic motivation of students who participated in ontology-based gamified CL sessions was greater than the intrinsic motivation of students who participated in non-gamified CL sessions,*” with positive impacts in the intrinsic motivation, perceived choice, pressure/tension (of apprentices), and effort/importance.

Table 15 – Descriptive statistics and Tukey post-hoc test results for the latent trait estimates of intrinsic motivation, interest/enjoyment, perceived choice, pressure/tension and effort/importance in the first empirical study

	N	mean	Ismean	SE	df	lwr:CI	upr:CI	t.ratio	p.value	p-adj.	g	sig	mag
Intrinsic Motivation:non-gamified	30	-0.329	-0.325	0.113	56	-0.552	-0.099						
Intrinsic Motivation:ont-gamified	30	0.129	0.129	0.113	56	-0.097	0.354						
Intrinsic Motivation:non-gamified - ont-gamified	60	-0.458	-0.454	0.160	56	-0.777	-0.138	-2.847	0.006	0.006	-0.743	**	medium
Intrinsic Motivation:non-gamified.Apprentice	14	-0.274	-0.274	0.165	56	-0.605	0.056						
Intrinsic Motivation:ont-gamified.Apprentice	15	0.143	0.143	0.159	56	-0.176	0.462						
Intrinsic Motivation:non-gamified.Apprentice - ont-gamified.Apprentice	29	-0.418	-0.418	0.229	56	-1.025	0.190	-1.820	0.074	0.074	0.275	-0.583	
Intrinsic Motivation:non-gamified.Master	16	-0.376	-0.376	0.154	56	-0.686	-0.067						
Intrinsic Motivation:ont-gamified.Master	15	0.114	0.114	0.159	56	-0.205	0.434						
Intrinsic Motivation:non-gamified.Master - ont-gamified.Master	31	-0.491	-0.491	0.222	56	-1.078	0.097	-2.212	0.031	0.031	0.132	-0.896	
Interest/Enjoyment:non-gamified	28	-0.217	-0.217	0.189	52	-0.597	0.163						
Interest/Enjoyment:ont-gamified	28	0.062	0.043	0.190	52	-0.338	0.424						
Interest/Enjoyment:non-gamified - ont-gamified	56	-0.279	-0.260	0.268	52	-0.816	0.259	-0.970	0.336	0.336	0.303	-0.274	
Interest/Enjoyment:non-gamified.Apprentice	14	-0.097	-0.097	0.268	52	-0.635	0.441						
Interest/Enjoyment:ont-gamified.Apprentice	13	-0.215	-0.215	0.278	52	-0.773	0.343						
Interest/Enjoyment:non-gamified.Apprentice - ont-gamified.Apprentice	27	0.118	0.118	0.386	52	-0.906	1.143	0.307	0.760	0.760	0.990	0.106	
Interest/Enjoyment:non-gamified.Master	14	-0.337	-0.337	0.268	52	-0.875	0.201						
Interest/Enjoyment:ont-gamified.Master	15	0.302	0.302	0.259	52	-0.217	0.821						
Interest/Enjoyment:non-gamified.Master - ont-gamified.Master	29	-0.639	-0.639	0.373	52	-1.628	0.350	-1.715	0.092	0.092	0.326	-0.678	
Perceived Choice:non-gamified	30	-0.340	-0.343	0.164	56	-0.672	-0.013						
Perceived Choice:ont-gamified	30	0.310	0.310	0.164	56	-0.019	0.639						
Perceived Choice:non-gamified - ont-gamified	60	-0.650	-0.652	0.232	56	-1.115	-0.185	-2.808	0.007	0.007	-0.724	**	medium
Perceived Choice:non-gamified.Apprentice	14	-0.376	-0.376	0.240	56	-0.857	0.106						
Perceived Choice:ont-gamified.Apprentice	15	0.219	0.219	0.232	56	-0.246	0.684						
Perceived Choice:non-gamified.Apprentice - ont-gamified.Apprentice	29	-0.595	-0.595	0.334	56	-1.479	0.290	-1.781	0.080	0.080	0.293	-0.617	
Perceived Choice:non-gamified.Master	16	-0.310	-0.310	0.225	56	-0.760	0.141						
Perceived Choice:ont-gamified.Master	15	0.401	0.401	0.232	56	-0.064	0.865						
Perceived Choice:non-gamified.Master - ont-gamified.Master	31	-0.710	-0.710	0.323	56	-1.565	0.145	-2.198	0.032	0.032	0.136	-0.802	

Signif. codes: 0 ‘\*\*\*’ 0.01 ‘\*\*’ 0.05

Table 15 – (continued)

	N	mean	Ismean	SE	df	Iwr.CI	upr.CI	t.ratio	p.value	p-adj.	g	sig	mag
Pressure/Tension:non-gamified	30	0.484	0.505	0.186	56	0.132	0.877						
Pressure/Tension:ont-gamified	30	0.102	0.102	0.186	56	-0.270	0.473						
Pressure/Tension:non-gamified - ont-gamified	60	0.382	0.403	0.263	56	-0.144	0.908	1.534	0.131	0.151	0.358	*	
Pressure/Tension:non-gamified.Apprentice	14	0.817	0.817	0.272	56	0.273	1.361						
Pressure/Tension:ont-gamified.Apprentice	15	-0.237	-0.237	0.262	56	-0.763	0.288						
Pressure/Tension:non-gamified.Apprentice - ont-gamified.Apprentice	29	1.054	1.054	0.378	56	0.054	2.054	2.792	0.007	0.035	0.964	*	large
Pressure/Tension:non-gamified.Master	16	0.193	0.193	0.254	56	-0.316	0.701						
Pressure/Tension:ont-gamified.Master	15	0.441	0.441	0.262	56	-0.084	0.967						
Pressure/Tension:non-gamified.Master - ont-gamified.Master	31	-0.249	-0.249	0.365	56	-1.216	0.718	-0.681	0.499	0.904	-0.249		
Effort/Importance:non-gamified	30	-0.311	-0.290	0.173	56	-0.637	0.057						
Effort/Importance:ont-gamified	30	0.218	0.218	0.173	56	-0.128	0.564						
Effort/Importance:non-gamified - ont-gamified	60	-0.529	-0.508	0.245	56	-1.019	-0.039	-2.074	0.043	0.035	-0.544	*	medium
Effort/Importance:non-gamified.Apprentice	14	0.025	0.025	0.253	56	-0.482	0.532						
Effort/Importance:ont-gamified.Apprentice	15	0.302	0.302	0.245	56	-0.188	0.792						
Effort/Importance:non-gamified.Apprentice - ont-gamified.Apprentice	29	-0.277	-0.277	0.352	56	-1.209	0.655	-0.786	0.435	0.860	-0.260		
Effort/Importance:non-gamified.Master	16	-0.605	-0.605	0.237	56	-1.079	-0.130						
Effort/Importance:ont-gamified.Master	15	0.134	0.134	0.245	56	-0.356	0.624						
Effort/Importance:non-gamified.Master - ont-gamified.Master	31	-0.739	-0.739	0.340	56	-1.640	0.162	-2.171	0.034	0.144	-0.839		

Signif. codes: 0 ‘\*\*\*’ 0.01 ‘\*\*’ 0.05

## **Do the ontology-based gamified CL sessions positively affect on the participants' learning outcomes?**

In order to answer this question, two-way between-subjects ANOVA tests were conducted to compare the effects of non-gamified CL sessions (*non-gamified*) and ontology-based gamified CL sessions (*ont-gamified*) on the gains in skill/knowledge estimates. The results of these tests are indicated in [Table 16](#) in which there was a significant difference on the gains in skill/knowledge estimates of students with effective participation in CL sessions (EffectivePs). This significant difference is indicated for the interaction between the type of CL session and CL roles with a *F* ratio of  $F(1, 42) = 7.609$  and  $p = 0.009$  (EffectivePs:Type:CLRole).

Table 16 – Two-way ANOVA results for the gains in skill/knowledge estimates in the first empirical study

	Sum Sq	Df	F value	Pr(>F)	Sig
SignedUpPs:Type	0.031	1	0.927	0.340	
SignedUpPs:Type:CLRole	0.002	1	0.067	0.796	
SignedUpPs:Residuals	1.693	50			
EffectivePs:Type	0.095	1	2.124	0.152	
EffectivePs:Type:CLRole	0.342	1	7.609	0.009	**
EffectivePs:Residuals	1.887	42			

Signif. codes: 0 \*\*\* 0.01 \*\* 0.05

[Table 17](#) shown the Tukey post-hoc comparisons results for the first empirical study. These comparisons have been run to confirm the significant differences found by the ANOVA tests on the gains in skill/knowledge for the types of CL sessions and the CL roles. According to these results, for the master students with effective participation, the gains in skill/knowledge in ont-gamified CL sessions (*lsmean* = 0.271 *logit*, and *SE* = 0.057) were significantly less than the gains in skill/knowledge in non-gamified CL sessions (*lsmean* = 0.542 *logit*, and *SE* = 0.075) with a *p*-adj. value of 0.030 and Hedges' *g* = 1.108 large effect size.

Having the results of Tukey post-hoc comparisons, the null hypothesis,  $H_{null,GSK,g1}$ : “*There was no significant difference between the gains in skill/knowledge obtained by students who participated in ontology-based gamified CL sessions and the gains in skill/knowledge obtained by students who participated in non-gamified CL sessions,*” is rejected. However, the first empirical study is not an evidence to support the alternative hypothesis,  $H_{alt,GSK,g1}$ : “*The gains in skill/knowledge obtained by students who participated in ontology-based gamified CL sessions was greater than the gains in skill/knowledge obtained by students who participated in non-gamified CL sessions,*” because the gains in skill/knowledge estimates of master students in non-gamified CL sessions were significantly greater than the gains in skill/knowledge of master students in ont-gamified CL sessions.

Table 17 – Descriptive statistics and Tukey post-hoc test results for the gains in skill/knowledge estimates in the first empirical study

	N	mean	lsmean	SE	df	lwr.CI	upr.CI	t.ratio	p.value	p.adj	g	sig	mag
SignedUpPs:non-gamified	24	0.419	0.407	0.038	50	0.331	0.482						
SignedUpPs:ont-gamified	30	0.455	0.455	0.034	50	0.388	0.523						
SignedUpPs:non-gamified - ont-gamified	54	-0.036	-0.049	0.050		-0.137	0.065	-0.963	0.340	0.478	-0.147		
SignedUpPs:non-gamified.Apprentice	13	0.558	0.558	0.051	50	0.455	0.660						
SignedUpPs:ont-gamified.Apprentice	15	0.620	0.620	0.048	50	0.524	0.715						
SignedUpPs:non-gamified.Apprentice - ont-gamified.Apprentice	28	-0.062	-0.062	0.070		-0.247	0.124	-0.885	0.380	0.813	-0.376		
SignedUpPs:non-gamified.Master	11	0.255	0.255	0.055	50	0.144	0.367						
SignedUpPs:ont-gamified.Master	15	0.291	0.291	0.048	50	0.196	0.386						
SignedUpPs:non-gamified.Master - ont-gamified.Master	26	-0.036	-0.036	0.073		-0.230	0.159	-0.486	0.629	0.962	-0.166		
EffectivePs:non-gamified	18	0.532	0.533	0.050	42	0.432	0.635						
EffectivePs:ont-gamified	28	0.439	0.439	0.040	42	0.359	0.520						
EffectivePs:non-gamified - ont-gamified	46	0.093	0.094	0.064		-0.036	0.222	1.457	0.152	0.155	0.369		
EffectivePs:non-gamified.Apprentice	10	0.525	0.525	0.067	42	0.390	0.660						
EffectivePs:ont-gamified.Apprentice	14	0.608	0.608	0.057	42	0.494	0.723						
EffectivePs:non-gamified.Apprentice - ont-gamified.Apprentice	24	-0.084	-0.084	0.088		-0.318	0.151	-0.953	0.346	0.777	-0.429		
EffectivePs:non-gamified.Master	8	0.542	0.542	0.075	42	0.390	0.693						
EffectivePs:ont-gamified.Master	14	0.271	0.271	0.057	42	0.156	0.385						
EffectivePs:non-gamified.Master - ont-gamified.Master	22	0.271	0.271	0.094	0.020	0.522	2.885	0.006	0.030	1.108	*	large	

Signif. codes: 0 ‘\*\*\*’ 0.01 ‘\*\*’ 0.05

**Are the participants' motivation and learning outcomes linked in either the non-gamified CL sessions or the ontology-based gamified CL sessions?**

Spearman's rank-order correlation tests were run to determine the relationship between the motivation and learning outcomes obtained by signed-up students and students with effective participation in the ontology-based gamified CL sessions (*ont-gamified*) and the non-gamified CL sessions (*non-gamified*). The results of these tests and their p-values are shown in [Table 18](#) in which the gains in skill/knowledge estimates were used as learning outcome measurement, and the intrinsic motivation, interest/enjoyment, perceived choice, pressure/tension and effort/importance estimates were used as motivation measurement.

Table 18 – Correlation matrices and their p-values for the motivation and learning outcomes of participants in the first empirical study

Gains in Skill/Knowledge	Intrinsic Motivation	Interest/Enjoyment	Perceived Choice	Pressure/Tension	Effort/Importance
SignedUpPs:non-gamified	0.0600 (0.79)	0.1896 (0.39)	-0.1347 (0.55)	0.1505 (0.50)	0.2631 (0.23)
SignedUpPs:ont-gamified	-0.1594 (0.41)	-0.3114 (0.10)	-0.1451 (0.46)	-0.0789 (0.68)	0.0066 (0.97)
SignedUpPs:non-gamified.Master	-0.1500 (0.70)	-0.2510 (0.51)	-0.4790 (0.19)	-0.1881 (0.62)	0.3521 (0.35)
SignedUpPs:ont-gamified.Master	-0.0215 (0.93)	-0.1213 (0.66)	-0.0898 (0.75)	-0.1618 (0.56)	-0.2577 (0.35)
SignedUpPs:non-gamified.Apprentice	0.1699 (0.57)	0.3899 (0.18)	0.0419 (0.89)	-0.1537 (0.61)	-0.1136 (0.71)
SignedUpPs:ont-gamified.Apprentice	-0.4451 (0.12)	-0.3333 (0.26)	-0.3435 (0.25)	0.2918 (0.33)	0.1365 (0.65)
EffectivePs:non-gamified	0.2962 (0.23)	0.1404 (0.57)	0.1912 (0.44)	0.0052 (0.98)	0.4230 (0.08)
EffectivePs:ont-gamified	-0.1621 (0.42)	-0.3131 (0.11)	-0.2139 (0.29)	-0.0644 (0.75)	0.0658 (0.74)
EffectivePs:non-gamified.Master	0.3095 (0.46)	0.0614 (0.88)	0.2857 (0.50)	0.0988 (0.81)	0.7470 (0.03)
EffectivePs:ont-gamified.Master	-0.1850 (0.52)	-0.1495 (0.61)	-0.2947 (0.30)	-0.0536 (0.85)	-0.2905 (0.31)
EffectivePs:non-gamified.Apprentice	0.2121 (0.55)	0.4970 (0.14)	-0.0671 (0.85)	-0.1223 (0.73)	0.1529 (0.67)
EffectivePs:ont-gamified.Apprentice	-0.4545 (0.14)	-0.3328 (0.29)	-0.3761 (0.22)	0.2628 (0.40)	0.2420 (0.44)

method: spearman

According to the results of Spearman's rank-order correlation tests, a strong positive correlation between the gains in skill/knowledge and effort/importance of master students, which was statistically significant with  $\rho = 0.75$ , and  $p = 0.03$ . Thus, the null hypothesis,  $H_{null,\rho,g1}$ : “*There was no significant correlation between the participants' motivation and their gains in skill/knowledge in either the non-gamified CL sessions or the ontology-based gamified CL sessions,*” is rejected, and the first empirical study becomes an evidence to support the alternative

hypothesis,  $H_{alt,\rho,g1}$ : “*There was a significant correlation between the participants’ motivation and their gains in skill/knowledge in either the non-gamified CL sessions or the ontology-based gamified CL sessions,*” indicating that, in CL sessions instantiated from a CSCL script based on cognitive apprenticeship theory, there is a strong positive association between the effort/importance and gains in skill/knowledge of master students with effective participation in non-gamified CL sessions.

## 7.4 Second Empirical Study: Data Analysis Results

### ***Do the ontology-based gamified CL sessions have positive impacts on the participants’ motivation***

In order to answer this question, two-way between-subjects ANOVA tests were run to compare the effects of ontology-based gamified CL sessions (*ont-gamified*) and non-gamified CL sessions (*non-gamified*) on the participants’ level of motivation, attention, relevance and satisfaction. Table 19 shows the results of ANOVA tests in which there is no one statistically significant differences at the 0.05 level. Table 20 shows the Tukey post-hoc comparisons that have been run to confirm the significant differences in the participants’ level of motivation, attention, relevance and satisfaction. According to these results, the null hypothesis,  $H_{null,LoM,g1}$ : “*There was no significant difference between the level of motivation obtained by students who participated in ontology-based gamified CL sessions and the level of motivation obtained by students who participated in non-gamified CL sessions,*” is not rejected.

Table 19 – Two-way ANOVA results for the latent trait estimates of level of motivation, attention, relevance and satisfaction in the second empirical study

	Sum Sq	Df	F value	Pr(>F)	Sig
Level of Motivation>Type	0.261	1	0.345	0.559	
Level of Motivation>Type:CLRole	0.770	1	1.022	0.317	
Level of Motivation:Residuals	40.727	54			
Attention>Type	1.605	1	1.031	0.314	
Attention>Type:CLRole	2.002	1	1.286	0.262	
Attention:Residuals	84.055	54			
Relevance>Type	0.057	1	0.116	0.735	
Relevance>Type:CLRole	0.016	1	0.033	0.856	
Relevance:Residuals	26.662	54			
Satisfaction>Type	0.084	1	0.056	0.814	
Satisfaction>Type:CLRole	1.311	1	0.871	0.355	
Satisfaction:Residuals	79.806	53			

Signif. codes: 0 ‘\*\*\*’ 0.01 ‘\*\*’ 0.05

Table 20 – Descriptive statistics and Tukey post-hoc test results for the latent trait estimates of level of motivation, attention, relevance and satisfaction in the second empirical study

	N	mean	Ismean	SE	df	lwr.CI	upr.CI	t.ratio	p.value	p-adj.	g	sig	mag
Level of Motivation:non-gamified	34	-0.113	-0.064	0.159	54	-0.383	0.255						
Level of Motivation:ont-gamified	24	0.117	0.081	0.188	54	-0.296	0.458						
Level of Motivation:non-gamified - ont-gamified	58	-0.231	-0.145	0.246	54	-0.695	0.234	-0.588	0.559	0.324	-0.264		
Level of Motivation:non-gamified.Apprentice	23	-0.204	-0.204	0.181	54	-0.567	0.159						
Level of Motivation:ont-gamified.Apprentice	16	0.190	0.190	0.217	54	-0.245	0.625						
Level of Motivation:non-gamified.Apprentice - ont-gamified.Apprentice	39	-0.394	-0.394	0.283	54	-1.143	0.356	-1.393	0.169	0.509	-0.451		
Level of Motivation:non-gamified.Master	11	0.075	0.075	0.262	54	-0.450	0.600						
Level of Motivation:ont-gamified.Master	8	-0.029	-0.029	0.307	54	-0.644	0.587						
Level of Motivation:non-gamified.Master - ont-gamified.Master	19	0.104	0.104	0.404	54	-0.966	1.174	0.258	0.797	0.994	0.111		
Attention:non-gamified	34	-0.278	-0.204	0.229	54	-0.662	0.255						
Attention:ont-gamified	24	0.219	0.156	0.270	54	-0.386	0.697						
Attention:non-gamified - ont-gamified	58	-0.497	-0.359	0.354	54	-1.164	0.170	-1.015	0.314	0.141	-0.396		
Attention:non-gamified.Apprentice	23	-0.415	-0.415	0.260	54	-0.937	0.106						
Attention:ont-gamified.Apprentice	16	0.346	0.346	0.312	54	-0.280	0.971						
Attention:non-gamified.Apprentice - ont-gamified.Apprentice	39	-0.761	-0.761	0.406	54	-1.837	0.316	-1.873	0.066	0.252	-0.601		
Attention:non-gamified.Master	11	0.008	0.008	0.376	54	-0.746	0.762						
Attention:ont-gamified.Master	8	-0.034	-0.034	0.441	54	-0.918	0.850						
Attention:non-gamified.Master - ont-gamified.Master	19	0.042	0.042	0.580	54	-1.495	1.579	0.072	0.943	1.000	0.032		
Relevance:non-gamified	34	-0.053	-0.027	0.129	54	-0.285	0.231						
Relevance:ont-gamified	24	0.028	0.041	0.152	54	-0.264	0.346						
Relevance:non-gamified - ont-gamified	58	-0.081	-0.068	0.199	54	-0.457	0.294	-0.340	0.735	0.666	-0.116		
Relevance:non-gamified.Apprentice	23	-0.101	-0.101	0.147	54	-0.395	0.193						
Relevance:ont-gamified.Apprentice	16	0.003	0.003	0.176	54	-0.349	0.356						
Relevance:non-gamified.Apprentice - ont-gamified.Apprentice	39	-0.104	-0.104	0.229	54	-0.711	0.502	-0.455	0.651	0.968	-0.130		
Relevance:non-gamified.Master	11	0.047	0.047	0.212	54	-0.378	0.471						
Relevance:ont-gamified.Master	8	0.078	0.078	0.248	54	-0.420	0.576						
Relevance:non-gamified.Master - ont-gamified.Master	19	-0.031	-0.031	0.327	54	-0.897	0.834	-0.096	0.924	1.000	-0.064		

Signif. codes: 0 \*\*\* 0.01 \*\* 0.05

Table 20 – (continued)

	N	mean	lsmean	SE	df	lwrCI	uprCI	t.ratio	p.value	p-adj.	g	sig	mag
Satisfaction:non-gamified	33	-0.047	0.034	0.227	53	-0.420	0.489						
Satisfaction:on-gamified	24	-0.021	-0.048	0.266	53	-0.581	0.485						
Satisfaction:non-gamified - ont-gamified	57	-0.026	0.082	0.349	53	-0.687	0.634	0.236	0.814	0.937	-0.021		
Satisfaction:non-gamified.Apprentice	22	-0.210	-0.210	0.262	53	-0.734	0.315						
Satisfaction:on-gamified.Apprentice	16	0.034	0.034	0.307	53	-0.581	0.649						
Satisfaction:non-gamified.Apprentice - ont-gamified.Apprentice	38	-0.243	-0.243	0.403	53	-1.313	0.826	-0.604	0.549	0.930	-0.188		
Satisfaction:non-gamified.Master	11	0.278	0.278	0.370	53	-0.464	1.021						
Satisfaction:on-gamified.Master	8	-0.130	-0.130	0.434	53	-1.000	0.740						
Satisfaction:non-gamified.Master - ont-gamified.Master	19	0.408	0.408	0.570	53	-1.104	1.921	0.716	0.477	0.890	0.344		

Signif. codes: 0 ‘\*\*\*’ 0.01 ‘\*\*’ 0.05

## **Do the ontology-based gamified CL sessions positively affect on the participants' learning outcomes**

In order to answer this question, two-way between-subjects ANOVA tests were conducted to compare the effects of non-gamified CL sessions (*non-gamified*) and ontology-based gamified CL sessions (*ont-gamified*) on the gains in skill/knowledge estimates. The results of tests are indicated in [Table 21](#) in which there is no one significant difference at the level of 0.05.

Table 21 – Two-way ANOVA results for the gains in skill/knowledge estimates in the second empirical study

	Sum Sq	Df	F value	Pr(>F)	Sig
SignedUpPs>Type	0.026	1	1.343	0.253	
SignedUpPs>Type:CLRole	0.049	1	2.540	0.118	
SignedUpPs:Residuals	0.824	43			
EffectivePs>Type	0.013	1	0.923	0.343	
EffectivePs>Type:CLRole	0.039	1	2.650	0.112	
EffectivePs:Residuals	0.555	38			

Signif. codes: 0 \*\*\* 0.01 \*\* 0.05

Tukey post-hoc comparisons have been run with the data gathered in the second empirical study to confirm the significant differences on the gains in skill/knowledge for the types of CL sessions and the CL roles. [Table 22](#) shows the results of these comparisons in which there is no one statistically significant difference. According to these results, the null hypothesis,  $H_{null,GSK,g1}$ : “*There was no significant difference between the gains in skill/knowledge obtained by students who participated in ontology-based gamified CL sessions and the gains in skill/knowledge obtained by students who participated in non-gamified CL sessions,*” is not rejected.

Table 22 – Descriptive statistics and Tukey post-hoc test results for the gains in skill/knowledge estimates in the second empirical study

	N	mean	lsmean	SE	df	lwr.CI	upr.CI	t ratio	p.value	p.adj	g	sig	mag
SignedUpPs:non-gamified	29	0.005	0.004	0.029	43	-0.054	0.062						
SignedUpPs:ont-gamified	18	-0.008	-0.052	0.039	43	-0.131	0.027						
SignedUpPs:non-gamified - ont-gamified	47	0.013	0.056	0.049		-0.071	0.097	1.159	0.253	0.752	0.092		
SignedUpPs:non-gamified.Apprentice	21	0.005	0.005	0.030	43	-0.055	0.066						
SignedUpPs:ont-gamified.Apprentice	14	0.027	0.027	0.037	43	-0.048	0.101						
SignedUpPs:non-gamified.Apprentice - ont-gamified.Apprentice	35	-0.021	-0.021	0.048		-0.149	0.106	-0.443	0.660	0.971	-0.145		
SignedUpPs:non-gamified.Master	8	0.003	0.003	0.049	43	-0.095	0.102						
SignedUpPs:ont-gamified.Master	4	-0.131	-0.131	0.069	43	-0.270	0.009						
SignedUpPs:non-gamified.Master - ont-gamified.Master	12	0.134	0.134	0.085		-0.093	0.360	1.580	0.121	0.401	1.010		
EffectivePs:non-gamified	26	0.012	0.009	0.026	38	-0.043	0.061						
EffectivePs:ont-gamified	16	0.006	-0.032	0.035	38	-0.103	0.038						
EffectivePs:non-gamified - ont-gamified	42	0.006	0.042	0.043		-0.072	0.083						
EffectivePs:non-gamified.Apprentice	18	0.015	0.015	0.028	38	-0.042	0.073						
EffectivePs:non-gamified.Apprentice	12	0.044	0.044	0.035	38	-0.026	0.115						
EffectivePs:non-gamified.Apprentice - ont-gamified.Apprentice	30	-0.029	-0.029	0.045		-0.150	0.092	-0.642	0.525	0.918	-0.227		
EffectivePs:non-gamified.Master	8	0.003	0.003	0.043	38	-0.083	0.090						
EffectivePs:ont-gamified.Master	4	-0.109	-0.109	0.060	38	-0.231	0.014						
EffectivePs:non-gamified.Master - ont-gamified.Master	12	0.112	0.112	0.074		-0.087	0.311	1.515	0.138	0.439	0.929		

Signif. codes: 0 ‘\*\*\*’ 0.01 ‘\*\*’ 0.05

## **Are the participants' motivation and learning outcomes linked in either the non-gamified CL sessions or the ontology-based gamified CL sessions**

Spearman's rank-order correlation tests were run to determine the relationship between the motivation and learning outcomes obtained by signed-up students and students with effective participation in the ontology-based gamified CL sessions (*ont-gamified*) and in the non-gamified CL sessions (*non-gamified*). Table 23 shows the results of these tests in which the gains in skill/knowledge estimates were used as learning outcome measurement, and the intrinsic motivation, interest/enjoyment, perceived choice, pressure/tension and effort/importance estimates were used as motivation measurement.

According to these results, in non-gamified CL sessions, there was statistically a significant strong positive correlation between the gains in skill/knowledge and the relevance of signed-up master students with  $\rho = 0.7365$ , and  $p = 0.03$  (SignedUpPs:non-gamified.Master). For students with effective participation in non-gamified CL sessions, a statistical strong positive correlation were found between the gains in skill/knowledge and the relevance of master students with  $\rho = 0.7365$ , and  $p = 0.03$  (EffectivePs:non-gamified.Master).

Based on the Spearman's rank-order correlation tests obtained above, the null hypothesis,  $H_{null,\rho,g1}$ : “*There was no significant correlation between the participants' motivation and their gains in skill/knowledge in either the non-gamified CL sessions or the ontology-based gamified CL sessions,*” is rejected. Thus, the second empirical study becomes an evidence to support the alternative hypothesis,  $H_{alt,\rho,g1}$ : “*There was a significant correlation between the participants' motivation and their gains in skill/knowledge in either the non-gamified CL sessions or the ontology-based gamified CL sessions,*” indicating that, there is a strong positive association between the relevance and the gains in skill/knowledge for signed-up master students and students with effective participation in non-gamified CL sessions.

Table 23 – Correlation matrices and their p-values for the motivation and learning outcomes of participants in the second empirical study

Gains in Skill/Knowledge	Level of Motivation	Attention	Relevance	Satisfaction
SignedUpPs:non-gamified	0.1815 (0.35)	0.0986 (0.61)	0.3144 (0.10)	0.2382 (0.22)
SignedUpPs:ont-gamified	-0.2173 (0.38)	-0.2560 (0.30)	-0.0348 (0.89)	-0.2404 (0.33)
SignedUpPs:non-gamified.Master	0.5000 (0.21)	0.5000 (0.21)	0.7365 (0.03)	0.2892 (0.48)
SignedUpPs:ont-gamified.Master	-0.7379 (0.26)	-0.5000 (0.50)	-0.7379 (0.26)	-0.7379 (0.26)
SignedUpPs:non-gamified.Apprentice	0.1483 (0.53)	0.0482 (0.84)	0.2433 (0.30)	0.2741 (0.24)
SignedUpPs:ont-gamified.Apprentice	-0.2340 (0.42)	-0.3108 (0.27)	0.0221 (0.94)	-0.2235 (0.44)

method: spearman

Table 23 – (continued)

Gains in Skill/Knowledge	Level of Motivation	Attention	Relevance	Satisfaction
EffectivePs:non-gamified	−0.0135 (0.94)	−0.0593 (0.77)	0.2120 (0.30)	0.0735 (0.72)
EffectivePs:ont-gamified	−0.2358 (0.37)	−0.2750 (0.30)	−0.0067 (0.98)	−0.3093 (0.24)
EffectivePs:non-gamified.Master	0.5000 (0.21)	0.5000 (0.21)	0.7365 (0.03)	0.2892 (0.48)
EffectivePs:ont-gamified.Master	−0.7379 (0.26)	−0.5000 (0.50)	−0.7379 (0.26)	−0.7379 (0.26)
EffectivePs:non-gamified.Apprentice	−0.1007 (0.70)	−0.1463 (0.57)	0.1256 (0.63)	0.0766 (0.77)
EffectivePs:ont-gamified.Apprentice	−0.3439 (0.27)	−0.4114 (0.18)	0.0211 (0.94)	−0.3669 (0.24)

method: spearman

## 7.5 Third Empirical Study: Data Analysis Results

***Do the ontology-based gamified CL sessions have positive impacts on the participants' motivation?, and Are these impacts better than the impacts caused by CL sessions that were gamified without the support given by the ontology OntoGaCLeS?***

In order to answer these two question, the two-way between-subjects ANOVA tests have been run to compare the effects of ontology-based gamified CL sessions (*ont-gamified*) and CL sessions that have been gamified without using the support given by the ontology OntoGaCLeS (*w/o-gamified*) on the participants' intrinsic motivation, interest/enjoyment, perceived choice, pressure/tension, effort/importance, level of motivation, attention, relevance and satisfaction. Table 24 summarizes the results of ANOVA tests in which there were statistically significant difference at the level of 0.05 for the intrinsic motivation, perceived choice, pressure/tension and effort/importance. The effect on the intrinsic motivation for the type of CL session yielded a *F* ratio of  $F(1,47) = 6.812$  and  $p = 0.012$  indicating significant differences between ont-gamified CL sessions and w/o-gamified CL sessions. The effect on the perceived choice for the type of CL session yielded a *F* ratio of  $F(1,47) = 8.236$  and  $p = 0.006$  indicating significant differences between ont-gamified CL sessions and w/o-gamified CL sessions. On the effort/importance, the effect for the type of CL session yielded a *F* ratio of  $F(1,47) = 7.258$  and  $p = 0.010$  indicating significant differences between ont-gamified CL sessions and w/o-gamified CL sessions.

Table 24 – Two-way ANOVA results for the latent trait estimates of intrinsic motivation, interest/enjoyment, perceived choice, pressure/tension, effort/importance, level of motivation, attention, relevance and satisfaction in the third empirical study

	Sum Sq	Df	F value	Pr(>F)	Sig
Intrinsic Motivation>Type	2.533	1	6.812	0.012	*
Intrinsic Motivation>Type:CLRole	0.468	1	1.258	0.268	
Intrinsic Motivation:Residuals	17.481	47			
Interest/Enjoyment>Type	2.149	1	1.568	0.217	
Interest/Enjoyment>Type:CLRole	2.804	1	2.046	0.159	
Interest/Enjoyment:Residuals	64.426	47			
Perceived Choice>Type	11.013	1	8.236	0.006	**
Perceived Choice>Type:CLRole	1.641	1	1.227	0.274	
Perceived Choice:Residuals	62.848	47			
Pressure/Tension>Type	0.018	1	0.035	0.853	
Pressure/Tension>Type:CLRole	0.020	1	0.039	0.845	
Pressure/Tension:Residuals	24.175	47			
Effort/Importance>Type	7.319	1	7.258	0.010	**
Effort/Importance>Type:CLRole	0.022	1	0.022	0.883	
Effort/Importance:Residuals	47.391	47			
Level of Motivation>Type	0.175	1	0.513	0.477	
Level of Motivation>Type:CLRole	0.045	1	0.131	0.719	
Level of Motivation:Residuals	15.976	47			
Attention>Type	0.028	1	0.020	0.889	
Attention>Type:CLRole	0.246	1	0.171	0.681	
Attention:Residuals	67.644	47			
Relevance>Type	1.559	1	3.541	0.066	
Relevance>Type:CLRole	0.791	1	1.797	0.187	
Relevance:Residuals	20.698	47			
Satisfaction>Type	4.424	1	1.661	0.204	
Satisfaction>Type:CLRole	0.438	1	0.165	0.687	
Satisfaction:Residuals	125.193	47			

Signif. codes: 0 \*\*\* 0.01 \*\* 0.05

**Table 25** shows the results of Tukey post-hoc comparisons that have been run to confirm the significant differences between the types of CL sessions and the CL roles. According to these results, the intrinsic motivation of participants in ont-gamified CL sessions (*lsmean* = 0.349 *logit*, and *SE* = 0.129) was significantly greater than the intrinsic motivation of participants in w/o-gamified CL sessions (*lsmean* = -0.126 *logit*, and *SE* = 0.129) with a p-adj. value of 0.015 and Hedges' *g* = 0.682 medium effect size. The perceived choice of participants in ont-gamified CL sessions (*lsmean* = 0.554 *logit*, and *SE* = 0.244) was significantly greater

than the perceived choice of participants in w/o-gamified CL sessions ( $lsmean = -0.435$  logit, and  $SE = 0.244$ ) with a p-adj. value of 0.009 and Hedges'  $g = 0.752$  medium effect size. The effort/importance of participants in ont-gamified CL sessions ( $lsmean = 0.318$  logit, and  $SE = 0.212$ ) was significantly greater than the effort/importance of participants in w/o-gamified CL sessions ( $lsmean = -0.489$  logit, and  $SE = 0.212$ ) with a p-adj. value of 0.007 and Hedges'  $g = 0.785$  medium effect size.

Based on the ANOVA results and Tukey post-hoc comparisons, the null hypothesis,  $H_{null,IM,g2}$ : “*There was no significant difference between the intrinsic motivation of students who participated in ontology-based gamified CL sessions and the intrinsic motivation of students who participated in CL sessions that were gamified without the support given by the ontology OntoGaCLEs,*” is rejected. Thus, the third empirical study becomes an evidence to support the alternative hypothesis,  $H_{alt,IM,g2}$ : “*The intrinsic motivation of students who participated in ontology-based gamified CL sessions was greater than the intrinsic motivation of students who participated in CL sessions that were gamified without the support given by the ontology OntoGaCLEs,*” with positive impacts in the intrinsic/motivation, perceived choice, and effort/importance. The null hypothesis,  $H_{null,LoM,g2}$ : “*There was no significant difference between the level of motivation obtained by students who participated in ontology-based gamified CL sessions and the level of motivation obtained by students who participated in CL sessions that were gamified without the support given by the ontology OntoGaCLEs,*” is not rejected.

Table 25 – Descriptive statistics and Tukey post-hoc test results for the latent trait estimates of intrinsic motivation, interest/enjoyment, perceived choice, pressure/tension, effort/importance, level of motivation, attention, relevance and satisfaction in the third empirical study

	N	mean	lsmean	SE	df	lwr:CI	upr:CI	t.ratio	p.value	p-adj.	g	sig	mag
Intrinsic Motivation:ont-gamified	24	0.286	0.349	0.129	47	0.090	0.607						
Intrinsic Motivation:w/o-gamified	27	-0.146	-0.126	0.129	47	-0.384	0.133						
Intrinsic Motivation:ont-gamified - w/o-gamified	51	0.431	0.474	0.182	47	0.087	0.775	2.610	0.012	0.015	0.682	*	medium
Intrinsic Motivation:ont-gamified.Apprentice	15	0.096	0.096	0.157	47	-0.221	0.412						
Intrinsic Motivation:w/o-gamified.Apprentice	19	-0.175	-0.175	0.140	47	-0.456	0.106						
Intrinsic Motivation:ont-gamified.Apprentice - w/o-gamified.Apprentice	34	0.271	0.271	0.211	47	-0.291	0.832	1.284	0.205	0.577	0.431		
Intrinsic Motivation:ont-gamified.Master	9	0.602	0.602	0.203	47	0.193	1.011						
Intrinsic Motivation:w/o-gamified.Master	8	-0.076	-0.076	0.216	47	-0.510	0.358						
Intrinsic Motivation:ont-gamified.Master - w/o-gamified.Master	17	0.678	0.678	0.296	47	-0.111	1.468	2.289	0.027	0.115	1.065		
Interest/Enjoyment:ont-gamified	24	0.237	0.355	0.247	47	-0.142	0.851						
Interest/Enjoyment:w/o-gamified	27	-0.071	-0.082	0.247	47	-0.579	0.414						
Interest/Enjoyment:ont-gamified - w/o-gamified	51	0.308	0.437	0.349	47	-0.353	0.969	1.252	0.217	0.353	0.255		
Interest/Enjoyment:ont-gamified.Apprentice	15	-0.117	-0.117	0.302	47	-0.725	0.491						
Interest/Enjoyment:w/o-gamified.Apprentice	19	-0.055	-0.055	0.269	47	-0.596	0.485						
Interest/Enjoyment:ont-gamified.Apprentice - w/o-gamified.Apprentice	34	-0.062	-0.062	0.404	47	-1.139	1.015	-0.154	0.879	0.999	-0.049		
Interest/Enjoyment:ont-gamified.Master	9	0.827	0.827	0.390	47	0.042	1.612						
Interest/Enjoyment:w/o-gamified.Master	8	-0.109	-0.109	0.414	47	-0.942	0.724						
Interest/Enjoyment:ont-gamified.Master - w/o-gamified.Master	17	0.936	0.936	0.569	47	-0.579	2.451	1.645	0.107	0.364	0.862		
Perceived Choice:ont-gamified	24	0.481	0.554	0.244	47	0.064	1.045						
Perceived Choice:w/o-gamified	27	-0.399	-0.435	0.244	47	-0.925	0.055						
Perceived Choice:ont-gamified - w/o-gamified	51	0.880	0.989	0.345	47	0.227	1.532	2.870	0.006	0.009	0.752	**	medium
Perceived Choice:ont-gamified.Apprentice	15	0.262	0.262	0.299	47	-0.339	0.862						
Perceived Choice:w/o-gamified.Apprentice	19	-0.346	-0.346	0.265	47	-0.879	0.188						
Perceived Choice:ont-gamified.Apprentice - w/o-gamified.Apprentice	34	0.607	0.607	0.399	47	-0.456	1.671	1.521	0.135	0.434	0.482		
Perceived Choice:ont-gamified.Master	9	0.847	0.847	0.385	47	0.071	1.622						
Perceived Choice:w/o-gamified.Master	8	-0.524	-0.524	0.409	47	-1.347	0.298						
Perceived Choice:ont-gamified.Master - w/o-gamified.Master	17	1.371	1.371	0.562	47	-0.125	2.868	2.440	0.019	0.083	1.324		

Signif. codes: 0 ‘\*\*\*’ 0.01 ‘\*\*’ 0.05

Table 25 – (continued)

	N	mean	Ismean	SE	df	Iwr.CI	upr.CI	t.ratio	p.value	p-adj.	g	sig	mag
Pressure/Tension:ont-gamified	24	-0.006	-0.119	0.151	47	-0.423	0.185						
Pressure/Tension:w/o-gamified	27	0.009	-0.159	0.151	47	-0.463	0.145						
Pressure/Tension:ont-gamified - w/o-gamified	51	-0.014	0.040	0.214	-0.419	0.390	0.187	0.853	0.943	0.943	-0.017		
Pressure/Tension:ont-gamified.Apprentice	15	0.335	0.335	0.185	47	-0.038	0.707						
Pressure/Tension:w/o-gamified.Apprentice	19	0.253	0.253	0.165	47	-0.078	0.584						
Pressure/Tension:ont-gamified.Apprentice - w/o-gamified.Apprentice	34	0.082	0.082	0.248	-0.578	0.742	0.331	0.742	0.987	0.987	0.119		
Pressure/Tension:ont-gamified.Master	9	-0.573	-0.573	0.239	47	-1.054	-0.092						
Pressure/Tension:w/o-gamified.Master	8	-0.571	-0.571	0.254	47	-1.081	-0.061						
Pressure/Tension:ont-gamified.Master - w/o-gamified.Master	17	-0.002	-0.002	0.348	-0.930	0.926	-0.006	0.995	1.000	1.000	-0.002		
Effort/Importance:ont-gamified	24	0.365	0.318	0.212	47	-0.108	0.743						
Effort/Importance:w/o-gamified	27	-0.429	-0.489	0.212	47	-0.915	-0.063						
Effort/Importance:ont-gamified - w/o-gamified	51	0.794	0.806	0.299	0.228	1.361	2.694	0.010	0.007	0.007	0.785	**	medium
Effort/Importance:ont-gamified.Apprentice	15	0.509	0.509	0.259	47	-0.013	1.031						
Effort/Importance:w/o-gamified.Apprentice	19	-0.342	-0.342	0.230	47	-0.805	0.122						
Effort/Importance:ont-gamified.Apprentice - w/o-gamified.Apprentice	34	0.851	0.851	0.347	-0.073	1.775	2.453	0.018	0.081	0.081	0.835		
Effort/Importance:ont-gamified.Master	9	0.126	0.126	0.335	47	-0.547	0.799						
Effort/Importance:w/o-gamified.Master	8	-0.636	-0.636	0.355	47	-1.350	0.078						
Effort/Importance:ont-gamified.Master - w/o-gamified.Master	17	0.762	0.762	0.488	-0.538	2.062	1.562	0.125	0.410	0.410	0.707		
Level of Motivation:ont-gamified	24	0.091	0.108	0.123	47	-0.140	0.355						
Level of Motivation:w/o-gamified	27	-0.018	-0.017	0.123	47	-0.264	0.230						
Level of Motivation:ont-gamified - w/o-gamified	51	0.109	0.125	0.174	-0.220	0.438	0.717	0.477	0.507	0.507	0.188		
Level of Motivation:ont-gamified.Apprentice	15	0.041	0.041	0.151	47	-0.262	0.344						
Level of Motivation:w/o-gamified.Apprentice	19	-0.021	-0.021	0.134	47	-0.290	0.248						
Level of Motivation:ont-gamified.Apprentice - w/o-gamified.Apprentice	34	0.062	0.062	0.201	-0.475	0.598	0.306	0.761	0.990	0.990	0.097		
Level of Motivation:ont-gamified.Master	9	0.174	0.174	0.194	47	-0.217	0.565						
Level of Motivation:w/o-gamified.Master	8	-0.013	-0.013	0.206	47	-0.428	0.401						
Level of Motivation:ont-gamified.Master - w/o-gamified.Master	17	0.187	0.187	0.283	-0.567	0.942	0.662	0.511	0.911	0.911	0.365		
													Signif. codes: 0 ‘***’ 0.01 ‘**’ 0.05

Table 25 – (continued)

	N	mean	Ismean	SE	df	Iwr.CI	upr.CI	t.ratio	p.value	p-adj.	g	sig	mag
Attention:ont-gamified	24	-0.039	0.002	0.253	47	-0.507	0.511						
Attention:w/o-gamified	27	0.045	0.052	0.253	47	-0.457	0.560						
Attention:ont-gamified - w/o-gamified	51	-0.085	-0.050	0.358		-0.762	0.592	-0.140	0.889	0.803	-0.071		
Attention:ont-gamified.Apprentice	15	-0.162	-0.162	0.310	47	-0.786	0.461						
Attention:w/o-gamified.Apprentice	19	0.036	0.036	0.275	47	-0.518	0.589						
Attention:ont-gamified.Apprentice - w/o-gamified.Apprentice	34	-0.198	-0.198	0.414		-1.302	0.906	-0.478	0.635	0.964	-0.147		
Attention:ont-gamified.Master	9	0.166	0.166	0.400	47	-0.639	0.970						
Attention:w/o-gamified.Master	8	0.068	0.068	0.424	47	-0.785	0.921						
Attention:ont-gamified.Master - w/o-gamified.Master	17	0.098	0.098	0.583		-1.455	1.650	0.168	0.867	0.998	0.104		
Relevance:ont-gamified	24	0.181	0.256	0.140	47	-0.025	0.538						
Relevance:w/o-gamified	27	-0.131	-0.116	0.140	47	-0.397	0.165						
Relevance:ont-gamified - w/o-gamified	51	0.312	0.372	0.198		-0.063	0.686	1.882	0.066	0.101	0.450		
Relevance:ont-gamified.Apprentice	15	-0.046	-0.046	0.171	47	-0.391	0.299						
Relevance:w/o-gamified.Apprentice	19	-0.153	-0.153	0.152	47	-0.459	0.153						
Relevance:ont-gamified.Apprentice - w/o-gamified.Apprentice	34	0.107	0.107	0.229		-0.503	0.718	0.467	0.643	0.966	0.150		
Relevance:ont-gamified.Master	9	0.559	0.559	0.221	47	0.114	1.004						
Relevance:w/o-gamified.Master	8	-0.079	-0.079	0.235	47	-0.551	0.393						
Relevance:ont-gamified.Master - w/o-gamified.Master	17	0.637	0.637	0.322		-0.221	1.496	1.977	0.054	0.211	1.039		
Satisfaction:ont-gamified	24	0.380	0.306	0.344	47	-0.386	0.998						
Satisfaction:w/o-gamified	27	-0.281	-0.321	0.344	47	-1.013	0.371						
Satisfaction:ont-gamified - w/o-gamified	51	0.661	0.627	0.486		-0.260	1.582	1.289	0.204	0.156	0.404		
Satisfaction:ont-gamified.Apprentice	15	0.602	0.602	0.421	47	-0.246	1.449						
Satisfaction:w/o-gamified.Apprentice	19	-0.223	-0.223	0.374	47	-0.976	0.530						
Satisfaction:ont-gamified.Apprentice - w/o-gamified.Apprentice	34	0.824	0.824	0.564		-0.677	2.326	1.462	0.150	0.468	0.472		
Satisfaction:ont-gamified.Master	9	0.011	0.011	0.544	47	-1.084	1.105						
Satisfaction:w/o-gamified.Master	8	-0.419	-0.419	0.577	47	-1.580	0.742						
Satisfaction:ont-gamified.Master - w/o-gamified.Master	17	0.430	0.430	0.793		-1.683	2.542	0.542	0.591	0.948	0.279		

Signif. codes: 0 ‘\*\*\*’ 0.01 ‘\*\*’ 0.05

**Do the ontology-based gamified CL sessions positively affect on the participants' learning outcomes?, and Are these learning outcomes better than the learning outcomes of CL sessions that were gamified without the support given by the ontology OntoGaCLeS?**

In order to answer these question, two-way between-subjects ANOVA tests were run to compare the effects of ontology-based gamified CL sessions (*ont-gamified*) on the gains in skill/knowledge estimates against the effects of CL sessions that were gamified without the support given by the ontology OntoGaCLeS (*w/o-gamified*). Table 26 shows the results of ANOVA tests in which the effect on the gains in skill/knowledge for signed up students (SignedUpPs:Type) yielded a *F* ratio of  $F(1, 45) = 7.066$  and  $p = 0.011$  indicating a significant differences between ont-gamified CL sessions and w/o-gamified CL sessions. A significant differences between ont-gamified CL sessions and w/o-gamified CL sessions is also indicated in the effect on the gains in skill/knowledge for students with effective participation (EffectivePs:Type) yielding a *F* ratio of  $F(1, 36) = 5.837$  and  $p = 0.021$ .

Table 26 – Two-way ANOVA results for gains in skill/knowledge estimates in the third empirical study

	Sum Sq	Df	F value	Pr(>F)	Sig
SignedUpPs:Type	0.039	1	7.066	0.011	*
SignedUpPs:Type:CLRole	0.000	1	0.060	0.808	
SignedUpPs:Residuals	0.248	45			
EffectivePs:Type	0.029	1	5.837	0.021	*
EffectivePs:Type:CLRole	0.003	1	0.711	0.405	
EffectivePs:Residuals	0.177	36			

Signif. codes: 0 “\*\*\*” 0.01 “\*\*” 0.05

Tukey post-hoc tests comparisons have been conducted to confirm the significant differences found on the gains in skill/knowledge for the types of CL sessions and the CL roles. Table 27 shows the results of these comparisons in which the gains in skill/knowledge of signed-up students in ont-gamified CL sessions (*lsmean* = 0.014 *logit*, and *SE* = 0.017) were greater than the gains in skill/knowledge of signed-up students in w/o-gamified CL sessions (*lsmean* = -0.048 *logit*, and *SE* = 0.016) with a p-adj. value of 0.005 and Hedges' *g* = 0.792 medium effect size. The gains in skill/knowledge of signed-up apprentice students in ont-gamified CL sessions (*lsmean* = 0.048 *logit*, and *SE* = 0.019) were greater than the gains of apprentice students in w/o-gamified CL sessions (*lsmean* = -0.020 *logit*, and *SE* = 0.017) with a p-adj. value of 0.045 and Hedges' *g* = 0.993 large effect size.

Table 27 – Descriptive statistics and Tukey post-hoc test results for the gains in skill/knowledge estimates in the third empirical study

	N	mean	lsmean	SE	df	lwr.CI	upr.CI	t.ratio	p.value	p.adj	g	sig	mag
SignedUpPs:ont-gamified	23	0.028	0.014	0.017	45	-0.019	0.048						
SignedUpPs:w/o-gamified	26	-0.035	-0.048	0.016	45	-0.081	-0.015						
SignedUpPs:ont-gamified - w/o-gamified	49	0.063	0.063	0.024		0.020	0.106	2.658	0.011	0.005	0.792	**	medium
SignedUpPs:ont-gamified.Apprentice	16	0.048	0.048	0.019	45	0.011	0.085						
SignedUpPs:w/o-gamified.Apprentice	19	-0.020	-0.020	0.017	45	-0.055	0.014						
SignedUpPs:ont-gamified.Apprentice - w/o-gamified.Apprentice	35	0.068	0.068	0.025		0.001	0.136	2.708	0.010	0.045	0.993	*	large
SignedUpPs:ont-gamified.Master	7	-0.019	-0.019	0.028	45	-0.076	0.037						
SignedUpPs:w/o-gamified.Master	7	-0.076	-0.076	0.028	45	-0.133	-0.019						
SignedUpPs:ont-gamified.Master - w/o-gamified.Master	14	0.057	0.057	0.040		-0.049	0.163	1.429	0.160	0.488	0.583		
EffectivePs:ont-gamified	22	0.023	0.001	0.017	36	-0.033	0.035						
EffectivePs:w/o-gamified	18	-0.048	-0.057	0.018	36	-0.093	-0.022						
EffectivePs:ont-gamified - w/o-gamified	40	0.071	0.059	0.024		0.026	0.116	2.416	0.021	0.003	0.904	**	large
EffectivePs:ont-gamified.Apprentice	16	0.048	0.048	0.018	36	0.013	0.084						
EffectivePs:w/o-gamified.Apprentice	12	-0.031	-0.031	0.020	36	-0.072	0.010						
EffectivePs:ont-gamified.Apprentice - w/o-gamified.Apprentice	28	0.079	0.079	0.027		0.007	0.151	2.954	0.006	0.027	1.160	*	large
EffectivePs:ont-gamified.Master	6	-0.045	-0.045	0.029	36	-0.103	0.013						
EffectivePs:w/o-gamified.Master	6	-0.083	-0.083	0.029	36	-0.141	-0.025						
EffectivePs:ont-gamified.Master - w/o-gamified.Master	12	0.038	0.038	0.040		-0.071	0.147	0.943	0.352	0.782	0.444		

Signif. codes: 0 ‘\*\*\*’ 0.01 ‘\*\*’ 0.05

The gains in skill/knowledge obtained by students with effective participation in ont-gamified CL sessions ( $lsmean = 0.001 \text{ logit}$ , and  $SE = 0.017$ ) were significantly greater than the gains in skill/knowledge obtained by them in w/o-gamified CL sessions ( $lsmean = -0.057 \text{ logit}$ , and  $SE = 0.018$ ) with a p-adj. value of 0.003 and Hedges'  $g = 0.904$  large effect size. The gains in skill/knowledge of apprentice students with effective participation in ont-gamified CL sessions ( $lsmean = 0.048 \text{ logit}$ , and  $SE = 0.018$ ) were significantly greater than the gains in skill/knowledge obtained by them in w/o-gamified CL sessions ( $lsmean = -0.031 \text{ logit}$ , and  $SE = 0.020$ ) with a p-adj. value of 0.027 and Hedges'  $g = 1.160$  large effect size.

Based on the results obtained in the ANOVA tests and Tukey post-hoc comparisons, the null hypothesis,  $H_{null,GSK,g2}$ : “*There was no significant difference between the gains in skill/knowledge obtained by students who participated in ontology-based gamified CL sessions and the gains in skill/knowledge obtained by students who participated in CL sessions that were gamified without the support given by the ontology OntoGaCLeS,*” is rejected. Thus, the third empirical study becomes an evidence to support the alternative hypothesis,  $H_{alt,GSK,g2}$ : “*The gains in skill/knowledge obtained by students who participated in ontology-based gamified CL sessions was greater than the gains in skill/knowledge obtained by students who participated in CL sessions that were gamified without the support given by the ontology OntoGaCLeS,*” indicating that the ont-gamified CL sessions positively affect the participants’ learning outcomes, the gains in skill/knowledge obtained by the participants in ont-gamified CL sessions were better than the gains in skill/knowledge obtained by the participants in w/o-gamified CL sessions. In particular, apprentice students were more positively affected in ont-gamified CL sessions than in w/o-gamified CL sessions.

### ***Are the participants’ motivation and learning outcomes linked in either the ontology-based gamified CL sessions and the CL sessions that were gamified without using the support given by the ontology OntoGaCLeS?***

Spearman’s rank-order correlation tests were run to determine the relationship between the participants’ motivation and learning outcomes obtained in the ontology-based gamified CL sessions (*ont-gamified*) and in CL sessions that were gamified without the support given by the ontology OntoGaCLeS (*w/o-gamified*). Table 28 shows the results for the correlation tests and their p-values in which the gains in skill/knowledge estimates were used as learning outcome measurement, and the intrinsic motivation, interest/enjoyment, perceived choice, pressure/tension, effort/importance, level of motivation, attention, relevance and satisfaction estimates were used as motivation measurement.

Table 28 – Correlation matrices and their p-values for the motivation and learning outcomes of participants in the third empirical study

Gains in Skill/Knowledge	Intrinsic Motivation	Interest/ Enjoyment	Perceived Choice	Pressure/ Tension	Effort/ Importance	Level of Motivation	Attention	Relevance	Satisfaction
SignedUpPs:w/o-gamified	-0.3489 (0.08)	-0.5229 (0.007)	-0.1528 (0.46)	0.3022 (0.14)	0.0237 (0.91)	-0.3617 (0.07)	-0.2876 (0.16)	0.0379 (0.85)	-0.4126 (0.04)
SignedUpPs:ont-gamified	0.0753 (0.74)	-0.1743 (0.45)	0.0806 (0.72)	-0.0678 (0.77)	0.2440 (0.28)	0.0857 (0.71)	0.0390 (0.86)	0.0749 (0.74)	0.2308 (0.31)
SignedUpPs:w/o-gamified.Master	-0.6307 (0.12)	0.0545 (0.90)	-0.0091 (0.98)	0.5964 (0.15)	-0.2883 (0.53)	0.0901 (0.84)	0.2342 (0.61)	-0.4220 (0.34)	-0.3784 (0.40)
SignedUpPs:ont-gamified.Master	0.8929 (0.01)	-0.1441 (0.75)	0.9286 (0.006)	-0.8895 (0.007)	0.7388 (0.05)	0.3214 (0.49)	-0.0180 (0.96)	0.7568 (0.04)	0.4505 (0.31)
SignedUpPs:w/o-gamified.Apprentice	-0.2473 (0.32)	-0.7037 (0.001)	-0.1149 (0.64)	0.0866 (0.73)	0.0804 (0.75)	-0.4669 (0.05)	-0.4901 (0.03)	0.1585 (0.53)	-0.3892 (0.11)
SignedUpPs:ont-gamified.Apprentice	-0.2659 (0.35)	-0.0687 (0.81)	-0.1720 (0.55)	0.1545 (0.59)	-0.1879 (0.51)	0.0990 (0.73)	0.0968 (0.74)	-0.0597 (0.83)	0.1257 (0.66)
EffectivePs:w/o-gamified	-0.0155 (0.95)	-0.2437 (0.32)	0.1507 (0.55)	0.1529 (0.54)	-0.0073 (0.97)	-0.0497 (0.84)	-0.0891 (0.72)	0.1152 (0.64)	-0.0789 (0.75)
EffectivePs:ont-gamified	-0.0519 (0.82)	-0.2286 (0.33)	-0.0169 (0.94)	0.0253 (0.91)	0.2093 (0.37)	-0.0309 (0.89)	-0.0911 (0.70)	0.0057 (0.98)	0.1789 (0.45)
EffectivePs:w/o-gamified.Master	-0.4638 (0.35)	0.0000 (1.00)	0.2794 (0.59)	0.4459 (0.37)	-0.7537 (0.08)	0.0580 (0.91)	-0.6765 (0.91)	-0.0580 (0.14)	-0.0580 (0.91)
EffectivePs:ont-gamified.Master	0.8286 (0.05)	-0.0857 (0.91)	0.8857 (0.03)	-0.8697 (0.02)	0.5798 (0.22)	-0.0857 (0.91)	-0.6377 (0.17)	0.7714 (0.10)	0.1160 (0.82)
EffectivePs:w/o-gamified.Apprentice	0.1821 (0.57)	-0.5158 (0.08)	0.1526 (0.63)	-0.2324 (0.46)	0.1849 (0.56)	-0.0982 (0.76)	-0.2403 (0.45)	0.2905 (0.35)	0.0370 (0.90)
EffectivePs:ont-gamified.Apprentice	-0.2750 (0.34)	-0.0910 (0.75)	-0.1689 (0.56)	0.1514 (0.60)	-0.2072 (0.47)	0.0815 (0.78)	0.0771 (0.79)	-0.0377 (0.89)	0.1049 (0.72)

method: spearman

According to the results of correlation tests, in w/o-gamified CL sessions, there was a significant strong negative correlation between the interest/enjoyment and gains in skill/knowledge for the signed-up students with  $\rho = -0.5229$ , and  $p = 0.007$  (SignedUpPs:w/o-gamified), and there was a significant moderate negative correlation between the satisfaction and gains in skill/knowledge for the signed-up students with  $\rho = -0.4126$ , and  $p = 0.04$  (SignedUpPs:w/o-gamified). For signed-up apprentice students that participated in w/o-gamified CL sessions, the correlation between the interest/enjoyment and gains in skill/knowledge was significantly strong negative with  $\rho = -0.7037$ , and  $p = 0.001$  (SignedUpPs:w/o-gamified.Apprentice), and the correlation between the attention and gains in skill/knowledge was significantly moderate negative with  $\rho = -0.4901$ , and  $p = 0.03$  (SignedUpPs:w/o-gamified.Apprentice). The gains in skill/knowledge of signed-up master students that participated in ont-gamified CL sessions (SignedUpPs:ont-gamified.Master) were significantly strong positive correlated: to the intrinsic motivation with  $\rho = 0.8929$  and  $p = 0.01$ ; to the perceived choice with  $\rho = 0.9286$  and  $p = 0.006$ ; and to the relevance with  $\rho = 0.7568$ , and  $p = 0.0489$ . There was also a significant strong negative correlation between the pressure/tension and gains in skill/knowledge obtained by the signed-up master students in ont-gamified CL sessions with  $\rho = -0.8895$  and  $p = 0.007$  (SignedUpPs:ont-gamified.Master). For the master students with effective participation in ont-gamified CL sessions (EffectivePs:ont-gamified.Master), there was a significant strong positive correlation between the perceived choice and gains in skill/knowledge with  $\rho = 0.8857$  and  $p = 0.0333$ ; and there was a significant negative correlation between the pressure/tension and gains in skill/knowledge with  $\rho = -0.8697$  and  $p = 0.0244$ .

Based on the results of the correlation tests, the null hypothesis,  $H_{null,\rho,g2}$ : “*There was no significant correlation between the participants’ motivation and their gains in skill/knowledge in either the ontology-based gamified CL sessions or the CL sessions that were gamified without using the support given by the ontology OntoGaCLES,*” is rejected. Thus, this empirical study becomes an evidence for the alternative hypothesis,  $H_{alt,\rho,g2}$ : “*There was a significant correlation between the participants’ motivation and their gains in skill/knowledge in either the ontology-based gamified CL sessions or the CL sessions that were gamified without using the support given by the ontology OntoGaCLES,*” indicating that the gains in skill/knowledge is strongly associated to the intrinsic motivation, perceived choice, pressure/tension and relevance in ont-gamified CL sessions for signed-up master students, and in particular, for master students with effective participation in ont-gamified CL scenario, the gains in skill/knowledge are strongly correlated to the perceived choice and pressure/tension.

## 7.6 Interpretation and Implications of Obtained Results

Previous sections emphasize, in an independent way, the results obtained in each one of the empirical studies conducted in this dissertation. However, nothing in reference to the global contribution, the ontological engineering approach to gamify CL scenarios as an effective and efficient solution to deal with the motivation problem caused by the scripted collaboration, has been carried out. In this section, a cross-analysis is undertaken to revise the relationships across the results obtained in the empirical studies, and to demonstrate the effectiveness and efficiency. Thus, the objective of this cross-analysis is to make assertions about the effects of ontology-based gamified CL sessions (*ont-gamified*), non-gamified CL sessions (*non-gamified*), and CL sessions that were gamified without using the support given by the ontology OntoGaCLEs (*w/o-gamified*) on participants' motivation and learning outcomes, and the relationships between these effects.

[Figure 76](#) shows the graphical representation of the cross-analysis carried out with the significant differences and correlations found in the empirical studies for the participants' motivation and learning outcomes. Taking into account that the topics addressed as content-domain in the CL activities, from the easiest to the hardest level of difficulty, were: conditional structures, loop structures, and recursions; the inferred assertions on this cross analysis are:

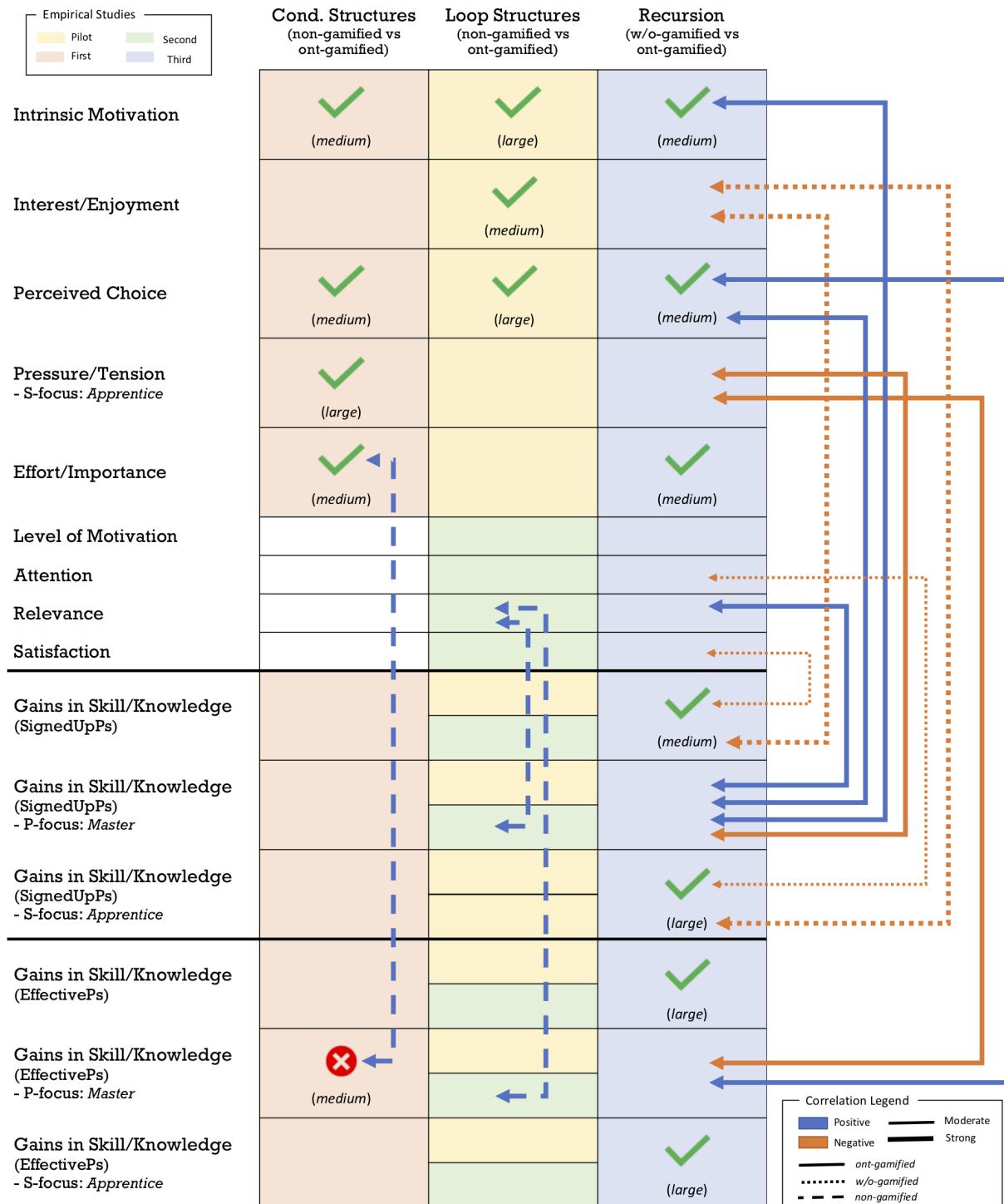
*Assertion (1): The ontological engineering approach to gamify CL scenarios is an effective method to deal with the motivation problem caused by the scripted collaboration because the ont-gamified CL sessions as the final product obtained by this approach significantly have better participants' perceived choice and intrinsic motivation than non-gamified CL sessions.*

As was indicated by [Challco et al. \(2014\)](#), [Isotani \(2009\)](#), in CL activities where the CSCL scripts are used as a method to orchestrate and structure the collaboration among the participants, the motivation problem can occur when the participants have a sense of obligation to complete an unwilling activity by the lack of choice over the sequence of interaction. In this sense, increasing the participants' perceived choice in CL sessions instantiated from CSCL scripts avoids the motivation problem, and the ont-gamified CL sessions obtained through the ontological engineering approach to gamify CL sessions have been demonstrated to be an efficient method to accomplish this task. The pilot and first empirical studies demonstrated this effectiveness by indicating that the participants' perceived choice in ont-gamified CL sessions was significantly greater than in non-gamified CL sessions with large and medium effect sizes.

The internalization of motivation has been defined by the SDT theory ([RYAN; DECI, 2000](#)) as an internal psychological change that occurs, from a non-freely choice of behaviors or actions to a freely choice by oneself, when a person is intrinsic motivated. In this sense, this change should occur to avoid the motivation problem because, when the participants act following the interaction defined by scripts in a non-freely choice, they will be led to a demotivation stage, which makes more difficult to participate in CL sessions instantiated from CSCL scripts over time. Then, ensuring that the participants are more intrinsic motivated in ont-gamified CL sessions

than in non-gamified CL session is an evidence that these sessions intend to avoid the motivation problem in an effective way. This fact has been demonstrated in the pilot and first empirical studies where the participants' intrinsic motivation in ont-gamified CL sessions were greater than in non-gamified CL sessions with large and medium effect sizes.

Figure 76 – Cross-analysis of significant differences and correlations found in empirical studies for the participants' motivation and learning outcomes



Source: Elaborated by the author.

*Assertion (2): The ontological engineering approach to gamify CL scenarios is an efficient method to deal with the motivation problem caused by the scripted collaboration because the participants in ont-gamified CL sessions have better perceived choice, intrinsic motivation and effort/importance than in w/o-gamified CL sessions.*

As was mentioned before, the sense of obligation caused by the lack of choice over the sequence of interactions defined by a CSCL script is avoided by increasing the participants' perceived choice, and the ont-gamified CL sessions in the third empirical study demonstrated their efficacy indicating that the participants' perceived choice was greater in these sessions than in w/o-gamified CL sessions with a medium effect size. To avoid the motivation problem in an efficient way, the internalization of motivation should be better in ont-gamified CL sessions than in w/o-gamified CL sessions. In this sense, this efficacy has been demonstrated in the third empirical study in which the participants were significantly more intrinsic motivated in ont-gamified CL session than in w/o-gamified CL session with a medium effect size because the internalization of motivation requires that the participant to be intrinsic motivated.

*Assertion (3): The ontological engineering approach to gamify CL scenarios is a method that, to obtain positive learning outcomes, affects in a proper way the participants' motivation towards CL sessions instantiated from CSCL scripts because the participants' gains in skill/knowledge as measurement of learning outcomes were not significantly different in non-gamified CL sessions and ont-gamified CL sessions, and the participants' gains in skill/knowledge obtained in ont-gamified CL sessions are better than in w/o-gamified CL sessions*

As the ontological engineering approach to gamify CL scenarios introduces extrinsic motivators in the learning environment in which the CL sessions are executed, and the extrinsic motivators have been shown to negatively affect people motivation (BÉNABOU; TIROLE, 2003; FREY; JEGEN, 1999), it is likely that game elements would undermine the participants motivation' towards their participation in CL sessions instantiated from CSCL scripts, which in turn can cause unintended negative learning outcomes. In this direction, the pilot and second empirical studies demonstrated that there were not significant difference between the gains in skill/knowledge obtained by students who participated in ont-gamified CL sessions and those gains obtained by students who participated in non-gamified CL sessions.

Although, in the first empirical study, the gains in skill/knowledge obtained by the master students with effective participation in non-gamified CL sessions were significantly better than the gains in skill/knowledge obtained in ont-gamified CL sessions, this difference was apparently not related to the effects on participants' motivation caused by the game elements introduced in ont-gamified CL sessions. According to the correlation tests, there was a significant strong positive correlation between the effort/importance and the gains in skill/knowledge obtained by the master students with effective participation in non-gamified CL sessions, but there was not the same significant correlation by the master students with effective participation in ont-gamified

CL sessions. It means that probably the effort/importance of master students in ont-gamified was not enough to be significant, and thus, to increase their gains in skill/knowledge in ont-gamified CL sessions. However, the effort/importance of participants (master and apprentice) in ont-gamified CL sessions were significantly greater than the effort/importance of participants in non-gamified CL session. This fact can be assumed as an contradiction to the correlation between the effort/importance and the gains in skill/knowledge whereby this correlation did not indicate a causal relationship. Furthermore, taking into account that the difficulty level of the topic (Cond. Structures) used as content-domain in the first empirical study to design the CL sessions was the easiest level of difficulty, we can hypothesize that, when the content-domain to instantiate the CL sessions has a easiest difficulty level, the game elements should increase the effort/importance of participants in the primary focus of the CSCL script to obtain at least the same gains in skill/knowledge that are obtained in non-gamified CL sessions. In the first empirical study, this primary focus was master students, and to test this hypothesis is necessary to repeat the first empirical study but using other content-domain with an easiest difficulty level.

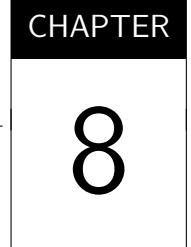
Because the gains in skill/knowledge of signed-up students and students with effective participation were significantly greater than the gains in skill/knowledge obtained in w/o-gamified CL sessions in the third empirical study, and these gains were significantly correlated with the positive effects on the participants' motivation, the ontological engineering approach to gamify CL scenarios is considered a method to obtain more positive learning outcomes than the method to gamify CL scenarios without the support given by the ontology OntoGaCLEs. In ont-gamified CL session, by increasing the perceived choice of master students, their gains in skill/knowledge will be likely increased due to the strong positive correlation between the perceived choice and the gains in skill/knowledge obtained by signed-up master students and master students with effective participation, and due to the fact that the participants' perceived choice were significantly greater in ont-gamified CL sessions than in w/o-gamified CL sessions with a medium effect size. In ont-gamified CL sessions, the gains in skill/knowledge of signed-up master students were also significantly strong positive correlated to the intrinsic motivation, but not for the master students with effective participation, so that the gains in skill/knowledge of master students when they were influenced by an increasing in their intrinsic motivation probably occurred as consequence of interacting at least one time in the CL process with other group members.

*Assertion (4): The ontological engineering approach to gamify CL sessions is a method to improve the participation in CL sessions instantiated from CSCL scripts*

The pilot empirical study demonstrated this assertion when groups of 4 to 5 members in ont-gamified CL sessions instantiated from a CSCL script based on the Cognitive Apprenticeship theory have better percentages of participations per groups than in non-gamified CL sessions. The percentage of participants per group having any participation (incomplete, semi-complete and complete participation levels for the signed-up students) were significantly greater in ont-gamified CL sessions than in non-gamified CL sessions, and the percentages of participants

per group having an incomplete participation (none and incomplete participation levels for the signed-up students) and without participation (none participation level for the signed-up students) were significantly less in ont-gamified CL sessions than in non-gamified CL sessions.





## CONCLUSIONS AND FUTURE WORK

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This chapter presents the conclusions of this PhD thesis dissertation along with its contributions as well as the directions of future work. These conclusions and future work are related to the three main topics combined in this dissertation: (1) CSCL and scripted collaboration, (2) Gamification, and (3) Ontologies and ontology engineering.

The number of publications related to the work presented in this dissertation (four journal papers, three full papers in international conferences and workshops, two short papers in international conferences and workshops, and one full paper in a national conference), the award that the author of this dissertation received in the 26<sup>th</sup> Brazilian Symposium on Computer in Education (2015) are relevant indicators of the success of this PhD research and the importance of its derived future work.

### 8.1 Conclusions and Contributions

Throughout this thesis dissertation, the author has tackled several challenges around the formalization of an ontology to encode the knowledge extracted from the best practices and theories related to gamification, and the definition of computer-based mechanisms and procedure that employ this ontology to deal with the motivation problem caused by the scripted collaboration. in CL activities where the CSCL scripts are used as a method to orchestrate and structure the collaboration.

The literature review presented in [Chapter 2](#) has led us to answer the research question **RQ1**: “*Which concepts from the theories and practices related to gamification should be taking into account to deal with the motivation problem caused by the scripted collaboration? and How should these concepts be applied in the gamification of CL scenarios?*”, by concluding that the need-based theories of motivation (e.g. ERG theory, SDT theory) and player type models (e.g. Yee’s model, Dodecad player type model) are essential to solve the context-dependency of

gamification related to the individual personality traits, preferences, and affective state. Need-based theories of motivation allow us to identify the reason why the motivation problem occurs in CL activities in which CSCL scripts are used to orchestrate and structure the CL process. Player type models define segmentation of participants in groups that share the same preferences and liking for game elements. These theories and models give support to personalize the game elements according the segmentation provided by the player types models. To solve the context-dependency of gamification related to the non-game context (CL scenarios) and the target behavior that is being gamified (Persuade the participants to follow the interactions defined by the sequencing mechanism of a CSCL script), Persuasive design models (e.g. PSD - Persuasive System Design model) and Persuasive game design models (e.g. Model-driven persuasive game), defined as game design models that are embedded in persuasive design principles, have been found relevant to setting up the interactions between the game elements and the participants of CL scenario by linking the design of CL process and the game interactions. Finally, flow theory has been identify as the most relevant theory to deal with the persons' affective state in game-like systems, and in the gamification of CL scenario, its principles/conditions can be applied to, or intend to apply to, provide an optimal experience in the CL process to achieve and maintain the participants in the flow state.

In order to answer the research question **RQ2**: “*How can the concepts extracted from the theories and best practices related to gamification, and identified as relevant to deal with the motivation problem caused by the scripted collaboration, be represented as ontological structures?*”

- Chapter 3 has formalized ontological structures to represent concepts extracted from need-based theories and player types models, and thus, to solve the context-dependency of gamification related to the individual personality traits, preferences, and affective state. These ontological structures, encoded into the ontology OntoGaCLEs, were: *individual motivational strategy* ( $Y \leq I\text{-}mot\ goal$ ) to represent guidelines extracted from theories and best practices of gamification to motivate a participant to interact with others by using a learning strategy; *individual motivational goal* ( $I\text{-}mot\ goal$ ) to represent what is expected to happen in the participants' motivational stage when an individual motivational strategy is applied in the CL scenario; *player role* to represent the segmentation of participants in groups according to a player type model; and *individual gameplay strategy* ( $I\text{-}gameplay$ ) to describe the game elements that are necessary to implement a individual motivational strategy.
- Chapter 4 has formalized the ontological structures to solve the context-dependency of gamification related to persuade the participants to follow the interactions defined by the sequencing mechanism of a CSCL scripts. These ontological structures, encoded into the ontology OntoGaCLEs, were: *gameplay event* to explicitly represent the link between persuasive game design and the CL process; *WAY-knowledge of PGDS* to support the

prescriptive representation of persuasive game design and the CL process; *Gameplay Scenario Model* to describe the design rationale of how to apply persuasive game design in the interactions defined by the sequencing mechanism of a CSCL script; *Gamified I\_L event* to represent an interaction in which the persuasive game design has been applied to persuade the participants of a CL scenario to perform an instructional action and a learning action; *CL Game Dynamic* to describe the run-time behaviors of game elements acting to persuade the participants to follow the interactions defined by the sequencing mechanism of a CSCL script; and *CL Gameplay* to describe the whole CL process in a gamified CL scenario as CL Game Dynamics.

- [Chapter 5](#) has proposed a computer-based model to apply the condition of good balance between the perceived ability and challenges in the CL Game play of a gamified CL scenario. Thus, this model known as GMIF model has been proposed to integrate the learner's growth process and the condition of good balance by labeling the LGM model with intervals that indicate the proper challenge levels to maintain the learner's flow state in gamified CL scenarios. An algorithm for labeling the LGM model with a n-scale of challenge levels has been proposed in the chapter, and to demonstrate its usefulness an application to set the proper level of game rewards in gamified CL scenarios has been presented in the chapter.

[Chapter 6](#) answered the research question **RQ3**: “*What computer-based mechanisms and procedure are necessary in intelligent-theory aware systems to give a helpful support in the gamification of CL scenarios? and How can the knowledge encoded in the ontology OntoGaCLEs be used by these mechanisms and procedures for dealing with the motivation problem caused by the scripted collaboration?*,” by proposing a conceptual flow to gamify CL sessions as a computer-based procedure to be used by intelligent-theory aware system for extracting the knowledge encoded in the ontology OntoGaCLEs, and thus, to use the proposed ontological structures to provide helpful suggestion that will lead us to obtain ontology-based CL sessions (most concrete level of gamified CL scenarios in which the content-domain and participants are well defined). A reference architecture based on the conceptual flow to gamify CL sessions has also been proposed to build different intelligent theory-aware systems.

Finally, [Chapter 7](#) answered the research question **RQ4**: “*What are the effects of ontology-based gamified CL sessions on the participants' motivation and learning outcomes? and What are the effectiveness and efficiency of these sessions to deal with the motivation problem caused by the scripted collaboration?*,” by conducting four empirical studies in which the effectiveness has been demonstrated by significant differences on the participants' motivation and learning outcomes between ontology-based CL sessions and non-gamified CL sessions, and the efficiency has been demonstrated by significant differences on the participants' motivation and learning outcomes between ontology-based CL sessions and CL sessions that were gamified without using the support given by the ontology OntoGaCLEs. The results indicated that the ontological

engineering approach to gamify CL scenarios is an effective and efficient method to deal with the motivation problem caused by the scripted collaboration because the ontology-based CL sessions significantly have better participants' perceived choice and intrinsic motivation than non-gamified CL sessions, and because the ontology-based CL sessions significantly have better participants' perceived choice, intrinsic motivation and effort/importance than CL sessions that were gamified without the support given by the ontology OntoGaCLeS. These empirical studies demonstrated that ontology-based CL sessions affect in a proper way the participants' motivation to obtain positive learning outcomes the participants' gains in skill/knowledge as measurement of learning outcomes were not significantly different in non-gamified CL sessions and ont-gamified CL sessions, and the participants' gains in skill/knowledge obtained in ont-gamified CL sessions are better than in CL sessions that were gamified without using the support given by the ontology OntoGaCLeS. The pilot empirical study also demonstrated, as a benefit of the effectiveness to deal with the motivation problem caused by the scripted collaboration, that ontology-based gamified CL sessions had better percentages of participation per groups than non-gamified CL sessions.

## 8.2 Future Research Directions

Besides the research objectives of this PhD thesis dissertation have been achieved, this work has identified a number of open research problems that are summarized next.

Regarding the concepts identified as relevant in theories and practices related to gamification that should be taking into account to deal with the motivation problem caused by the scripted collaboration (RO1) in CL activities in which CSCL scripts are used as method to orchestrate and structure the CL process, future work includes:

- The identification of relevant concepts in the theory of fun ([KOSTER, 2004; LAZZARO, 2009](#)) that can be apply to deal with the motivation problem caused by the scripted collaboration. The research objective in this direction can be to identify the concepts in this theory that influenced changes in the affective state of participants to engender an immersion in the CL process, and thus, to be more likely to achieve the flow state.
- The identification of relevant concepts in game aesthetics and game art design ([NAM et al., 2016; DICKEY, 2012](#)) that can be apply to deal with the motivation problem caused by the scripted collaboration. Representation used in game, such as concept art, item sprites, icons, and character models, and their functional aspect affect the participants' motivational state, so that their design can be important to persuade the participants to follow the interactions defined by the sequencing mechanism of a CSCL script. The research goal, in this direction, can be the use of these concepts to gamify CL scenarios.

- The identification of relevant concepts from the theories and best practices related to gamification with the potential to affect the participants' acceptance of CL roles assigned by CSCL scripts. Not only, the lack of choice causes the motivation problem, the acceptance of a CL role may also cause the motivation problem when the participant does not like the functions, goals, duties, and responsibilities that he/she has playing a CL role. Thus, the research objective can be the gamification of CL scenarios to convince the participants to accept the CL roles assigned by the CSCL scripts.

The proposed ontological structures to represent the most relevant concepts from the theories and practices related to the gamification of CL scenarios for dealing with the motivation problem caused by the scripted collaboration (RO2) can be extended according to the following interesting research directions:

- The formalization of emotional responses evoked by the participants in gamified CL scenarios when he/she interacts with the game elements. So, this formalization will be directly related to extend the ontological structures to represent gamified I\_L events, CL game dynamics and CL gameplay, including the emotional responses as changes of affective states in these ontological structures.
- The formalization of ontological structures to gamify individual learning activities and/or interaction in individual learning scenarios. Many of the current formalized concepts to be applied in the gamification of CL scenarios can be reused, such as individual motivational goal (*I-mot goal*), individual motivational strategy ( $Y \leq I\text{-}mot\ goal$ ), such as individual gameplay strategy (*I-gameplay strategy*).

With regard to the development of computer-based mechanisms and procedures that should be used by intelligent theory-award systems to give helpful support in the gamification of CL sessions for dealing with the motivation problem caused by the scripted collaboration (RO3), it is possible to point out the following open problems:

- The definition of computer-based mechanisms for an automatic interaction analysis in the data gathered by the execution of ontology-based CL sessions. These mechanisms should provide support to recognize under which conditions a ontology-based gamified CL session failed or not. In this direction, a future research work would be the definition of criteria and indicators to automatically identify what game elements and game actions should be changed to deal in better way with the motivation problem caused by the scripted collaboration. These support will help to improve the ontology-based model to personalize the gamification of CL sessions and the ontology-based model to apply gamification as persuasive technology. Here, data mining techniques can be used to analyze the data gathered by the execution of ontology-based gamified CL sessions.

- The development of a complete intelligent theory-aware authoring environment to make CL sessions more motivating and engaging based on well-grounded theoretical knowledge related to theories and practices related to gamification. At the moment, only a little part of the needed functionalities that should be provided by the support systems defined in the architecture of reference of intelligent theory-aware systems to gamify CL systems have been developed. For example, the algorithm proposed (in Chapter 6) to set player roles and game elements for the participants in CL sessions is being incorporated in the *visual grouping tool*<sup>1</sup>. It is done to make this tool into a Player Roles & Game Elements Decision Support System for the Moodle platform system when this tool will be integrated with *Gamification Plugins for Moodle*. However, to build a complete Intelligent theory-aware authoring environment for the Moodle platform as was proposed in Chapter 6 by the reference architecture, it is necessary to build a CL Gameplay Design Support System, and an Interaction Analysis Support System for the Moodle platform.

Finally, additional empirical studies are needed to further evaluate the effectiveness and efficiency of “*the ontological engineering approach to gamify CL scenarios*” as a method to deal with the motivation problem caused by the scripted collaboration (RO4). This further evaluation should be accomplished in other educational contexts, employing content-domains related to other topics (than cond. structures, loop structures, and recursion) and courses (than Introduction to Computer Science), and with other groups of participants (than undergraduate Brazilian students in the age range from 17 to 25 years old). This evaluation should also be conducted using other CSCL scripts (than the CSCL scripts inspired by the Cognitive Apprentice theory) to instantiate the CL sessions, and to orchestrate and structure the CL process of the group activities. Besides to change the educational contexts and the CSCL scripts used in the evaluation of the ontological approach proposed in this dissertation, the further evaluation should be carried out using other ontology-based models to personalize the gamification and to apply gamification as gamification as persuasive technology.

## 8.3 List of Publications and Awards

### *Journal Papers*

1. “*Personalization of Gamification in Collaborative Learning Contexts using Ontologies*” published as Volume 13, Issue 6, in the journal of IEEE Latin America Transactions, 2015 ([CHALLCO et al., 2015](#)).
2. “*Computer-based Systems for Automating Instructional Design of Collaborative Learning Scenarios: A Systematic Literature Review*” published as Volume 11, Issue 4, in the Inter-

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<sup>1</sup> Management group formation tool defined as a block module for the Moodle platform - URL: <https://github.com/geiser/vgrouping>

national Journal of Knowledge and Learning - IJKL, 2016 (**CHALLCO; BITTENCOURT; ISOTANI, 2016**).

3. “*An Ontology Framework to Apply Gamification in CSCL Scenarios as Persuasive Technology*” published as Volume 24, Issue 2, in the Brazilian Journal of Computers in Education - RBIE, 2016 (**CHALLCO; MIZOGUCHI; ISOTANI, 2016**).
4. “*Toward A Unified Modeling of Learner’s Growth Process and Flow Theory*” published in the International Journal of Educational Technology & Society, Vol. 19, No. 2, April 2016 (**CHALLCO et al., 2016**).

#### *Full Papers in International Conferences and Workshops*

1. “*An Ontology Engineering Approach to Gamify Collaborative Learning Scenarios*” published in the 20<sup>th</sup> International Conference on Collaboration and Technology, CRIWG 2014, held in Santiago, Chile (**CHALLCO et al., 2014**).
2. “*Gamification of Collaborative Learning Scenarios: Structuring Persuasive Strategies Using Game Elements and Ontologies*” published in the 1<sup>st</sup> International Workshop on Social Computing in Digital Education, SocialEdu 2015, held in Stanford, CA, USA (**CHALLCO et al., 2015a**).
3. “*Using Ontology and Gamification to Improve Students’ Participation and Motivation in CSCL*” that will be published as chapter of book “*First International Workshop on Social, Semantic, Adaptive and Gamification Techniques and Technologies for Distance Learning,*” HEFA 2017 (**CHALLCO; MIZOGUCHI; ISOTANI, 2017**).

#### *Short Papers in International Conferences and Workshops*

1. “*Towards an Ontology for Gamifying Collaborative Learning Scenarios*” published in the 12<sup>th</sup> International Conference on Intelligent Tutoring Systems, ITS 2014, held in Honolulu, HI, USA (**CHALLCO et al., 2014**).
2. “*Steps Towards the Gamification of Collaborative Learning Scenarios Supported by Ontologies*” published in the 17<sup>th</sup> International Conference on Artificial Intelligence in Education, AIED 2015, held in Madrid, Spain (**CHALLCO et al., 2015b**).

#### *Full Papers in National Conferences and Workshops*

1. “*An Ontological Model to Apply Gamification as Persuasive Technology in Collaborative Learning Scenarios*” published in the 26<sup>th</sup> Brazilian Symposium on Computer in Education, SBIE 2015, held in Maceió, AL, Brazil (**CHALLCO et al., 2015**).

*Awards*

1. Honored mention in the 26<sup>th</sup> Brazilian Symposium on Computer in Education, 2015.

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## APPENDIX

## A

# ONTOLOGY ONTOGACLES: CONCEPTS, TERMS AND ONTOLOGICAL STRUCTURES

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## A.1 Tree Overview of States

### A.1.1 Motivation States

- ▼ **w** Any
- ▼ **w** Common world
  - **w** Universal
  - **w** equivalence
- ▼ **w** Particular
  - **w** substrate
  - **w** entity
    - ▼ **w** physical
    - ▼ **w** occurrent
    - ▼ **w** stative
      - ▼ **w** stative\_2
      - ▼ **w** state
      - ▼ **w** object state
        - ▼ **w** internal state
          - **w** hunger state
          - **w** life state
        - ▼ **w** Internal agent state
          - ▼ **w** Attitudinal state
            - **w** Affective state
            - ▼ **w** Temporal attitudinal state
              - **w** Future condition state
              - ▼ **w** Current condition state
              - **w** Aspiration
              - **w** Relevance
            - ▼ **w** Motivation state
              - ▼ **w** Motivated
                - **w** Intrinsic motivated
                - **w** Extrinsic motivated
                - **w** Not motivated
              - **w** Confidence

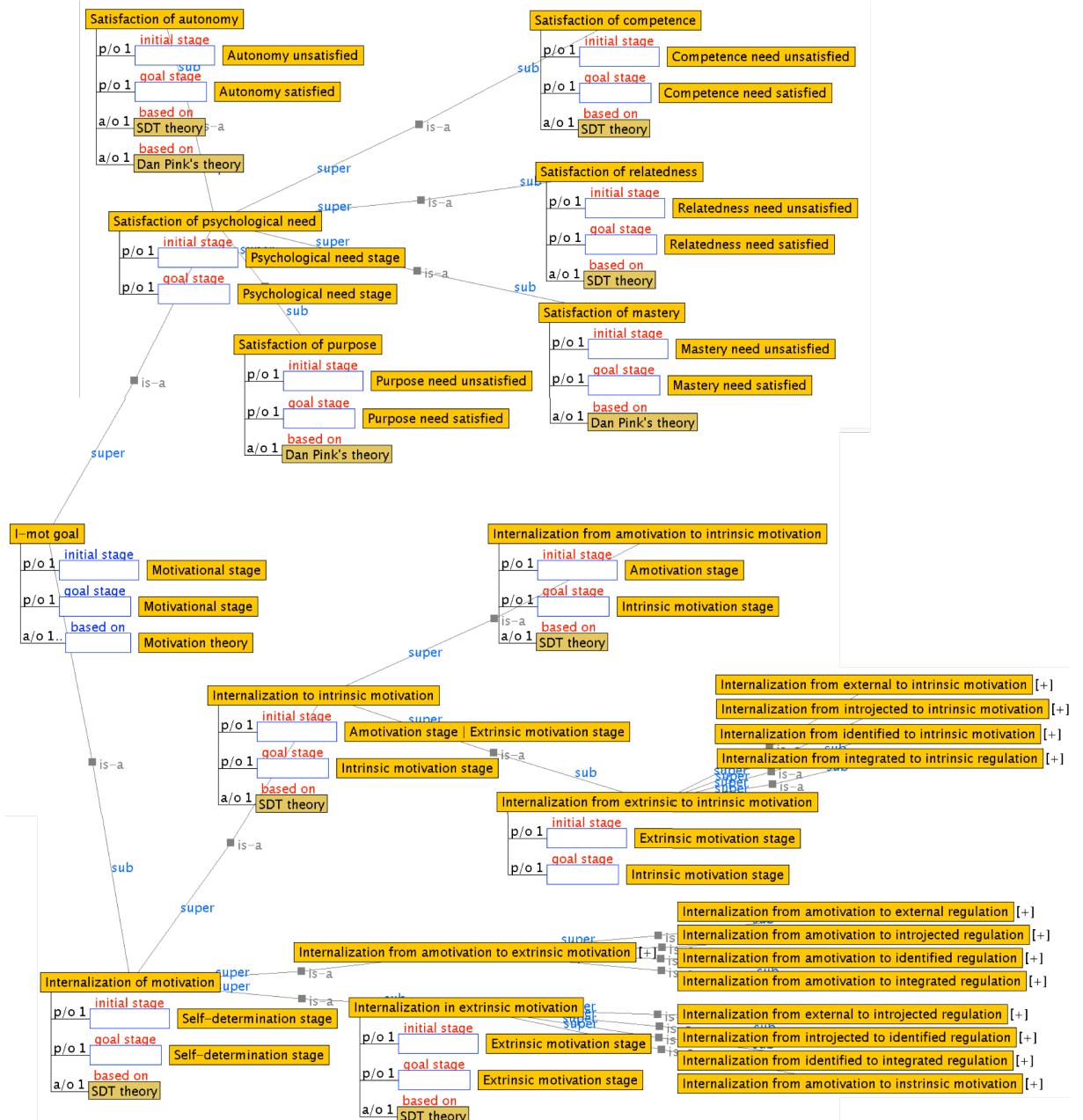
### A.1.2 Psychological Need States

- ▼ **w state**
- ▼ **w object state**
- ▼ **w internal state**
  - **w hunger state**
  - **w life state**
- ▼ **w Internal agent state**
  - **w Attitudinal state**
  - **w Progression state**
  - **w Developmental state**
  - **w Cognitive process state0**
- ▼ **w Human need state**
  - **w Existence need state**
  - ▼ **w Psychological need state**
    - ▼ **w Relatedness need state**
      - **w Love/belonging need state**
        - ▼ **w Power need state**
          - Having need to demonstrate power
          - Not having need to demonstrate power
        - **w Display status need state**
        - **w Feel admiration need state**
      - ▼ **w Social-esteem need state**
        - ▼ **w Social status need state**
          - Having need to demonstrate his/her social status
          - Not having need to demonstrate his/her social status
        - Having need of relatedness
        - Not having need of relatedness
    - ▼ **w Growth need state**
      - ▼ **w Self-actualization need state**
        - **w Individuality need state**
        - **w Creativity need state**
        - ▼ **w Autonomy need state**
          - Having need of autonomy
          - Not having need of autonomy
      - ▼ **w Purpose need state**
        - Having need of purpose
        - Not having need of purpose
      - ▼ **w Self-esteem need state**
        - ▼ **w Mastery need state**
          - Having need of mastery
          - Not having need of mastery
        - ▼ **w Competence need state**
          - Having need of competence
          - Not having need of competence
        - ▼ **w Self-confidence need state**
          - Having need of self-confidence
          - Not having need of self-confidence
      - **w Ind. personality trait state**
      - **w Internal non-agent state**

### A.1.3 Individual Personality Trait States

- **Ind. personality trait state**
- **Game style preference state**
  - Having preference for acting on the system
  - Having preference for interacting on the system
  - Having preference for acting with others users
  - Having preference for interacting with others users
- **Users/System state**
- **Interacting/Acting state**
- **MBTI personality traits state**
  - **Introversion/Extraversion**
    - Having introversion orientation
    - Having extraversion orientation
  - **Intuition/Sensing**
    - Having intuition orientation
    - Having sensing orientation
  - **Feeling/Thinking**
    - Having feeling orientation
    - Having thinking orientation
  - **Perception/Judging**
    - Having perception orientation
    - Having judging orientation
- **Game liking preference state**
  - Liking to help others to orient themselves in new situations
  - Liking to share my knowledge
  - Liking to put effort according to the reward
  - Liking achievement-components
  - Liking social-components
  - Liking immersion-components
  - Liking discovery-components
  - Liking customization-components
  - Liking competition-components
  - Liking advancement-components
  - **Liking mechanics-components**
    - Having a non-positive liking for mechanics-components
      - Having a negative liking for mechanics-components
      - Having indifference liking for mechanics-components
      - Having indifference liking for mechanics-components
    - Having a non-negative liking for mechanics-components
      - Having a positive liking for mechanics-components
      - Having indifference liking for mechanics-components
- **Big five personality traits state**
  - Openness state
  - Conscientiousness state
  - Extraversion state
  - Agreeableness state
  - Neuroticism state
    - Having sensitive/nervous orientation
    - Having secure/confident orientation

## A.2 Individual Motivational Goal (I-mot goal)

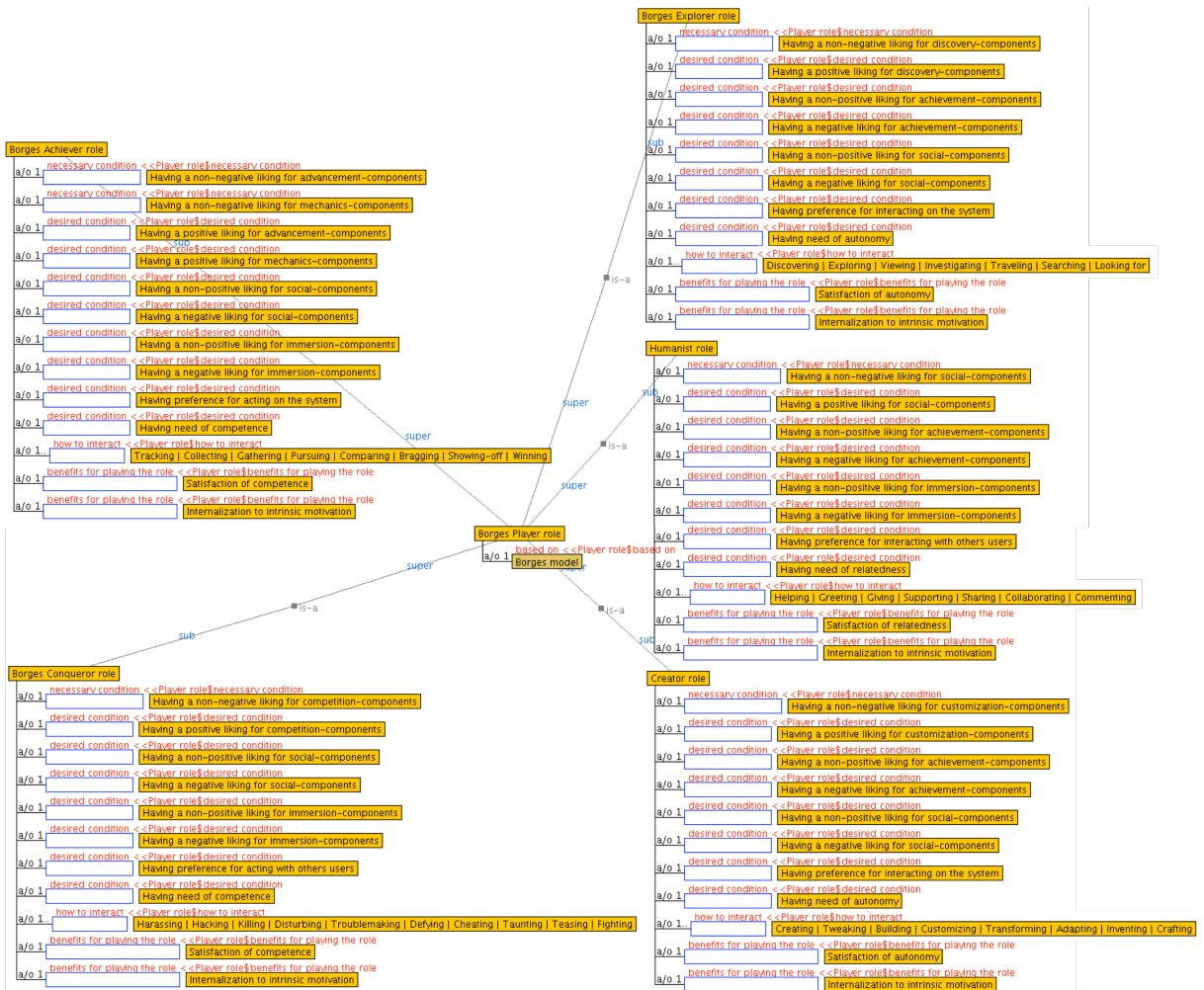


## A.3 Player Role

### A.3.1 Player Roles based on the Bartle Model



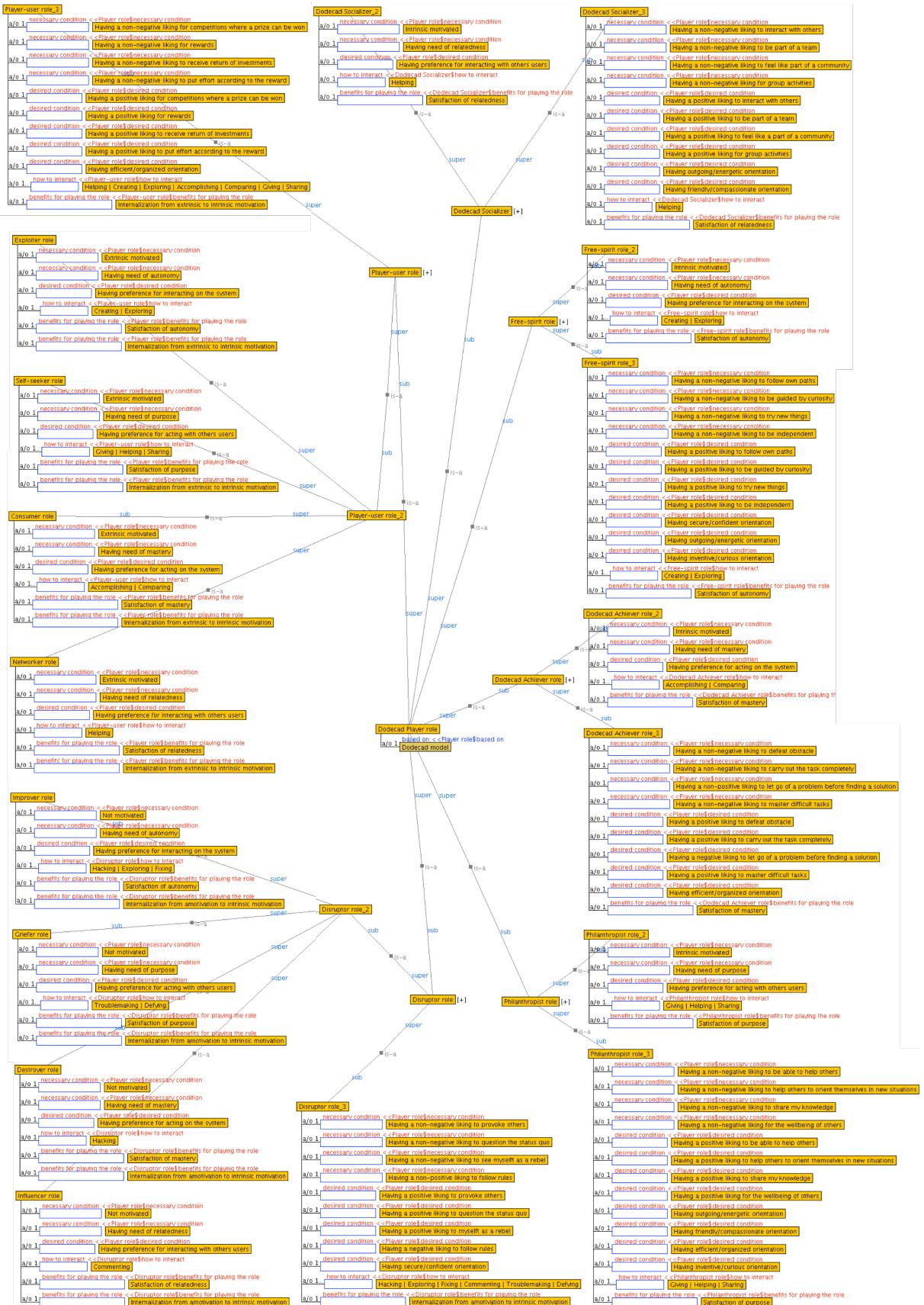
### A.3.2 Player Roles Based on the Borges Model



### A.3.3 Player Roles Based on the Yee Model



### A.3.4 Player Roles Based on the Dodecad Model

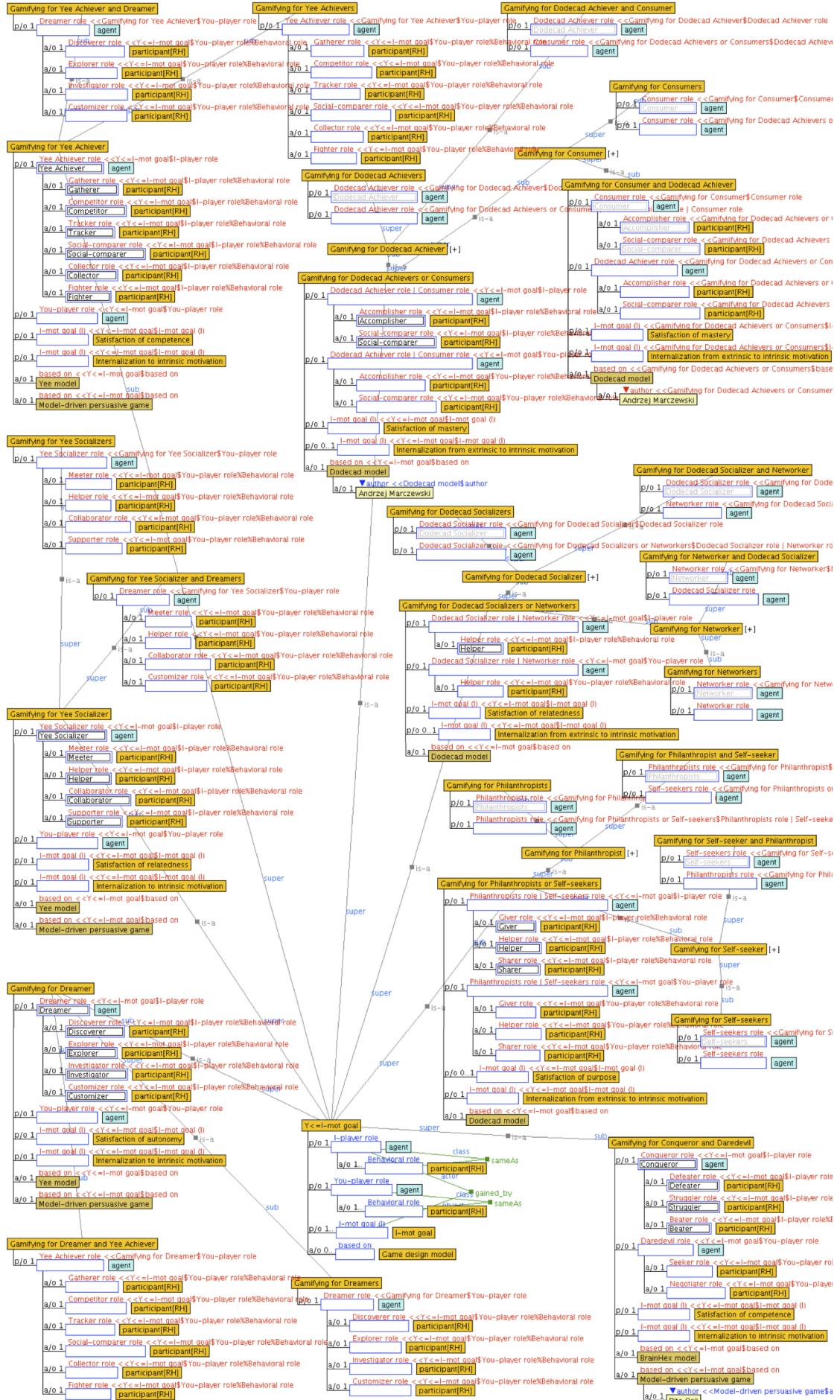


### A.3.5 Player Roles Based on the BrainHex Model

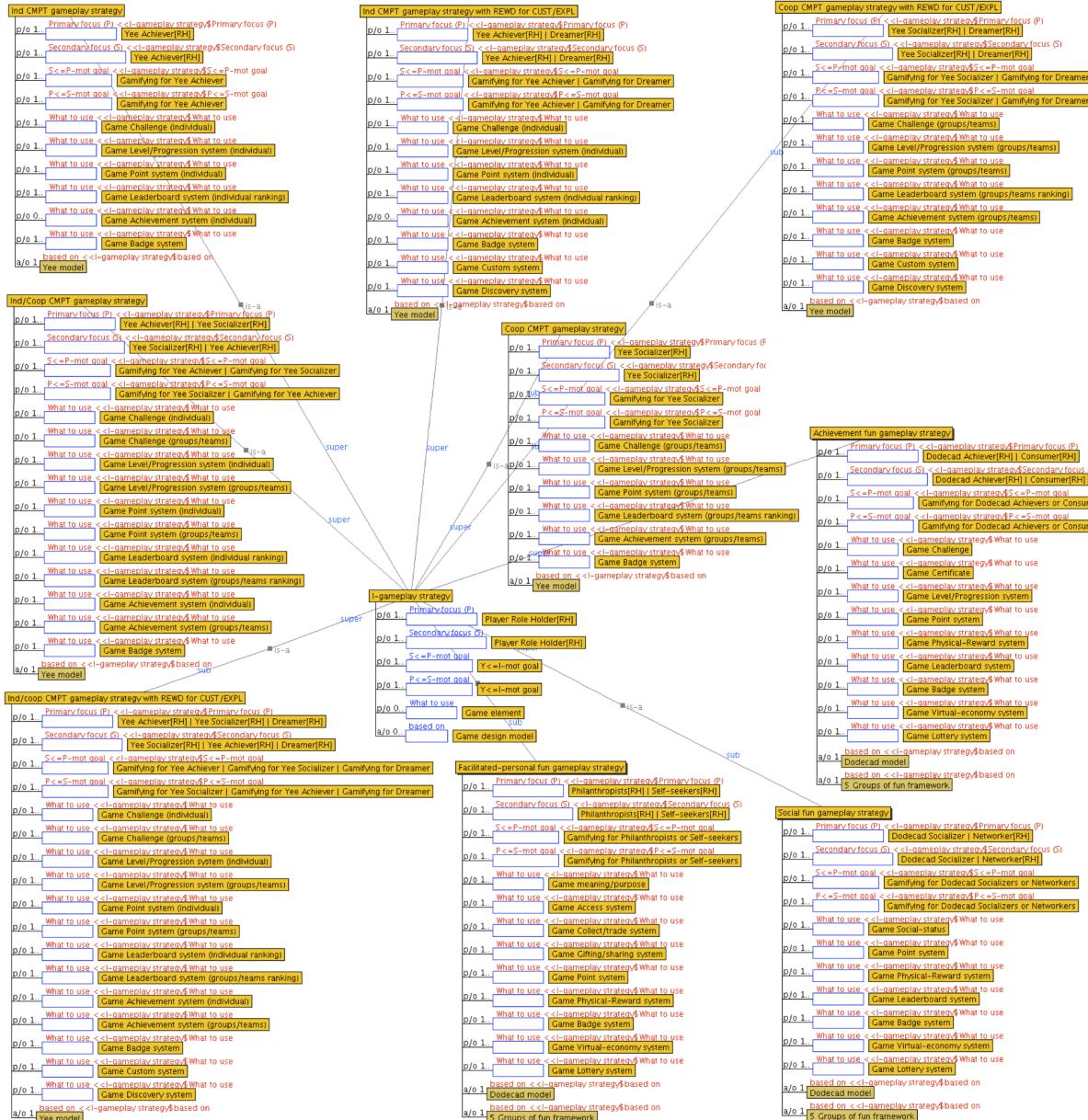


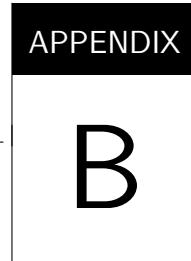


## A.4 Individual Motivational Strategy ( $Y \leq I$ -mot goal)



## A.5 Individual Gameplay Strategy (I-gameplay strategy)





# OUTLIERS DETECTION AND TREATMENT IN DATA GATHERED FROM MOTIVATION SURVEYS

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Prior to any statistical analysis related to participants' motivation in the empirical studies, outliers identified as careless responses have been drop out from the data collected by motivational surveys ([section B.1](#)). These outliers correspond to incorrectly entered data by the students in the adapted Portuguese version of Intrinsic Motivation Inventory (IMI) and the Instructional Materials Motivation Survey (IMMS). After to remove the careless responses, outliers identified as extreme values are replaced to the trimmed minimum and maximum values by the Winsorization method ([section B.2](#)).

## B.1 Removing Careless Responses

The questionnaires of the adapted Portuguese IMI have 24 items, so that a careless response is defined as a response in which the length of uninterrupted identical values for the items is greater than 12 (half of the items). For the data collected by the questionnaires of the adapted Portuguese IMMS, a careless response is defined as a response in which the length of uninterrupted identical values is greater than half of the items (12 items).

### B.1.1 *Intrinsic Motivation Inventory Data*

[Table 29](#) shows the two careless responses identified and removed from the IMI data collected over the pilot empirical study. These two careless responses corresponds to participants with user IDs 10119 and 10133; and they were identified in 32 responses collected from computer science undergraduate students by a web-based questionnaire of the adapted Portuguese version of IMI (shown in [section C.1](#)).

Table 29 – Summary of careless responses in the IMI data collected over the pilot empirical study

@@	UserID	Item01	Item02	Item03	Item04	Item05	Item06	Item07	Item08	...
	10116	3	7	4	4	2	6	4	4	...
—	10119	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	...
	10120	7	3	7	7	6	2	1	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10132	1	7	7	6	4	4	3	4	...
—	10133	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	...
	10134	2	6	4	4	3	3	4	6	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

[Table 30](#) shows the careless responses identified and removed from the data collected over the first empirical study. These two careless responses correspond to participants with user IDs 10229 and 10241, and they were identified in a set of 62 responses collected from computer engineer undergraduate students by means of the paper-based questionnaire version of IMI (shown in [section C.2](#)).

Table 30 – Summary of careless responses in the IMI data collected over the first empirical study

@@	UserID	Item01	Item02	Item03	Item04	Item05	Item06	Item07	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10213	7	4	2	7	4	1	4	...
—	10229	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	...
—	10241	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...

[Table 31](#) shows the four careless responses identified and removed from the IMI data collected over the third empirical study. These careless responses correspond to participants with user IDs 10178, 10196, 10211 and 10240. These four careless responses were identified in 55 responses collected from computer engineer undergraduate students by means of the web-based questionnaire version of IMI (shown in [section C.4](#)).

Table 31 – Summary of careless responses in the IMI data collected over the third empirical study

@@	UserID	Item01	Item02	Item03	Item04	Item05	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10176	3	6	4	4	5	...
—	10178	4	4	4	4	4	...
	10179	6	5	6	6	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10193	1	1	1	1	2	...
—	10196	4	4	4	4	4	...

Table 31 – (continued)

@@	UserID	Item01	Item02	Item03	Item04	Item05	...
	10197	4	4	4	4	4	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10210	1	7	7	4	1	...
—	10211	4	4	4	4	4	...
	10213	1	7	7	7	3	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10238	3	5	5	5	4	...
—	10240	4	4	4	4	4	...

### B.1.2 Instructional Materials Motivation Survey Data

No one careless response has been identified in 58 responses collected over the second empirical study by means of the paper-based questionnaire of the adapted Portuguese IMMS ([section C.3](#)). [Table 32](#) shows the three careless responses identified and removed in the IMMS data collected over the third empirical study. These careless responses correspond to participants with user IDs 10196, 10211 and 10240; and they were identified in 55 responses collected from computer engineering undergraduate students by means of the web-based questionnaire version of IMMS (shown in [section C.4](#)).

Table 32 – Summary of careless responses in the IMMS data collected over the third empirical study

@@	UserID	Item01	Item02	Item03	Item04	Item06	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10193	1	1	1	2	1	...
—	10196	4	4	4	4	4	...
	10197	7	5	3	7	5	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10210	1	1	1	1	1	...
—	10211	4	4	4	4	4	...
	10213	5	7	7	5	7	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10238	4	5	5	4	5	...
—	10240	4	4	4	4	4	...

## B.2 Winsorizing Extreme Values

In surveys, a extreme value is an outliers that happens when a participant has an extreme response style score ([EXTREME..., 2008](#)). These tendency of some participants to answer

surveys indicating extreme lower and upper values generates representative outliers that cannot simply removed from the data for the statistical analyses. Thus, to reduce the impact of extreme values in the surveys, by transforming the extreme values into a specified percentile of the data, the data collected by the motivation surveys had been Winsorized. Winsorization is a method that shrink extreme values to the border of the main part of the data, and it had been carried out with the robustHD package version 0.5 ([ALFONS, 2016](#)) in R software version 3.4.3 ([R Core Team, 2017](#)).

### ***B.2.1 Intrinsic Motivation Inventory Data***

[Table 33](#) show the responses identified as extreme values in the data collected by means of the adapted Portuguese IMI over the empirical studies. This table also shows how these extreme values had been transformed into the trimmed minimum and maximum values by the Winsorization method for the validation of the adapted Portuguese IMI.

### ***B.2.2 Instructional Materials Motivation Survey Data***

[Table 34](#) presents the responses identified as extreme values in the data collected over the empirical studies by means of the adapted Portuguese version of IMMS. This table also shows the changes in these extreme values by the Winsorization method for the validation of the adapted Portuguese IMMS.

Table 33 – Summary of Winsorized responses for the validation of adapted Portuguese IMI

@@	Study	UserID	Item01	Item02	Item03	Item04	Item05	Item06	Item07	Item08	Item09	...	Item12	Item13	Item14	Item15	Item16	Item17	Item18	Item19	Item20	Item21
...	pilot	10126	5	2	5	7	6	2	5	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	
...	pilot	10127	4	2	5	7	6	3	5	4	6	...	6	6->5	2	3	4	2	1	2	2	
>	pilot	10128	1	4	1->2	1->3	7	1	7->6	1	7->6	...	6	6->5	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	
>	pilot	10129	1	7	7	4	2	4	2	4	2	...	1	1->5	5	5	4	7->5	1	7	7->6	
>	pilot	10130	4	3	6	5	4	5	2	5	5	...	4	1	4	5	4	5	5	3	5	
>	pilot	10131	4	5	6	7	4	7	1	2	5	...	7	3	1	7	2	2	7	1	7	
>	pilot	10132	1	7	7	6	4	4	3	4	6	...	1	3	2	3	2	2	2	1	6	
>	pilot	10134	2	6	4	4	3	3	4	6	2	...	2	4	3	5	3	4	4	2	2	
>	pilot	10135	5	4	5	7	7	1	5	6	5	...	5	2	4	2	4	2	2	5	5	
>	pilot	10136	1	7	3	1->3	1	6	6	7->6	1	1->6	...	1	5	1	5	3	7->6	4	6	
...	pilot	10137	5	1	5	4	5	5	1	1	1	1	...	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	
...	pilot	10139	1	4	5	7	4	4	4	4	4	...	1	6	...	3	4	4	7	3	1	
...	pilot	10140	1	4	3	2->3	4	4	4	4	4	...	1	5	1	5	4	4	4	4	5	
...	pilot	10141	2	4	5	4	5	4	6	3	4	...	5	3	3	5	4	4	3	5	5	
...	pilot	10143	4	4	6	6	6	5	3	2	2	...	4	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	5	
...	pilot	10145	1	7	7	4	1	4	1	4	1	...	4	4	4	1	4	4	4	4	4	
...	pilot	10146	5	3	6	6	6	6	3	2	2	...	5	1	5	1	3	3	3	3	3	
...	pilot	10148	4	3	6	4	4	4	1	1	1	...	4	4	4	2	4	5	3	4	1	
>	pilot	10149	4	3	7	6	7	6	1	7	5	7->6	1	1	1	1	1	7->5	6	6	7	
>	pilot	10152	7	3	7	6	7	4	7->6	1	7	...	7	5	5	5	2	2	2	7	2	
>	pilot	10153	5	4	5	5	5	7	3	2	2	...	5	2	2	2	2	2	4	4	3	
>	pilot	10154	3	6	5	4	2	6	3	5	4	...	2	5	2	5	2	6	3	4	7->6	
...	pilot	10158	7	3	7	7	4	4	1	1	1	...	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	6	
...	first	10171	6	2	3	7	7	7	2	1	3	...	6	1	1	3	1	1	1	2	5	
...	first	10172	6	4	5	7	7	3	2	4	1	...	3	6	1	6	1	2	1	2	3	
...	first	10174	4	4	6	7	4	4	4	1	3	...	5	1	4	1	1	1	2	3	4	
...	first	10201	5	2	7	7	7	4	1	2	3	...	7	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	7	
...	first	10202	4	7	1	5	7	7	4	1	5	...	1	4	1	4	1	1	1	4	4	
...	first	10203	7	1	5	7	7	7	1	5	1	...	7	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	7->5	
...	first	10208	6	4	7	7	7	4	1	1	1	...	6	1	1	2	4	1	1	2	7	
...	first	10209	4	7	7	7	6	6	3	5	1	...	3	1	1	1	1	4	5	3		
...	first	10210	4	6	6	6	6	3	3	6	6	...	5	1	4	1	4	6	5	2		
...	first	10211	7	7	3	3	3	6	6	6	3	...	7	1	1	4	6	2	3	2		
...	first	10212	5	3	6	6	7	3	2	1	6	...	6	2	1	4	2	2	1	7		

Table 33 – (*continued*)

Table 33 – (continued)

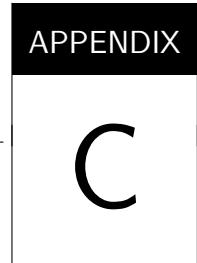
@@	Study	UserID	Item01	Item02	Item03	Item04	Item05	Item06	Item07	Item08	Item09	...	Item12	Item13	Item14	Item15	Item16	Item17	Item18	Item19	Item20	Item21
->	third	10221	2	6	5	2	5	3	6	3	3	...	2	4	2	4	4	6->5	4	6	3	
->	third	10223	5	4	5	5	4	3	4	4	5	...	5	4	4	4	4	2	4	3	6	
->	third	10224	4	4	5	5	3	4	5	4	4	...	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	3	4	
->	third	10226	1	7	1->2	1->3	1	7	7->6	1	1	...	1	7->5	7->5	7->5	7	7->6	7->5	4	4	
->	third	10227	5	3	4	5	5	3	3	3	3	...	5	5	5	4	4	4	3	3	6	
->	third	10228	1	1	1->2	1->3	1	1	1	2	1	...	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	1	2	
->	third	10230	4	3	3	6	4	3	2	5	5	...	5	3	5	4	4	4	6->5	6	3	
->	third	10231	6	2	1->2	6	7	2	4	2	4	...	5	3	1	1	1	1	2	4	4	
->	third	10232	4	3	5	4	4	1	4	4	4	...	5	1	2	3	2	3	2	1	2	
->	third	10234	1	7	1->2	5	3	6	6	2	2	...	2	6->5	4	6	2	6	2	5	2	
->	third	10237	4	3	4	5	5	3	4	4	5	...	6	2	6->5	6	5	3	4	4	3	
->	third	10238	3	5	5	5	4	5	2	4	4	...	4	1	5	7	5	5	4	4	4	

Table 34 – Summary of Winsorized responses for the validation of adapted Portuguese IMMS

Table 34 – (*continued*)

@{@}		Study	UserID	Item01	Item02	Item03	Item04	Item05	Item06	Item07	Item08	Item09	Item10	Item11	...	Item20	Item21	Item22	Item23	Item24	Item25	Item26
>	third	10190	3	6	5	6	6	5	4	4	5	5	3	...	5	5	4	4	1->2	3	3	
third	10191	4	4	3	2	4	2	6	2	3	3	1	2	3	...	7	4	6	5	5	5	
third	10192	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	1	1	1	...	7	4	6	5	5	6	
third	10193	1	1->2	2	1->2	2	1->2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	1->2	1->2	1	
>	third	10197	7	5	3	7	4	5	4	5	5	1	1	1	...	5	5	4	4	4	3	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	third	10203	4	7	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	4	4	4	4	4	4	
>	third	10204	1	1->2	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	3	3	3	3	3	3	
...	third	10206	4	5	4	4	4	4	3	4	5	5	5	5	...	6	3	3	3	3	3	
third	10208	2	4	3	2	4	2	4	2	3	4	3	3	3	...	4	4	4	4	4	4	
third	10209	2	4	1->2	2	4	1	1	1	1	4	6	4	4	...	3	3	3	3	3	3	
>	third	10210	1	1->2	1	1->2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	
...	third	10213	5	7	5	7	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	2	2	2	2	2	2	
...	third	10214	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	5	5	5	5	5	5	
...	third	10215	5	2	2	4	2	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	
...	third	10220	4	7	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	4	4	4	4	4	4	
...	third	10221	2	2	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	3	4	4	...	2	2	2	2	2	2	
third	10223	4	4	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	...	6	5	5	5	5	5	
third	10224	5	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	3	4	...	4	4	4	4	4	4	
third	10226	4	4	3	3	5	4	5	4	5	4	1	4	4	...	4	4	4	4	4	4	
third	10227	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	2	5	4	...	6	4	4	4	4	4	
third	10228	1	1->2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	2	2	2	2	2	2	
third	10230	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	...	5	5	5	5	5	5	
...	third	10232	4	6	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	...	4	4	4	4	4	4	
...	third	10234	6	2	1->2	2	1->2	2	1->2	2	1->2	2	1->2	2	1->2	...	6	6	6	6	6	6
...	third	10237	3	5	3	5	3	5	3	5	3	5	3	5	3	...	2	2	2	2	2	2





## VALIDATION OF MOTIVATION SURVEYS

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This appendix details the validation process on the motivation surveys employed in the empirical studies of this PhD dissertation. These instruments are the Intrinsic Motivation Inventory (IMI) and the Instructional Materials Motivation Survey (IMMS). Both instruments have been adapted and translated from their original English versions into Portuguese by the thesis author to measure the students' motivation regarding to their participation in CL sessions. Thus, the validation and reliability analysis presented here ensure that the translated items are psychometrically sound. The procedure for the validation and reliability tests is presented in [section C.1](#), and the results of this procedure is detailed in [section C.2](#).

### C.1 Validation Procedure

#### C.1.1 Participants

The collected data to conduct the validation and reliability tests of the motivation surveys come from 103 undergraduate Brazilian students who were enrolled in the first year of bachelor degree programs in computer science and computer engineering at the University of São Paulo. 37 of these participants were students signed up on the course “Introduction to Computer Science” for the second semester of 2016 (September-December), and 66 of them were students signed up on the course for the first semester of 2017 (March-July). These participants were in the age range from 18 to 25 years old, sharing similar social-economy status and culture.

#### C.1.2 Instruments

##### *Intrinsic Motivation Inventory (IMI)*

The IMI is a psychometric instrument in which the Self-Determinant Theory (SDT) has been used as theoretical fundament to define seven scales (Interest/Enjoyment, Perceived Choice,

Perceived Competence, Pressure/Tension, Effort/Importance, Value/Usefulness, and Relatedness) to measure the intrinsic motivation of participants towards a target activity ([MONTEIRO et al., 2015](#); [RYAN; DECI, 2000](#)). According to the authors of this instrument, no all the scales are needed to measure the intrinsic motivation, the scales can be selected according to the situation, removing those that are redundant and those that are not in accordance to the situation. In the adapted Portuguese IMI, four scales have been selected by the thesis author to measure the intrinsic motivation of Brazilian students towards their participation in CL sessions. These subscales are: the Interest/Enjoyment, Perceived Choice, Pressure/Tension, and Effort/Importance.

The Interest/Enjoyment is the self-report direct measure of intrinsic motivation whereby the items related to this scale has been included in the adapted Portuguese IMI. The Perceived Choice and Perceived Competence are both scales defined as positive predictors of the intrinsic motivation, so that the items related to the Perceived Competence had been removed from the instrument, and items related to the Perceived Choice have been selected as the only positive predictor. Furthermore, the scale of the perceived choice has been selected to measure the intrinsic motivation because the thesis author hypothesizes that the scripted collaboration increases the feeling of obligation in the participants. Items related to the Pressure/Tension have been included in the adapted Portuguese IMI as the negative predictor of intrinsic motivation. Items related to the scale of Effort/Importance has been included in the adapted Portuguese IMI to measure the internalization of motivation. Items related to the scale of Relatedness have not been included in the adapted Portuguese IMI because this scale intends to measure the feeling to be connected to others participants in target activity where the goal of activity is obtain interpersonal relationships.

Three questionnaires of the adapted Portuguese IMI had been used to collect the students' motivation data over the empirical studies. These questionnaires in the paper-based version ([Annex C.2](#)) and web-based version ([Annex C.1](#) and [Annex C.4](#)) comprised 24 items, with all the items scored on a 7-point Likert scale using the ranging from 1 (*not at all*) to 7 (*very true*).

#### *Instructional Materials Motivation Survey (IMMS)*

The IMMS is the psychometric instrument developed by [Keller \(2009\)](#) to assess the students' motivational attitude towards instructional materials or courses. This instrument has been developed in correspondence with the ARCS model, thereby the scales of Attention, Relevance, Confidence and Satisfaction (ARCS) are used to measure the reaction of students to instructional materials or course, and this reaction is then considered a self-report measure to the students' motivational attitude.

Instead to use the 36 items defined in the original version of IMMS, the adapted Portuguese IMMS has been defined using only 25 item. 11-items related to the scale of *C: Confidence* have been removed from the instrument, because the scales of *C: Confidence* and *PC: Perceived Choice* measure the self-regulation of an individual. Removing the scale of Confidence in the adapted Portuguese IMMS avoid an overloading of work for the participants when they were

requested to answered the questionnaires. Furthermore, the author of the original version of IMMS indicates that each one of the four scales defined in the IMMS could be used and scored independently (KELLER, 2009). Thus, in the adapted Portuguese IMMS, the students' motivational attitude towards the CL sessions had been measured as the *LM: Level of Motivation*, a measure that consists in the scales of *A: Attention*, *R: Relevance*, and *S: Satisfaction*.

Two questionnaires of the adapted Portuguese IMMS had been used to collect the students' motivation data over the empirical studies. These questionnaires in the paper-based version (Annex C.3) and web-based version (Annex C.4) had been scored on a 7-point Likert scale using the ranging from 1 (*not at all*) to 7 (*very true*).

### C.1.3 Data Collection Procedure

Web-based questionnaires of the motivation surveys were used to collect the responses through the Moodle platform during the pilot and third empirical studies, and paper-based questionnaires of these surveys were used at the classroom to collect the responses during the first empirical study. During the pilot study, 32 responses to the adapted Portuguese IMI were collected from the 37 computer science students by means of a web-based questionnaire (detailed in Annex C.1). During the first empirical study, 62 responses to the adapted Portuguese IMI were collected from the 66 computer engineering students by means of a paper-based questionnaire (detailed in Annex C.2). During the second empirical study, 58 responses to the adapted Portuguese IMMS were collected from the 66 computer engineering students by means a paper-based questionnaire (detailed in Annex C.3). During the third empirical study, 55 responses to the adapted Portuguese IMI and the adapted Portuguese IMMS were collected by means of a web-based questionnaire (detailed in Annex C.4).

### C.1.4 Data Analysis

Although the common statistical advice to perform the validation of surveys indicates a minimum sample size of 300 observations (KLINE, 1986), recent simulations demonstrated that the validation process is possible with small samples under certain circumstances (GUADAGNOLI; VELICER, 1988; ROUQUETTE; FALISSARD, 2011; YURDUGUL, 2008). According to these studies, to conduct the validation of surveys and the reliability tests of them with small samples, the items must sufficiently correspond to the scale for which they are intended, and the Cronbach's alpha coefficient ( $\alpha$ ) must be stable in this small sample. Thus, the correspondence of items and scales had been validated by a factorial analysis using *varimax* rotation, and the items with a component loading less than 0.40 and those with a cross-loading value less than 0.20 had been removed from the instrument. The stability of Cronbach's alpha ( $\alpha$ ) had been evaluated using the cut-off values defined by Yurdugul (2008). According to these cut-off values, if the sample size is between 30 and 50 observations, and the level of the first eigenvalue is less than 6, the Cronbach's alpha ( $\alpha$ ) is not stable; if the sample size is between 50 and 100, and the level

of the first eigenvalue is between 3 and 6, the Cronbach's alpha ( $\alpha$ ) is stable, but an informed decision must be conducted by reviewing the literature and/or consulting with specialists to confirm the number of scales; and if the sample is between 100 and 300 observation and the level of the first eigenvalue is between 1 to 3, the Cronbach's alpha ( $\alpha$ ) is stable but a informed decision should be conducted to define the number of scales.

After to verify the correspondence of the items with the scales and to ensure the stability of Cronbach's alpha ( $\alpha$ ), the structure of the items in the motivation surveys had been evaluated with a Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) by testing three different models: multidimensional, second order and bi-factor models. To select the model that best fits for the collected data, the CFA had been carried out using the diagonally weighted least squares (WLSMV) estimator. The WLSMV estimator is a estimator specifically designed for small samples with ordinal data (such the 7-point Likert scale used in the IMI and IMMS), and it makes no distributional assumptions about the observed variables (BROWN, 2014; LI, 2016; RHEMTULLA; Brosseau-Liard; SAVALEI, 2012). The result of CFA is a set of goodness fit indices used to select the model that best fits for the collected data. These indices were: Chi-square ( $\chi^2$ ), Adjusted Goodness of Fit Index (AGFI), the Tucker-Lewis Index (TLI), the Comparative Fit Index (CFI) and the Root Mean Square Error of Approximation (RMSEA). As the  $\chi^2$  is highly sensitive to the sample size (HU; BENTLER, 1999), this indicator was only be used in the case that the others indicators do not significantly differ in relation with the others models. In this case, the model that best fits with the collected data is the model with smaller Chi-square ( $\chi^2$ ). Values between 0.90 to 0.95 were considered acceptable thresholds for the indices of AGFI, TLI and CFI; and values higher than 0.96 were considered good fit. The RMSEA obtained by the CFA had been a scaled value of the RMSEA, so that it was considered acceptable when the value was 0.10s and good when the value was less than 0.10. After to select the model that best fits for the collected data, separate reliability tests had been conducted in the global sample and the samples obtained in each empirical study to evaluate the consistency of the motivation surveys. In these tests, values in the Cronbach's alpha ( $\alpha$ ) greater than 0.70 were considered as acceptable, and values above 0.80 were considered as highly reliable.

The CFA and reliability tests had been carried out in R software version 3.4.3 (R Core Team, 2017) using the lavaan package version 0.5 (ROSSEEL, 2012) for the CFA, and the psych package version 1.7.8 (REVELLE, 2017) for the reliability tests. The R scripts for the validation of the adapted Portuguese IMI and the adapted Portuguese IMMS are available, with the data files, at the URL: <<https://geiser.github.io/phd-thesis-evaluation/>>

## C.2 Results

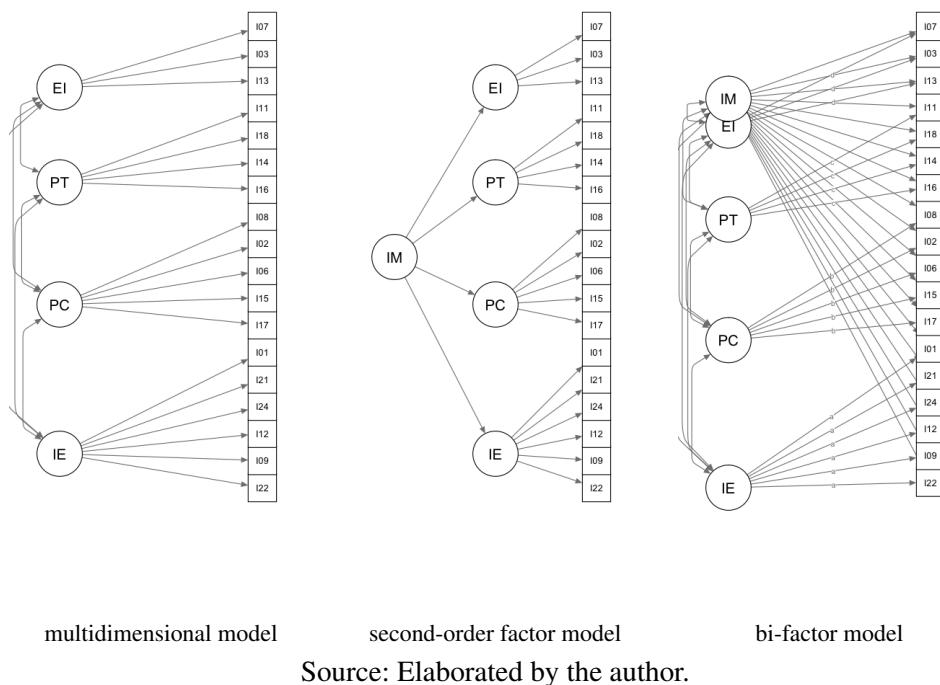
Prior to the data analysis detailed above, the outliers identified as careless responses had been removed from the data, and the outliers identified as extreme values had been treated

using the winsorization method. The detection and treatment of these outliers is detailed in ???. After removing the careless responses, the global sample size employed to obtain the results presented here were 141 observations and 110 observations to validate the adapted Portuguese IMI and IMMS, respectively. To validate the Portuguese adapted IMI, the data consisted in 30 observations from the pilot study, 60 observations from the first empirical study, and 51 observations from the third empirical study. To validate the Portuguese adapted IMMS, the data consisted in 58 observations from the empirical study and 52 observations from the third empirical study.

### C.2.1 Factorial Structure of the Adapted Portuguese IMI

Figure 77 shows the multidimensional, second-order factor and bi-factor models that had been tested in the CFA to validate the factorial structure of the adapted Portuguese IMI. The construction of these models had been conducted according to the criteria defined in the validation procedure by removing items that had loaded with a value less than 0.4, and also, by removing items that had cross-loading less than 0.2. This construction ensures that the items correspond to the scale for which they are intended, and that the Cronbach's  $\alpha$  is stable.

Figure 77 – Models tested in the CFA to validate the factorial structure of the adapted Portuguese IMI



As result of the construction of these models, the Item 19 - “Achei que a atividade seria chata” as translated version of “I thought this was a boring activity” - was removed from the factorial structure because it loads in the scale of *PC: Perceived Choice* for which it does not have

concordance. The Item 04 - “*Para mim foi importante realizar bem a atividade*” as a translated version of “It was important to me to do well at this task” - was also removed from the factorial structure because it does not load in the scale of *EI: Effort/Importance* for which it was intended, and because it loads in the scale of *IE: Interest/Enjoyment* where it lacks of concordance. Instead to load in the scale of *PT: Pressure/Tension*, the Item01 - “*Foi muito descontraido realizar a ativide*” as the translated version of “I was very relaxed in doing the activity” - loaded in the the scale of *IE: Interest/Enjoyment* because the word “*descontraido*” was understood by the participants in the sense of enjoyment rather than the pressure. Thus, the Item 01 has been used as an item to measure the Interest/Enjoyment rather than to measure the Pressure/Tension.

**Table 35** shows the goodness fit statistics for the models tested in the validation of the adapted Portuguese IMI. The results presented in this table indicate that all the models have adequate goodness fit indices for all the samples (the global sample, and the data collected over the pilot, first and third empirical studies). The bi-factor model had not converged for the data collected over the third empirical study, and the second-order factor model had partially converged for those data. According to this results, the model that best fits the global sample is the second-order factor model with  $\chi^2 = 63.27$  that outperforms the multidimensional model ( $\chi^2 = 80.08$ ) and the bi-factor model ( $\chi^2 = 86.28$ ). The AGFI index for the multidimensional model and the second-order factor model are better than the AGFI index for the bi-factor model. In relation to the TLI and CFI indices, the the second-order factor model with  $TLI = 0.90$  and  $CFI = 0.82$  outperforms the multidimensional model ( $TLI = 0.89$  and  $CFI = 0.76$ ), and the bi-factor model ( $TLI = 0.84$  and  $CFI = 0.72$ ). The RMSEA of all models are acceptable for a robust estimation with a good value for the lower limit in the confidence interval.

Table 35 – Goodness of fit statistics in the validation of the adapted Portuguese IMI

	df	$\chi^2$	AGFI	TLI	CFI	RMSEA	CI.lwr	CI.upr
Global sample: Multidimensional model	26.59	80.08	0.99	0.89	0.76	0.12	0.10	0.14
Global sample: Second-order factor model	23.35	63.27	0.99	0.90	0.82	0.11	0.09	0.13
Global sample: Bi-factor model	22.70	86.28	0.98	0.84	0.72	0.14	0.12	0.16
Pilot study: Multidimensional model	8.25	14.30	0.96	0.83	0.86	0.16	0.11	0.21
Pilot study: Second-order factor model	7.88	14.06	0.96	0.82	0.85	0.16	0.11	0.21
Pilot study: Bi-factor model	9.90	18.39	0.97	0.80	0.80	0.17	0.11	0.23
First study: Multidimensional model	18.93	25.80	0.99	0.92	0.87	0.08	0.02	0.12
First study: Second-order factor model	17.92	26.26	0.98	0.90	0.84	0.09	0.05	0.13
First study: Bi-factor model	17.83	34.68	0.98	0.80	0.68	0.13	0.09	0.16
Third study: Multidimensional model	16.43	30.22	0.98	0.85	0.76	0.13	0.09	0.17
Third study: Second-order factor model	131.00		0.97			0.00	0.00	
Third study: Bi-factor model								

df: degree of freedom; AGFI: Adjusted Goodness of Fit Index; CFI: Comparative Fit Index; TLI: Tucker-Lewis Index;

RMSEA: Root Mean Square Error of Approximation

In relation to the data collected in each empirical study, the goodness of fit statistics in

the validation of the adapted Portuguese IMI (shown in [Table 35](#)) have slight differences. For the data collected over the pilot study, the second-order factor model with  $\chi^2 = 14.06$  fits better than the multidimensional model and the bi-factor model but the difference is not significant. For the data collected over the first empirical study, the multidimensional model with  $\chi^2 = 25.80$  outperforms the bi-factor model and the multidimensional model. For the data collected over the third empirical study, the multidimensional model with  $\chi^2 = 30.22$  is the only model that had converged in the simulation.

[Table 36](#) – Summary of the factor analysis for the adapted Portuguese IMI

	MR1	MR3	MR2	MR4
<i>IE: Interest/Enjoyment</i>				
Item22: <i>Achei a atividade muito agradável</i>	0.837	-0.237	-0.111	-0.073
Item09: <i>Gostei muito de fazer a atividade</i>	0.828	-0.256	-0.168	-0.106
Item12: <i>A atividade foi divertida</i>	0.827	-0.218	-0.157	-0.092
Item24: <i>Enquanto estava fazendo a atividade, refleti ...</i>	0.787	0.024	-0.060	-0.188
Item21: <i>Descreveria a atividade como muito interessante</i>	0.772	-0.210	0.052	-0.093
Item01: <i>Foi muito descontraído realizar a atividade</i>	0.691	-0.234	-0.216	-0.012
<i>PC: Perceived Choice</i>				
Item17: <i>Fiz a atividade porque eu não tinha outra escolha</i>	-0.168	0.802	0.246	0.184
Item15: <i>Fiz a atividade porque eu tinha que fazer</i>	-0.132	0.721	0.070	0.053
Item06: <i>Realmente não tive escolha para realizar ...</i>	-0.108	0.748	0.133	0.012
Item02: <i>Senti como se eu tivesse sido obrigado ...</i>	-0.270	0.707	0.167	-0.020
Item08: <i>Senti que não fiz a atividade por vontade ...</i>	-0.360	0.651	0.214	0.240
<i>PT: Pressure/Tension</i>				
Item16: <i>Eu me senti ansioso enquanto trabalhava ...</i>	0.040	0.197	0.839	-0.056
Item14: <i>Eu me senti muito tenso ao realizar a atividade</i>	-0.121	0.245	0.788	0.110
Item18: <i>Seti-me pressionado enquanto fazia a atividade</i>	-0.157	0.386	0.739	0.089
Item11: <i>Não me senti nervoso ao realizar a atividade</i>	0.365	0.043	-0.636	0.037
<i>EI: Effort/Importance</i>				
Item13: <i>Não me esforcei muito para realizar bem atividade</i>	-0.030	0.184	0.185	0.708
Item03: <i>Me esforcei muito na realização da atividade</i>	0.276	0.041	0.194	-0.650
Item07: <i>Não coloquei muita energia (esforço) na atividade</i>	-0.062	0.076	0.031	0.691
SS loadings	4.280	3.206	2.624	1.589
Cumulative Var	0.238	0.416	0.562	0.650
Proportion Explained	0.366	0.274	0.224	0.136

CFI: 0.822; TLI: 0.904; df: 23.354;  $\chi^2$ : 63.271; RMSEA: 0.11 [0.09, 0.132];

[Table 36](#) shows the summary of the factor analysis conducted with the global sample for the adapted Portuguese IMI. The factor loadings, eigenvalues, cumulative variance and proportion explained by the items indicates the emergence of four factors: Interest/Enjoyment (F1), Perceived Choice (F2), Pressure/Tension (F3), and Effort/Importance (F4). The items in the first factor (F1: Interest/Enjoyment) have strong primary loadings with values greater than 0.6, and the majority of proportion (36%) is explained by the first factor. These results are similar to the findings obtained in previous validation of the IMI conducted by [McAuley, Duncan and](#)

Tammen (1989), Markland and Hardy (1997), Monteiro *et al.* (2015). According to the cut-off value defined by Yurdugul (2008), the first eigenvalue has a level of 4.2 indicating stability in the Cronbach's  $\alpha$  for a sample size ( $N = 141$ ) between 100 to 300 observation.

### C.2.2 Reliability Tests of the Adapted Portuguese IMI

The overall and internal consistency of the adapted Portuguese IMI had been evaluated by reliability tests in the global sample, and in the data collected over each empirical study (the pilot study, and the first and third studies). Table 37 shows the results of the reliability tests in which the Cronbach's alpha ( $\alpha$ ) for the Intrinsic Motivation have good overall consistency for the global sample and the data collected in each empirical study with values greater than 0.80. The Cronbach's alpha ( $\alpha$ ) in the scales of *IE: Interest/Enjoyment*, *PC: Perceived Choice*, *PT: Pressure/Tension* indicate good consistency and high reliability for all the samples with values greater than 0.70 and 0.80. The Cronbach's alpha ( $\alpha$ ) in the scale of *EI: Effort/Importance* indicate an acceptable consistency for the global sample and the data collected over the third empirical study. Although the Cronbach's alpha ( $\alpha$ ) in the scale of *EI: Effort/Importance* have values less than 0.70 for the data collected over the pilot and first studies, these values ( $\alpha_{pilot} = 0.699$  and  $\alpha_{third} = 0.692$ ) are consider acceptable because they are close to 0.70.

Separate reliability tests had also been conducted in the adapted Portuguese IMI for the collected data in each empirical study and by dividing this data into: responses from students who participated in non-gamified CL sessions (*non-gamified*), responses from students who participated in ontology-based CL sessions (*ont-gamified*), and responses from students who participated in CL sessions that had been gamified without using ontologies (*w/o-gamified*). Table 38 shows the results of these reliability tests. For the data collected over the pilot study where the groups of responses had been divided into ont-gamified CL sessions and non-gamified CL sessions, the results of reliability tests indicate, in the majority of scales and groups, highly consistent with good (Cronbach's  $\alpha$  in 0.80s) and excellent (Cronbach's  $\alpha$  in 0.90s) internal consistency. The Cronbach's  $\alpha$  indicates only questionable internal consistency for the "*ont-gamified*" group in the scale of *PT: Pressure/Tension* with a Cronbach's alpha  $\alpha = 0.608$ . In the scale of *EI: Effort/Importance*, the reliability test for the "*non-gamified*" group indicates a Cronbach's  $\alpha = 0.690$  that is a value close to the threshold of 0.70 by which its internal consistency is consider acceptable.

For the data collected over the first empirical study where the groups of responses had been divided into ont-gamified CL sessions and w/o-gamified CL sessions, the results of reliability tests indicates good and excellent internal consistency in all the scales and groups, the only exception occurs for the "*ont-gamified*" group in the scale of *EI: Effort/Importance* that indicates a questionable consistency with a Cronbach's  $\alpha = 0.632$ . For the data collected over the third empirical study where the groups of responses had been divided into ont-gamified CL sessions and w/o-gamified CL sessions, the results of reliability tests shows highly internal

reliability in all the scales and groups. Only, the result in the group “*ont-gamified*” for the scale of *EI: Effort/Importance* indicates a poor internal consistency with a Cronbach’s  $\alpha = 0.580$ .

Table 37 – Result of reliability analysis for the adapted Portuguese IMI

Cronbach's alpha ( $\alpha$ )	Global	Pilot Study	First Study	Third Study
<i>Intrinsic Motivation</i>	0.894	0.890	0.865	0.850
<i>IE: Interest/Enjoyment</i>	0.926	0.944	0.895	0.917
<i>PC: Perceived Choice</i>	0.882	0.813	0.876	0.905
<i>PT: Pressure/Tension</i>	0.861	0.770	0.835	0.848
<i>EI: Effort/Importance</i>	0.724	0.699	0.692	0.783

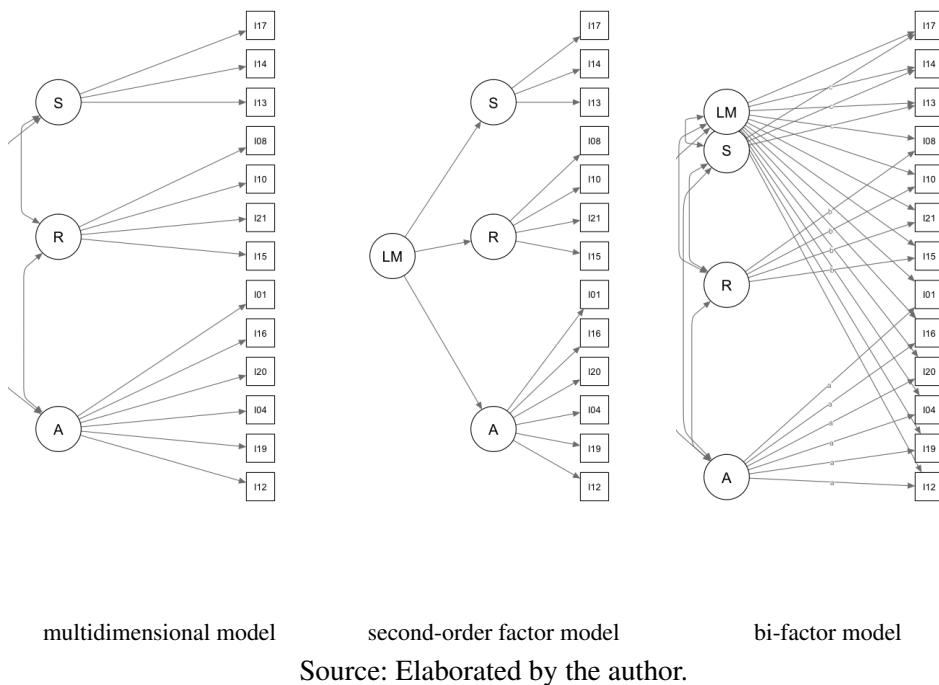
Table 38 – Results of reliability tests in the adapted Portuguese IMI for each empirical study

Cronbach's alpha ( $\alpha$ )	Global	<i>non-gamified</i>	<i>ont-gamified</i>	<i>w/o-gamified</i>
<i>Pilot study: Intrinsic Motivation</i>	0.890	0.896	0.850	
<i>Pilot study: Interest/Enjoyment</i>	0.944	0.931	0.947	
<i>Pilot study: Perceived Choice</i>	0.813	0.811	0.759	
<i>Pilot study: Pressure/Tension</i>	0.770	0.833	0.608	
<i>Pilot study: Effort/Importance</i>	0.699	0.690	0.704	
<i>First study: Intrinsic Motivation</i>	0.865	0.859	0.830	
<i>First study: Interest/Enjoyment</i>	0.895	0.886	0.894	
<i>First study: Perceived Choice</i>	0.876	0.862	0.871	
<i>First study: Pressure/Tension</i>	0.835	0.860	0.811	
<i>First study: Effort/Importance</i>	0.692	0.710	0.632	
<i>Third study: Intrinsic Motivation</i>	0.850		0.782	0.875
<i>Third study: Interest/Enjoyment</i>	0.917		0.929	0.906
<i>Third study: Perceived Choice</i>	0.905		0.883	0.908
<i>Third study: Pressure/Tension</i>	0.848		0.823	0.879
<i>Third study: Effort/Importance</i>	0.783		0.580	0.878

### C.2.3 Factorial Structure of the Adapted Portuguese IMMS

Figure 78 shows the multidimensional, second-order factor and bi-factor models that had been tested in the CFA to validate the factorial structure of the adapted Portuguese IMMS. The construction of these models had been conducted according to the criteria defined in the validation procedure by removing items that had loaded with a value less than 0.4, and also, by removing items that had cross-loading less than 0.2. This construction ensures that the items correspond to the scale for which they are intended, and that the Cronbach's  $\alpha$  is stable.

Figure 78 – Models tested in the CFA to validate the factorial structure of the adapted Portuguese IMMS



Instead to load in the scale of *A: attention*, the Items 08, 10 and 21 loaded in the scale of *R: Relevance*. The Item 08 - “A atividade foi muito abstrata que foi difícil manter minha atenção” as an adapted and translated version of “The lesson was so abstract that it was hard to keep my attention on it” - was understood by the participants in the sense of abstraction rather than keeping attention, thereby this item has more concordance with the scale of *R: Relevance*. The Item 10 - “O ambiente em que foi executada a atividade pareceu sem graça e desagradável” as an adapted and translated version of “The pages of this lesson looked dry and unappealing” - was understood in the sense of quality of the CL session rather than keeping focus, thereby this item lacks of concordance with the scale of *A: Attention*. The Item 21 - “O ambiente e as tarefas da atividade foram chatos ou entediantes” as an adapted and translated version of “The style of writing was boring” - was understood by the participants in the sense of quality rather than feeling bored, thereby this item is correlated with the scale of *R: Relevance*. The Item 13 - “A atividade teve coisas que estimularam minha curiosidade” as an adapted and translated version of “The lesson had things that stimulated my curiosity” - and the Item 17 - “Aprendi algumas coisas que foram surpreendentes e/ou inesperadas” as an adapted version of “Aprendi algumas coisas que foram surpreendentes e/ou inesperadas” - were understood by the participants in the sense of feeling comfortable rather than playing close attention, thereby these both items loaded in the scale of *S: Satisfaction* rather than loaded in the scale of *A: attention*.

Table 39 shows the goodness fit statistics for the models tested in the validation of the adapted Portuguese IMMS. The results presented in this table indicate that all the models have

adequate goodness fit indices for all the samples (the global sample, and the samples obtained over the second and third empirical studies). Based on these results, the model that best fits the global sample is the bi-factor model with  $\chi^2 = 22.29$  that outperforms the multidimensional model ( $\chi^2 = 26.39$ ), and the second-order factor model ( $\chi^2 = 26.39$ ). The AGFI index has the same value in the multidimensional and second-order model, and these indices are outperformed by the bi-factor model with  $TLI = 0.99$  and  $CFI = 0.97$ . The RMSEA of all models indicates good fit with values less than 0.08.

Table 39 – Goodness of fit statistics in the validation of the adapted Portuguese IMMS

	df	$\chi^2$	AGFI	TLI	CFI	RMSEA	CI.lwr	CI.upr
Global sample: Multidimensional model	19.07	26.39	1.00	0.98	0.93	0.06	0	0.11
Global sample: Second-order factor model	19.07	26.39	1.00	0.98	0.93	0.06	0	0.11
Global sample: Bi-factor model	18.62	22.29	1.00	0.99	0.97	0.04	0	0.10
Second study: Multidimensional model	12.04	13.65	1.00	0.99	0.97	0.05	0	0.14
Second study: Second-order model	12.04	13.65	1.00	0.99	0.97	0.05	0	0.14
Second study: Bi-factor model	11.51	12.14	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.03	0	0.14
Third study: Multidimensional model	12.65	13.83	0.99	0.99	0.97	0.04	0	0.13
Third study: Second-order factor model	12.65	13.83	0.99	0.99	0.97	0.04	0	0.13
Third study: Bi-factor model	14.08	16.55	0.99	0.97	0.95	0.06	0	0.14

df: degree of freedom; AGFI: Adjusted Goodness of Fit Index; CFI: Comparative Fit Index; TLI: Tucker-Lewis Index;

RMSEA: Root Mean Square Error of Approximation

In relation to the data collected in each empirical study, the goodness of fit statistics (shown in Table 39) for the validation of the adapted Portuguese IMMS have slight differences. For the data collected over the second empirical study, the bi-factor model with  $\chi^2 = 12.14$  fits better than the multidimensional model and the second-order factor model. For the data collected over the third empirical study, the multidimensional model and the second-order factor model with  $\chi^2 = 13.83$  outperform the bi-factor model ( $\chi^2 = 16.55$ ), but there are not difference in the AGFI index. With the data collected over the third empirical study, the multidimensional model and second-order factor model with  $TLI = 0.99$  and  $CFI = 0.97$  outperform the bi-factor model ( $TLI = 0.97$  and  $CFI = 0.95$ ).

Table 40 shows the summary of the factor analysis conducted with the global sample for the adapted Portuguese IMMS. The factor loadings, eigenvalues, cumulative variance and proportion explained by the items indicates the emergence of tree factors: Attention (F1), Relevance (F2), and Satisfaction (F3). The items in the first factor (F1: Attention) have strong primary loadings with values greater than 0.6, and the majority of proportion (50%) is explained by the first factor. These results are similars to the findings obtained in previous validation of the IMMS conducted by Loorbach *et al.* (2015), Cook *et al.* (2009), Huang and Hew (2016). According to the cut-off value defined by Yurdugul (2008), the first eigenvalue has a level of 3.9 indicating stability in the Cronbach's  $\alpha$  for a sample size ( $N = 110$ ) between 100 to 300 observation .

Table 40 – Summary of factor analysis for the adapted Portuguese IMMS

		MR1	MR2	MR3
<i>A: Attention</i>				
Item12: <i>A forma como a informação foi organizada no ambiente ...</i>		0.857	-0.198	0.203
Item19: <i>O feedback ou outros elementos fornecidos na atividade, ...</i>		0.785	-0.004	0.243
Item04: <i>O ambiente e tarefas da atividade foram atraentes</i>		0.738	-0.304	0.204
Item20: <i>A variedade de tarefas e coisas no ambiente, ajudou a ...</i>		0.726	-0.133	0.270
Item16: <i>As tarefas e sua organização na atividade transmitiram a ...</i>		0.693	-0.241	0.334
Item01: <i>Houve algo interessante no início desta atividade que chamou ...</i>		0.653	-0.337	0.234
<i>R: Relevance</i>				
Item15: <i>A quantidade de tarefas repetitivas na atividade na atividade me ...</i>		-0.087	0.614	-0.125
Item21: <i>O ambiente e as tarefas da atividade foram chatos ou entediantes</i>		-0.321	0.662	-0.144
Item10: <i>O ambiente em que foi executada a atividade pareceu sem graça ...</i>		-0.347	0.625	-0.076
Item08: <i>A atividade foi muito abstrata que foi difícil manter minha atenção</i>		0.011	0.484	-0.179
<i>S: Satisfaction</i>				
Item13: <i>A atividade teve coisas que estimularam minha curiosidade</i>		0.307	-0.360	0.810
Item14: <i>Eu realmente gostei de participar na atividade</i>		0.434	-0.343	0.644
Item17: <i>Aprendi algumas coisas que foram surpreendentes e/ou inesperadas</i>		0.388	-0.104	0.568
SS loadings		3.995	2.019	1.849
Cumulative Var		0.307	0.463	0.605
Proportion Explained		0.508	0.257	0.235

CFI: 0.966; TLI: 0.989; df: 18.619; chi<sup>2</sup>: 22.291; p-value: 0.25; RMSEA: 0.043 [0, 0.104];

#### C.2.4 Reliability Tests of the Adapted Portuguese IMMS

The overall and internal consistency of the adapted Portuguese IMMS had been evaluated by reliability tests in the global sample, and in the data collected over each empirical study (the second and third empirical studies). Table 41 shows the results of the reliability tests in which the Cronbach's alpha ( $\alpha$ ) for the Level of Motivation have good overall consistency ( $\alpha = 0.909$ ) for the global sample and the data collected in the second and third empirical studies with values greater than 0.80. The Cronbach's  $\alpha$  in the scales of *A: Attention*, *R: Relevance*, *S: Satisfaction* indicate good consistency and high reliability for all the samples with values greater than 0.70 and 0.80. The only exception had been found in the scale of *R: Relevance* for the data collected over the third empirical study in which the Cronbach's  $\alpha$  with value 0.66 indicates questionable reliability, but this value is close to 0.70, thereby the reliability is considered acceptable.

Table 41 – Result of reliability analysis for the adapted Portuguese IMMS

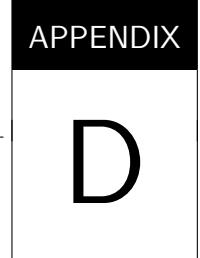
Cronbach's alpha ( $\alpha$ )	Global	Second Study	Third Study
<i>Level of Motivation</i>	0.909	0.930	0.874
<i>A: Attention</i>	0.918	0.930	0.900
<i>R: Relevance</i>	0.728	0.748	0.696
<i>S: Satisfaction</i>	0.851	0.836	0.876

Separate reliability tests had also been conducted in the adapted Portuguese IMMS for the collected data in each empirical study and by dividing this data into: responses from students who participated in non-gamified CL sessions (*non-gamified*), responses from students who participated in ontology-based CL sessions (*ont-gamified*), and responses from students who participated in CL sessions that had been gamified without using ontologies (*w/o-gamified*). **Table 42** shows the results of these reliability tests, where the Cronbach's  $\alpha$  in the majority of scales and groups indicate good ( $\alpha$  in 0.80s) and excellent ( $\alpha$  in 0.90s) internal consistency. The only questionable internal consistency occurs in the scale of *R: Relevance* for the data collected over the third study in the "*w/o-gamified*" group with a Cronbach's  $\alpha$  of 0.684, but this value is close to the threshold of 0.7 which by this internal consistency is considered as acceptable.

Table 42 – Results of reliability tests in the adapted Portuguese IMMS for each empirical study

Cronbach's alpha ( $\alpha$ )	Global	<i>non-gamified</i>	<i>ont-gamified</i>	<i>w/o-gamified</i>
<i>Second study:</i> Level of Motivation	0.930	0.932	0.926	
<i>Second study:</i> Attention	0.930	0.935	0.915	
<i>Second study:</i> Relevance	0.748	0.728	0.784	
<i>Second study:</i> Satisfaction	0.836	0.851	0.817	
<i>Third study:</i> Level of Motivation	0.874		0.886	0.866
<i>Third study:</i> Attention	0.900		0.924	0.881
<i>Third study:</i> Relevance	0.696		0.725	0.684
<i>Third study:</i> Satisfaction	0.876		0.884	0.889





# ITEM RESPONSE THEORY-BASED MODELS FOR MEASURING MOTIVATION AND LEARNING OUTCOMES

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For the empirical studies conducted in this PhD dissertation, statistical instruments based on the Item Response Theory (IRT) had been used to estimate the participants' motivation and the learning outcomes. Instead to use the average scores of motivation surveys as measurement of motivation, Rating Scale Model (RSM) is used to estimate the intrinsic motivation and the level of motivation. The learning outcomes had been calculated as gains in skill/knowledge by stacking pre-test and post-test data with Generalized Partial Credit Model (GPCM) to estimate skill/knowledge when the data had been gathered from multiple choice questionnaires and programming tasks. The first section ([section D.1](#)) details the construction and validation procedure of IRT-based models for measuring the motivation and skill/knowledge of participants in the empirical studies. The second section ([section D.2](#)) details the procedure for stacking pre-test and post-test data with GPCM for estimating gains in skill/knowledge.

The rest of sections are organized as follows:

- [section D.3](#) presents the RSM-based instruments used to estimate the intrinsic motivation of participants in the pilot empirical study;
- [section D.4](#) details the stacking procedure of pre-test and post-data with GPCM to estimate the gains in skill/knowledge of participants over the pilot empirical study;
- [section D.5](#) presents the RSM used to estimate the intrinsic motivation of participants in the first empirical study;
- [section D.6](#) details the stacking procedure of pre-test and post-data with GPCM to estimate the gains in skill/knowledge of participants over the first empirical study;

- section D.7 presents the RSM used to estimate the level of motivation of participants in the second empirical study;
- section D.8 details the stacking procedure of pre-test and post-data with GPCM to estimate the gains in skill/knowledge of participants over the second empirical study;
- section D.9 presents the RSM used to estimate the intrinsic motivation of participants in the third empirical study;
- section D.10 presents the RSM used to estimate the level of motivation of participants in the third empirical study; and
- section D.11 details the stacking procedure of pre-test and post-test data with GPCM to estimate the gains in skill/knowledge of participants over the third empirical study.

## D.1 Construction and Validation Procedure of IRT-based Models for Measuring Motivation and Skill/Knowledge of Participants in the Empirical Studies

Let be  $i = \{1, 2, \dots, I\}$  the items in a set of responses; and let be  $x = \{0, 1, \dots, X\}$  the categories of responses for the item  $i$ ; then, the probability that a person  $n$  scores  $x$  on the item  $i$  is described in a nonparametric IRT-based model by the item response model (ADAMS; WU, 2007; ADAMS; WILSON; WU, 1997) as:

$$P(X_{n,i} = x | \theta_n) \propto \exp(b_{i,x}\theta_n + a_{i,x}\xi).$$

where the symbol “ $\propto$ ” means that the probabilities in the responses are normalized such that  $\sum_{x=0}^X P(X_{n,i} = x | \theta_n) = 1$ ; the parameter  $a_{i,x}\xi$  is the item intercept (AXsi) related to the location on latent trait; and the parameter  $b_{i,x}$  is the slope related to the item discrimination.

As this item response model is a generalization of nonparametric models (such as Rasch model, Rating Scale Model - RSM, Partial Credit Model - PCM, General Partial Credit Model - GPCM, and Nominal Response Model - NRM), to be used as an instrument for measuring unidimensional latent traits such as the motivation and skill/knowledge of participants in the empirical studies, three fundamental assumptions related to unidimensional nonparametric models must be checked. These assumptions are the the unidimensionality of data structure, the local independence of items, and the monotonicity of the item characteristic curve. The unidimensionality determines whether items in the instrument measure only one latent trait  $\theta$ , the local independence verifies the statistical relationship between examinees' responses for each pair of items in the instrument, and the monotonicity checks the relationship between the item responses and the latent trait  $\theta$  measured by the instrument.

After to check these three fundamental assumptions, the values for the intercept and slope parameters are estimated by means of the Marginal Maximum Likelihood (MML) method (BOCK; AITKIN, 1981); then, the latent trait  $\theta$  that represents the measurement of motivation or skill/knowledge for the participants in the empirical studies are computed by the Weighted Likelihood Estimator (WLE) (WARM, 1989).

### D.1.1 Checking Assumptions

#### Test of Unidimensionality

Currently, there are a variety of statistic methods to assess the dimensionality of IRT-based models (HATTIE, 1985; NANDAKUMAR *et al.*, 1998), but not one of them is universal to determine the dimensionality. The most common statistic methods are based on factor analysis with eigenvalue-greater-than-one rule, ratio of first-to-second eigenvalues, parallel analysis, Root Means Square Error of Approximation (RMSEA) or chi-square tests. For the data gathered by means of motivation surveys, the unidimensional Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) (BROWN, 2014) and the DETECT analysis (STOUT *et al.*, 1996; ZHANG, 2007) had been carried out to determine the dimensionality of IRT-based models.

Indices based on factor analysis, Chi-square ( $\chi^2$ ), Adjusted Goodness of Fit Index (AGFI), Tucker-Lewis Index (TLI), and Comparative Fit Index (CFI) are used in the unidimensional CFA as indices to evaluate whether the items in is unidimensional (BROWN, 2014). Lower values of the Chi-square ( $\chi^2$ ) indicates best fit. Values of AGFI, TLI and CFI are considered acceptable for the range of 0.90 to 0.95, and they indicate good fit when these values are higher than 0.95. The DETECT analysis under a conditional covariance-based nonparametric multidimensionality assessment computes the indices DETECT, ASSI and RATIO (ZHANG, 2007), where DETECT index greater than 1.00 indicates strong multidimensionality, DETECT index between 0.40 and 1.00 indicates moderate multidimensionality, DETECT index between 0.20 and 0.40 indicates weak multidimensionality, and DETECT index lower than 0.20 indicates essential unidimensionality. *Essential unidimensionality* in the data structure is indicated when the ASSI  $< 0.25$  and RATIO  $< 0.36$ , and *essential deviation from unidimensionality* is indicated when the ASSI  $> 0.25$  and RATIO  $> 0.36$ .

The test of unidimensionality had been carried out in R software version 3.4.3 (R Core Team, 2017) in which the lavaan package version 0.5 (ROSSEEL, 2012) and the sirt package version 2.6 (ROBITZSCH, 2018) had been used to conduct the unidimensional CFA and the DETECT analysis, respectively. The R scripts for the test of unidimensionality are available at the URL: <<https://geiser.github.io/phd-thesis-evaluation/>>

#### Test of Local Independence

For unidimensional IRT models:

“Local independence means that when abilities influencing test performance are held constant, examinees’ responses to any pair of items are statistically independent. In other words, after taking examinees’ abilities into account, no relationship exists between examinees’ responses to different items. Simply put, this means that the abilities specified in the model are the only factors influencing examinees’ responses to test items” (HAMBLETON; SWAMINATHAN; ROGERS, 1991)

Thus, the independence is tested by the  $Q3$  statistic of item pairs  $i$  and  $j$  in which the correlation of items  $i$  and  $j$  is calculated as  $Q3_{i,j} = \text{Cor}(e_{n,i}; e_{n,j})$ , where  $e_{n,i} = X_{n,i} - E(X_{n,i})$  represents the residual between the response of a person  $n$  for the item  $i$  and the expected response. According to the null test in the condition of independence, the effect size of model fit is defined by the average of absolute values of adjusted correlation  $Q3$  ( $MADaQ3$ ), and by the maximum adjusted correlation  $Q3$  ( $maxaQ3$ ). In this sense, under local independence the average of absolute of adjusted correlation  $Q3$  is slightly smaller than zero ( $MADaQ3 \approx 0$ ), and the null condition is not rejected ( $p > 0.05$ ).

The TAM: Test analysis modules package version 2.10 (ROBITZSCH; KIEFER; WU, 2018) is employed to carried out the test of local independence in R software version 3.4.3 (R Core Team, 2017). The R scripts for the test of local independence are available at the URL: <<https://geiser.github.io/phd-thesis-evaluation/>>

### *Test of Monotonicity*

For evaluating the manifest monotonicity in the IRT-based models, the Mokken scale analysis (MOKKEN, 1971; Van der Ark, 2007) had been carried out with the data gathered through motivation surveys. In this analysis, the monotone homogeneity model and the double monotonicity model are used to check the assumptions of monotonicity. Employing these models, the *item step response function*  $P(X_i \geq x|\theta)$  calculates the ordering of the scores for each item  $i$  reflecting the hypothesized ordering on the latent trait  $\theta$ . The violation of monotonicity in this function is indicated at a significance level  $\alpha = 0.05$  when the criteria  $minvi$  is greater than 0.03.

The test of monotonicity is carried out in R software version 3.4.3 (R Core Team, 2017) by employing the mokken package version 2.8.10 (Van der Ark, 2012; Van der Ark, 2007). The R scripts for the test of monotonicity are available at the URL: <<https://geiser.github.io/phd-thesis-evaluation/>>

### **D.1.2 Estimating Item Parameters**

Employing the Marginal Maximum Likelihood (MML) method (BOCK; AITKIN, 1981), the item intercepts  $AXsi$  ( $a_{i,k}\xi$ ) and the slopes related to the item discrimination ( $b_{i,x}$ ) had been calculated by the TAM: Test analysis modules package version 2.10 (ROBITZSCH; KIEFER;

WU, 2018) in the R software version 3.4.3 (R Core Team, 2017). The R scripts used for estimating the item parameters are available at the URL: <<https://geiser.github.io/phd-thesis-evaluation/>>

### D.1.3 Obtaining the Latent Trait Estimates

The latent trait estimates (intrinsic motivation, level of motivation and skill/knowledge) is calculated by the Weighted Likelihood Estimator (WLE) (WARM, 1989) in which the latent trait distribution is assumed as a normal distribution with mean of  $\mu = 0$  and units in *logits*. These estimates had been calculated in the R software version 3.4.3 (R Core Team, 2017) employing the TAM: Test analysis modules package version 2.10 (ROBITZSCH; KIEFER; WU, 2018). The R scripts used to obtain the latent trait estimates are available at the URL: <<https://geiser.github.io/phd-thesis-evaluation/>>

## D.2 Stacking Procedure with GPCM for Estimating Gains in Skill/Knowledge

Traditionally, the measures of change in skill/knowledge are calculated as a difference of scores. Such difference is calculated by subtracting the initial score obtained in a pre-test assessments from the final score obtained in post-test assessments, but this measurement causes some errors of measurements and misinterpretation (LORD, 1956; LORD, 1958). In addition, the variance, correlations, and reliability of score difference are dependent of population. To overcome these difficulties, different statistical methods such as residual change scores, and multi-wave methods have been proposed for measuring changes in skill/knowledge (DIMITROV; RUMRILL, 2003; ROGOSA; WILLETT, 1985), but the use of IRT-based models is the most effective in solving the classical problems in the measurement of change in skill/knowledge (GLÜCK; SPIEL, 1997; QUEIROZ *et al.*, 2013).

Measurement of change in skill/knowledge using IRT-based models presents a challenge in which the measurement of skill/knowledge from Time 1 to Time 2 should also consider a change in the item parameters. To measure this change, it is necessary to define a reference frame encompassing both times in one unambiguous representation. This process of placing Time 1 data and Time 2 data together in an unique frame of reference is known as *stacking procedure* (WRIGHT, 2003). For the empirical studies conducted in this PhD dissertation, the stacking procedure involves the treating of formative assessments as source of data in which the Time 1 is the pre-test phase and Time 2 is the post-test phase. As these data are gathered from programming tasks and multiple choice questionnaires, the General Partial Credit Model (GPCM) (MASTERS; WRIGHT, 1996) had been used as instrument to estimate the skill/knowledge. With this model, the measure of gains in skills and knowledge is carried out in three steps: (1) Data verification, (2) Item splitting, and (3) Calculating changes. This stacking procedure had been carried out in the R software version 3.4.3 (R Core Team, 2017) using the TAM: Test analysis modules package

version 2.10 ([ROBITZSCH; KIEFER; WU, 2018](#)). The R scripts for the stacking procedure with GPCM are available at the URL: <<https://geiser.github.io/phd-thesis-evaluation/>>

### D.2.1 Step 1: Data Verification

The data verification consists into carried out GPCM analyses for the data gathered in pre-test phase and post-test phase, independently. This verification aims to detect and eliminate gross errors in the data entry. As result of these analyses, items and observations that distort or degrade the measurement system had been removed from the stacked analysis. For the identification of these items and observations, *Infit* and *Outfit* statistics are used in which mean-square values greater than 2 indicate the distortion and degradation. The stability of the reference frame is also obtained in this step by plotting the item parameters estimated by the GPCM analyses with the post-test data (Time 2 data) against those item parameters estimated with the pre-test data (Time 1). In this plot, a close fit to the identity line indicates stability in the reference frame.

Prior to the data verification, the responses gathered from multiple choice questionnaires and the programming tasks are scored according to the rules described below.

#### *Scoring-rule for Multiple Choice Questionnaires*

Let  $NBC$  be the number of correct responses which have been checked,  $NM$  be the number of wrong responses; and  $NMC$  be the number of wrong responses which have been checked; then, the scoring rule for a n-th question in a multiple choice questionnaire is given by:

$$score(n) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } NBC = 0 \text{ or} \\ (NBC)(NM + 1) - NMC & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

#### *Construction of Guttman-based Scoring-rules for Programming Tasks*

Guttman-based scoring rules for programming tasks ([GUTTMAN, 2017](#)) are scoring rules based on the principle of Guttman scale in which a unidimensional scale is defined as an aggregation of different indicators. In this sense, a Guttman-based scoring rule consists in a function that defines the combination of indicators based on a set of thresholds. For example, giving the indicators of correctness ( $Q$ ) and time ( $T$ ); and the thresholds of  $Q = 1$  when the programming task has been solved adequately, and  $T_n = 1$  when the time to solve the programming task is less than n-th percentile; then, a Guttman-structure scoring rule can be defined by the cartesian product  $Q \times T_{75} \times T_{50} \times T_{25}$  as follows ( $x$  denotes either of 0 and 1):

$(0, x, x, x) = 0$	when the solution is incorrect and the solving time is irrelevant
$(1, 0, x, x) = 1$	when the solution is correct and the solving time is greater than 75-th percentile (3rd quartile)
$(1, 1, 0, x) = 2$	when the solution is correct and the solving time is greater than 50-th percentile (median)
$(1, 1, 1, 0) = 3$	when the solution is correct and the solving time is greater than 25-th percentile (1st quartile)
$(1, 1, 1, 1) = 4$	when the solution is correct and the solving time is less than 25-th percentile (1st quartile)

Let  $P_i$  be a programming task solved by the participants during the pre-test and post-test phases, it has been scored according to the following four Guttman-based scoring rules:

$$P_iS_1: \quad Q$$

$(0) = 0$	when the solution is incorrect
$(1) = 0$	when the solution is correct

$$P_iS_2: \quad Q \times T_{50}$$

$(0, x) = 0$	when the solution is incorrect and the solving time is irrelevant
$(1, 0) = 1$	when the solution is correct and the solving time is greater than median
$(1, 1) = 2$	when the solution is correct and the solving time is less than median

$$P_iS_3: \quad Q \times T_{67} \times T_{33}$$

$(0, x, x) = 0$	when the solution is incorrect and the solving time is irrelevant
$(1, 0, x) = 1$	when the solution is correct and the solving time is greater than 33-th percentile
$(1, 1, 0) = 2$	when the solution is correct and the solving time is greater than 67-th percentile
$(1, 1, 1) = 3$	when the solution is correct and the solving time is less than 67-th percentile

$$P_iS_4: \quad Q \times T_{75} \times T_{50} \times T_{25}$$

$(0, x, x, x) = 0$	when the solution is incorrect and the solving time is irrelevant
$(1, 0, x, x) = 1$	when the solution is correct and the solving time is greater than 75-th percentile (3rd quartile)
$(1, 1, 0, x) = 2$	when the solution is correct and the solving time is greater than 50-th percentile (median)
$(1, 1, 1, 0) = 3$	when the solution is correct and the solving time is greater than 25-th percentile (1st quartile)
$(1, 1, 1, 1) = 4$	when the solution is correct and the solving time is less than 25-th percentile (1st quartile)

After scoring the programming tasks with the four Guttman-based scoring rules ( $P_iS_1$ ,  $P_iS_2$ ,  $P_iS_3$  and  $P_iS_4$ ) defined above, each possible combination of rules is tested one by one using the GPCM and a set of programming tasks related to the pre-test phase or post-test phase. With the results of these tests, the measurement instrument of skill/knowledge for the pre-test phase or post-test phase is built employing the combination of rules that best fits with the data gathered

over the empirical studies. The chosen set of Guttman-based scoring rules is the one that has best indices in the tests of unidimensionality, local independence and monotonicity for the GPCM (detailed in subsection D.1.1).

### D.2.2 Step 2: Item Splitting

In this step, data gathered from the pre-test phase (Time 1) and post-test phase (Time 2) are stacked together vertically, so that each participant in the empirical study appears twice times and each item appears once time. With these stacked data, the item parameters are estimated employing the MML method in the GPCM. These item parameters are used to plot the stability of reference frame, where: (1) items that are away from the identity line are “*splitting*” into two separate items by splitting their responses into two data sets with missing data at the other time point in which the item is defined; and (2) items that are close to the identity line defines the calibration items for calculating the changes in skill/knowledge.

### D.2.3 Step 3: Calculating Changes in Skill/Knowledge

For calculating the changes in skill/knowledge, the post-test phase (Time 2) is installed as the benchmark to measure the change from the pre-test phase (Time 1). Item parameters ( $D2$ ) and skill/knowledge ( $B2$ ) for the calibration of measurement system are obtained by a GPCM using data gathered from the post-test phase (Time 2). These item parameters ( $D2$ ) are applied in the GPCM with the data gathered from the pre-test phase (Time 1) for estimating the skill/knowledge ( $B1$ ) and the item parameters for the split items ( $D1$ ).

With the skill/knowledge measured in the pre-test phase (Time 1,  $B1$ ) against the skill-/knowledge in the post-test phase (Time 2,  $B2$ ), the changes in the skill/knowledge are calculated as  $B2 - B1$  that define an unambiguously frame of reference.

## D.3 RSM-based Instrument for Measuring the Intrinsic Motivation in the Pilot Empirical Study

### D.3.1 Checking Assumptions

#### *Test of Unidimensionality*

Table 43 shows the results for the test of unidimensionality in which the goodness of fit statistics indicate moderate multidimensionality ( $0.40 < DETECT < 1.00$ ) to measure the intrinsic motivation with a DETECT index of 0.565. Essential unidimensionality ( $ASSI < 0.25$  and  $RATIO < 0.36$ ) is indicated by the ASSI and RATIO indices with values of 0.020 and 0.015, respectively. The index of  $AGFI = 0.945$  in the unidimensional CFA indicates an acceptable fit for measuring the *Intrinsic Motivation*. The scales of *Interest/Enjoyment*, *Perceived Choice*,

*Pressure/Tension* and *Effort/Importance* have a good fit indicated by the AGFI index with values greater than 0.95. A good fit with the unidimensional CFA is indicated by the TLI and CFI indices for all the scales with exception of the *Perceived Choice*. The ASSI index indicates essential unidimensionality in the scales of *Interest/Enjoyment* and *Perceived Choice*, and it indicates an essential deviation from unidimensionality in the scales of *Pressure/Tension* and *Effort/Importance*. Essential unidimensionality is indicated by the RATIO index in the scales of *Interest/Enjoyment* and *Effort/Importance*, and essential deviation from unidimensionality is indicated in the scale of *Perceived Choice* and *Pressure/Tension* by this index.

Table 43 – Goodness of fit statistics related to the test of unidimensionality in the RSM-based instrument for measuring the intrinsic motivation of participants in the pilot study

	df	chisq	AGFI	TLI	CFI	DETECT	ASSI	RATIO
<i>Intrinsic Motivation</i>	8.451	19.955	0.945	0.690	0.729	0.565	0.020	0.015
Interest/Enjoyment	2.468	1.426	0.998	1.023	1.000	0.716	0.067	0.049
Perceived Choice	3.064	9.713	0.978	0.711	0.788	22.998	0.200	0.714
Pressure/Tension	1.982	0.534	0.998	1.117	1.000	17.068	0.333	0.873
Effort/Importance	0.000	0.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	10.746	0.333	0.358

df: degree of freedom; AGFI: Adjusted Goodness of Fit Index; CFI: Comparative Fit Index; TLI: Tucker-Lewis Index;

#### Test of Local Independence

Results from the test of local independence in the RSM-based instrument for measuring the intrinsic motivation of participants in the pilot empirical study are summarized in [Table 44](#). According to the p-values, the null condition of local independence is not rejected in any of the four scales of RSM-based instrument. The Standardized Root Mean Squared Residual (SRMSR) indicates a good fit (< 0.10) for the scales of *Interest/Enjoyment* and *Effort/Importance*, and acceptable fit (0.10s) for the *Perceived Choice* and *Pressure/Tension*.

Table 44 – Item residual correlation statistics related to the test of local independence in the RSM-based instrument for measuring the intrinsic motivation of participants in the pilot study

	max.chisq	maxaQ3	MADaQ3	SRMSR	p.value
Interest/Enjoyment	498.445	0.353	0.157	0.083	1.000
Perceived Choice	114.058	0.500	0.248	0.165	0.093
Pressure/Tension	36.673	0.302	0.214	0.153	0.696
Effort/Importance	38.718	0.066	0.044	0.037	1.000

aQ3: adjusted correlation of item residuals; maxaQ3: maximum aQ3;

MADaQ3: Median Absolute Deviation of aQ3;

### Test of Monotonicity

**Table 45** summarizes the test of monotonicity in the RSM-based instrument for measuring the intrinsic motivation of participants in the pilot empirical study. These results indicates that there are no one violation of monotonicity in the items at a significance level  $\alpha = 0.05$ .

Table 45 – Test of monotonicity in the RSM-based instrument for measuring the intrinsic motivation of participants in the pilot study

	ItemH	ac	vi	vi/ac	maxvi	sum	sum/ac	zmax	zsig	crit
Interest/Enjoyment:Item22IE	0.85	0	0		0.00	0.0		0	0	0
Interest/Enjoyment:Item09IE	0.79	0	0		0.00	0.0		0	0	0
Interest/Enjoyment:Item12IE	0.81	0	0		0.00	0.0		0	0	0
Interest/Enjoyment:Item24IE	0.77	4	0	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0	0	0
Interest/Enjoyment:Item21IE	0.72	0	0		0.00	0.0		0	0	0
Interest/Enjoyment:Item01IE	0.69	0	0		0.00	0.0		0	0	0
Perceived Choice:Item17PC	0.60	4	0	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0	0	0
Perceived Choice:Item15PC	0.47	4	0	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0	0	0
Perceived Choice:Item06PC	0.52	1	0	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0	0	0
Perceived Choice:Item02PC	0.47	5	0	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0	0	0
Perceived Choice:Item08PC	0.38	0	0		0.00	0.0		0	0	0
Pressure/Tension:Item16PT	0.53	0	0		0.00	0.0		0	0	0
Pressure/Tension:Item14PT	0.45	3	0	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0	0	0
Pressure/Tension:Item18PT	0.56	4	0	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0	0	0
Pressure/Tension:Item11PT	0.36	0	0		0.00	0.0		0	0	0
Effort/Importance:Item13EI	0.46	0	0		0.00	0.0		0	0	0
Effort/Importance:Item03EI	0.44	0	0		0.00	0.0		0	0	0
Effort/Importance:Item07EI	0.48	0	0		0.00	0.0		0	0	0

vi: number of violations; vi/ac: proportion of active pairs; maxvi: maximum violations;  
sum: sum of all violations; zmax: maximum z-value; zsig: number of significant z-values; crit: critical value

### D.3.2 Item Parameters

**Table 46** shows the estimated parameters for the RSM-based instrument used to measure the *Interest/Enjoyment* of participants in the pilot empirical study. These parameters had been calculated using the MML method (BOCK; AITKIN, 1981), so that the value in row “B.Catx” and column “ $i$ ” is the item slope  $b_{i,x}$  of item  $i$  in the category “ $x$ ”, and the value in the row “AXsi.Catx” and column “ $i$ ” is the item intercept  $a_{i,x}\xi$  of item  $i$  in the category “ $x$ ”. According to the Infit/Outfit statistics of items, no one mean-square value is greater than 2.0 indicating that the measurement system of *Interest/Enjoyment* is not distorted or degraded by the items.

Table 46 – Estimated parameters in the RSM-based instrument for measuring the Interest/Enjoyment of participants in the pilot empirical study

	Item01IE	Item09IE	Item12IE	Item21IE	Item22IE	Item24IE
xsi.item	0.888	-0.023	0.368	-0.132	0.332	0.472
B.Cat0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
B.Cat1	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
B.Cat2	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000
B.Cat3	3.000	3.000	3.000	3.000	3.000	3.000
B.Cat4	4.000	4.000	4.000	4.000	4.000	4.000
B.Cat5	5.000	5.000	5.000	5.000	5.000	5.000
B.Cat6	6.000	6.000	6.000	6.000	6.000	6.000
AXsi.Cat0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
AXsi.Cat1	0.451	1.362	0.971	1.471	1.007	0.867
AXsi.Cat2	0.349	2.172	1.390	2.390	1.460	1.180
AXsi.Cat3	0.783	3.517	2.345	3.844	2.450	2.030
AXsi.Cat4	-0.153	3.493	1.929	3.929	2.070	1.510
AXsi.Cat5	-2.115	2.442	0.487	2.987	0.663	-0.037
AXsi.Cat6	-5.328	0.140	-2.205	0.794	-1.995	-2.834
Outfit	1.532	0.815	0.773	1.058	0.580	0.836
Infit	1.386	0.882	0.801	1.284	0.635	0.957

**Table 47** shows the estimated parameters for the measurement instrument of *Perceived Choice* in which the Infit/Outfit statistics of items indicate that no one item distorts or degrades the measurement system with mean-square greater than 2.0.

Table 47 – Estimated parameters in the RSM-based instrument for measuring the Perceived Choice of participants in the pilot empirical study

	Item02PC	Item06PC	Item08PC	Item15PC	Item17PC
xsi.item	0.112	-0.237	-0.491	0.030	-0.469
B.Cat0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
B.Cat1	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
B.Cat2	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000
B.Cat3	3.000	3.000	3.000	3.000	3.000
B.Cat4	4.000	4.000	4.000	4.000	4.000
B.Cat5	5.000	5.000	5.000	5.000	5.000
B.Cat6	6.000	6.000	6.000	6.000	6.000
AXsi.Cat0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
AXsi.Cat1	1.185	1.534	1.788	1.267	1.766
AXsi.Cat2	0.898	1.597	2.104	1.062	2.061
AXsi.Cat3	2.082	3.130	3.891	2.328	3.826
AXsi.Cat4	1.103	2.500	3.515	1.431	3.428
AXsi.Cat5	0.368	2.115	3.383	0.779	3.275
AXsi.Cat6	-0.674	1.422	2.944	-0.181	2.814
Outfit	1.066	0.968	1.452	1.025	0.700
Infit	1.007	0.994	1.375	1.001	0.704

**Table 48** shows the estimated parameters for the measurement instrument of *Pressure/Tension* for the participants of pilot empirical study in which the Infit/Outfit statistics of items indicate that no one item distorts or degrades the measurement system with mean-square greater than 2.0.

Table 48 – Estimated parameters in the RSM-based instrument for measuring the Pressure/Tension of participants in the pilot empirical study

	Item11PT	Item14PT	Item16PT	Item18PT
xsi.item	-0.036	0.288	-0.054	0.347
B.Cat0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
B.Cat1	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
B.Cat2	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000
B.Cat3	3.000	3.000	3.000	3.000
B.Cat4	4.000	4.000	4.000	4.000
B.Cat5	5.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
B.Cat6	6.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
AXsi.Cat0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
AXsi.Cat1	1.034	0.272	0.614	0.213
AXsi.Cat2	1.249	-0.275	0.410	-0.392
AXsi.Cat3	2.096	-0.190	0.837	-0.367
AXsi.Cat4	1.895	-1.152	0.217	-1.387
AXsi.Cat5	1.711			
AXsi.Cat6	0.216			
Outfit	1.355	1.000	0.861	0.850
Infit	1.361	0.915	0.842	0.919

**Table 49** shows the estimated parameters for the measurement instrument of *Effort/Importance* in which the Infit/Outfit statistics of items indicate that no one item distorts or degrades the measurement system with mean-square greater than 2.0.

Table 49 – Estimated parameters in the RSM-based instrument for measuring the Effort/Importance of participants in the pilot empirical study

	Item03EI	Item07EI	Item13EI
xsi.item	-1.793	-1.571	-1.620
B.Cat0	0.000	0.000	0.000
B.Cat1	1.000	1.000	1.000
B.Cat2	2.000	2.000	2.000
B.Cat3	3.000	3.000	3.000
B.Cat4	4.000	4.000	4.000
B.Cat5	5.000	5.000	5.000
B.Cat6	6.000	6.000	6.000
AXsi.Cat0	0.000	0.000	0.000
AXsi.Cat1	7.416	7.195	7.243
AXsi.Cat2	9.886	9.444	9.541
AXsi.Cat3	9.821	9.158	9.303
AXsi.Cat4	10.943	10.059	10.252
AXsi.Cat5	10.732	9.626	9.868
AXsi.Cat6	10.756	9.429	9.719
Outfit	1.012	1.063	0.987
Infit	0.992	1.035	1.030

### D.3.3 Intrinsic Motivation as Latent Trait Estimates

**Table 50** shows the *Intrinsic motivation* and its scales estimated by the RSM-based instrument for the participants of pilot empirical study.

Table 50 – Latent trait estimates and person model fit of the RSM-based instrument for measuring the intrinsic motivation of participants in the pilot study

UserID	Intrinsic Motivation				Interest/Enjoyment				Perceived Choice				Pressure/Tension				Effort/Importance			
	theta	error	Outfit	Infit	theta	error	Outfit	Infit	theta	error	Outfit	Infit	theta	error	Outfit	Infit	theta	error	Outfit	Infit
10116	-0.404	0.154	0.569	0.557	-0.114	0.340	0.991	1.063	-0.842	0.347	0.487	0.456	0.207	0.387	0.482	0.499	-0.595	0.444	0.020	0.021
10120	0.969	0.240	0.595	0.566	1.906	0.483	0.791	0.888	1.372	0.492	0.530	0.588	-1.126	0.578	0.398	0.306	0.694	0.577	0.864	0.879
10121	0.050	0.161	0.661	0.694	0.399	0.382	1.481	1.713	0.587	0.361	0.402	0.425	0.345	0.396	0.487	0.452	-0.119	0.426	0.017	0.017
10122	-0.171	0.155	1.833	1.867	-2.052	0.572	0.878	0.690	1.170	0.443	0.441	0.480	-0.488	0.420	1.565	1.940	-0.119	0.426	1.391	1.366
10123	-0.311	0.154	0.497	0.495	-0.832	0.330	0.240	0.260	0.236	0.340	0.375	0.387	0.207	0.387	0.821	0.793	-0.430	0.428	0.672	0.685
10126	0.490	0.188	0.917	0.803	1.273	0.443	0.452	0.457	1.170	0.443	0.156	0.122	-0.488	0.420	0.854	0.996	-0.119	0.426	1.376	1.400
10127	0.183	0.167	1.085	1.042	1.906	0.483	0.740	0.808	0.236	0.340	0.780	0.781	-0.195	0.390	0.330	0.359	-0.779	0.473	0.434	0.443
10128	-0.521	0.155	2.364	2.405	-3.515	1.347	0.087	0.096	0.587	0.361	3.270	3.014	-0.336	0.401	2.149	2.637	-2.817	1.034	0.766	0.763
10129	-0.794	0.164	0.817	0.850	-1.785	0.486	0.427	0.471	-0.622	0.335	0.418	0.391	3.173	1.487	0.122	0.133	0.043	0.438	1.521	1.516
10130	-0.147	0.155	0.870	0.817	0.553	0.395	0.119	0.119	-0.305	0.330	0.676	0.674	1.413	0.633	0.328	0.321	0.694	0.577	0.282	0.288
10131	0.239	0.170	1.986	2.120	2.400	0.530	2.083	2.163	-0.959	0.358	1.745	1.866	-0.860	0.496	0.247	0.199	0.429	0.504	0.534	0.572
10132	-0.474	0.154	1.148	1.144	-3.515	1.347	0.087	0.096	-0.199	0.330	1.129	1.136	-0.195	0.390	0.252	0.298	0.221	0.462	0.454	0.421
10134	-0.666	0.159	0.281	0.298	-1.285	0.375	0.139	0.130	-0.731	0.340	0.743	0.778	0.345	0.396	0.232	0.232	-0.595	0.444	0.020	0.021
10135	-0.025	0.159	1.089	1.052	0.399	0.382	1.010	1.099	0.349	0.345	2.289	2.180	0.345	0.396	0.861	0.901	-0.274	0.422	0.757	0.757
10136	-1.021	0.178	0.958	0.997	-3.515	1.347	0.087	0.096	-1.371	0.418	0.510	0.401	0.073	0.383	1.402	1.309	-1.869	0.792	0.419	0.393
10137	0.969	0.240	0.854	0.798	1.474	0.455	0.324	0.317	1.372	0.492	1.290	1.524	-2.621	1.373	0.129	0.145	0.694	0.577	1.150	1.098
10138	-0.001	0.159	0.790	0.756	0.553	0.395	0.711	0.716	-0.410	0.330	0.489	0.492	0.345	0.396	0.297	0.304	1.902	1.193	0.177	0.179
10139	-0.099	0.157	1.163	1.175	-0.223	0.334	0.920	0.888	0.125	0.336	2.016	2.018	-0.488	0.420	1.866	1.854	-0.595	0.444	0.269	0.266
10140	-0.617	0.157	0.514	0.490	-1.045	0.346	0.503	0.513	-0.199	0.330	0.115	0.115	0.845	0.472	1.194	1.258	-1.004	0.524	0.275	0.277
10141	-0.218	0.154	0.484	0.470	0.002	0.349	0.430	0.449	-0.410	0.330	0.483	0.485	-0.060	0.384	0.718	0.632	-0.430	0.428	0.455	0.450
10142	0.076	0.162	0.798	0.791	0.553	0.395	0.872	0.821	-0.305	0.330	0.364	0.365	-0.860	0.496	1.680	1.816	-0.119	0.426	0.500	0.494
10143	0.102	0.163	0.125	0.127	0.125	0.358	0.118	0.119	0.349	0.345	0.140	0.137	-0.060	0.384	0.136	0.149	0.429	0.504	0.028	0.029
10145	-0.357	0.154	0.864	0.851	-0.631	0.324	0.606	0.600	-0.842	0.347	0.785	0.731	0.493	0.411	0.398	0.413	1.902	1.193	0.177	0.179
10146	0.327	0.176	0.384	0.356	0.895	0.420	0.102	0.108	0.349	0.345	0.135	0.136	-0.336	0.401	1.140	1.388	0.694	0.577	0.282	0.288
10148	0.076	0.162	1.010	0.904	0.257	0.370	0.588	0.542	0.714	0.373	0.766	0.739	0.845	0.472	1.200	1.263	0.694	0.577	0.301	0.323
10149	-0.716	0.161	1.830	1.804	-0.936	0.337	3.322	3.288	-1.083	0.371	2.091	1.735	3.173	1.487	0.122	0.133	0.221	0.462	2.008	2.064
10152	0.562	0.194	2.241	1.987	5.221	1.494	0.080	0.089	0.714	0.373	0.625	0.606	-0.195	0.390	0.201	0.184	-0.595	0.444	2.314	2.363
10153	-0.001	0.159	0.675	0.682	0.553	0.395	1.292	1.194	-0.199	0.330	0.880	0.877	-0.336	0.401	0.073	0.082	-0.274	0.422	0.853	0.854
10154	-0.741	0.162	0.489	0.499	-1.160	0.358	1.153	1.092	-1.218	0.391	0.078	0.091	0.493	0.411	0.679	0.655	-0.430	0.428	0.455	0.450
10158	1.160	0.269	1.112	1.220	3.026	0.623	0.865	0.850	0.587	0.361	0.827	0.784	-2.621	1.373	0.129	0.145	1.902	1.193	0.177	0.179

## D.4 Stacking Procedure for Estimating Gains in the Skill and Knowledge in the Pilot Empirical Study

Table 51 – Goodness of fit statistics related to the test of unidimensionality in the GPCM-based instrument for measuring gains in the skill/knowledge of participants in the pilot empirical study

data	df	chisq	AGFI	TLI	CFI	DETECT	ASSI	RATIO
Pre-test	2	2.591	0.548	0.912	0.971	0.009	0.167	0.998
Post-test	2	0.387	0.990	-1.852	1.000	3.187	0.333	0.582

Table 52 – Item residual correlation statistics related to the test of local independence in the GPCM-based instrument for measuring gains in the skill/knowledge of participants in the pilot empirical study

data	max.chisq	maxaQ3	MADaQ3	SRMSR	p.value
Pre-test	5.639	0.225	0.086	0.089	1.000
Post-test	9.115	0.288	0.116	0.107	0.767

Table 53 – Estimated parameters in the GPCM-based instrument for measuring the Pre-test

estimated	P1s0	P2s0	P3s2	P4s0
xsi.item	-0.643	0.433	4.444	4.227
B.Cat0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
B.Cat1	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
B.Cat2	0.000	0.000	2.000	0.000
B.Cat3	0.000	0.000	3.000	0.000
AXsi.Cat0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
AXsi.Cat1	0.643	-0.433	-4.177	-4.227
AXsi.Cat2			-7.924	
AXsi.Cat3			-13.332	
max.Outfit	0.649	0.537	0.994	0.386
max.Infit	0.844	0.755	1.500	0.961

Table 54 – Estimated parameters in the GPCM-based instrument for measuring the Post-test

estimated	PAs2	PBs3	PCs0	PDs0
xsi.item	-0.506	-0.040	-0.518	1.901
B.Cat0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
B.Cat1	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
B.Cat2	2.000	2.000	0.000	0.000
B.Cat3	3.000	3.000	0.000	0.000
B.Cat4	0.000	4.000	0.000	0.000
AXsi.Cat0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
AXsi.Cat1	2.044	1.341	0.518	-1.901
AXsi.Cat2	1.845	1.192		
AXsi.Cat3	1.518	0.708		
AXsi.Cat4		0.161		
max.Outfit	1.198	1.915	1.060	0.927
max.Infit	1.149	1.078	1.071	0.950

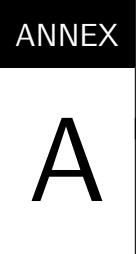
Table 55 – Latent trait estimates and person model fit of the GPCM-based instrument for measuring gains in the skill/knowledge of participants in the pilot empirical study

	Pre-test.theta	Pre-test.error	Pre-test.Outfit	Pre-test.Infit	Post-test.theta	Post-test.error	Post-test.Outfit	Post-test.Infit
10116	3.666	0.940	0.160	0.129	0.259	0.639	0.814	1.117
10119	-1.876	1.955	0.099	0.226	-3.280	1.766	0.216	0.232
10120	4.987	1.035	0.121	0.112	-0.514	0.715	0.243	0.243
10121	3.046	1.280	0.167	0.355	-1.684	1.085	0.422	0.422
10122	3.046	1.280	0.167	0.355	0.310	0.659	1.253	0.704
10126	2.620	1.298	0.148	0.199	-1.090	0.831	0.163	0.108
10127	3.046	1.280	0.167	0.355	-1.684	1.085	0.422	0.422
10128	2.620	1.298	0.148	0.199	0.606	0.660	0.184	0.109
10129	-1.876	1.955	0.099	0.226	-0.094	0.656	0.351	0.368
10130	-0.103	1.443	0.394	0.567	-0.477	0.723	0.431	0.262
10131	-2.145	2.095	0.223	0.223	-0.052	0.668	0.581	0.226
10132	-1.876	1.955	0.099	0.226	0.606	0.660	1.016	1.429
10133	2.620	1.298	0.148	0.199	-1.921	1.050	0.377	0.405
10134	-1.876	1.955	0.099	0.226	-0.514	0.715	0.243	0.243
10135	2.620	1.298	0.148	0.199	0.259	0.639	1.477	1.865
10136	-1.876	1.955	0.099	0.226	0.606	0.660	0.482	0.531
10137	-1.874	1.962	0.131	0.228	-0.094	0.656	0.357	0.290
10138	-1.876	1.955	0.099	0.226	1.010	0.733	0.309	0.243
10139	-2.145	2.095	0.223	0.223	0.674	0.697	1.548	1.065
10140	-0.103	1.443	0.394	0.567	0.259	0.639	1.703	0.703
10141	-1.876	1.955	0.099	0.226	3.106	1.673	0.117	0.181
10143	3.046	1.280	0.167	0.355	-3.002	2.068	0.379	0.379
10144	4.271	0.903	0.300	0.360	0.606	0.660	1.102	0.605
10145	4.987	1.035	0.121	0.112	0.606	0.660	0.184	0.109
10146	-0.104	1.424	0.299	0.552	1.628	0.929	0.832	0.865
10148	-1.876	1.955	0.099	0.226	1.010	0.733	1.138	1.138
10149	-1.876	1.955	0.099	0.226	0.606	0.660	0.184	0.109
10152	4.987	1.035	0.858	1.461	-0.514	0.715	0.446	0.384
10153	-0.103	1.443	0.394	0.567	1.628	0.929	0.385	0.411
10154	-2.145	2.095	0.223	0.223	-3.002	2.068	0.379	0.379

## **D.5 RSM-based Instrument for Measuring the Intrinsic Motivation in the First Empirical Study**

- D.6 Stacking Procedure for Estimating Gains in the Skill and Knowledge in the First Empirical Study**
- D.7 RSM-based Instrument for Measuring the Level of Motivation in the Second Empirical Study**
- D.8 Stacking Procedure for Estimating Gains in the Skill and Knowledge in the Second Empirical Study**
- D.9 RSM-based Instrument for Measuring the Intrinsic Motivation in the Third Empirical Study**
- D.10 RSM-based Instrument for Measuring the Level of Motivation in the Third Empirical Study**
- D.11 Stacking Procedure for Estimating Gains in the Skill and Knowledge in the Third Empirical Study**





## WEB-BASED QPJ-BR QUESTIONNAIRE

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## Questionário inicial: Identificando qual é sua preferência e opinião

Por favor, responda as seguintes perguntas com a primeira resposta que vier à sua mente.

Page 1

- 1 \*** Responda, qual é a importância de:

	Nada importante	Pouco importante	Tanto faz	Importante	Muito importante
... estar em vantagem em relação aos outros jogadores?	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
... que a aparência do seu personagem seja diferente da aparência de outros personagens?	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
... derrotar outros jogadores?	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
... competir com outros jogadores?	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
... tornar-se muito bom em um jogo?	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
... observar seu desempenho em relação a outros jogadores?	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
... que estejam combinando em cor e estilo as armadura ou roupas de seu personagem ou que as peças do jogo tenham uma aparência interessante?	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

- 2 \*** Responda, você gosta de:

	Não gosto nenhum pouco	Não gosto muito	Tanto faz	Gosto um pouco	Gosto muito
... conhecer outros jogadores?	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
... estar imerso em um mundo de fantasia?	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
... ajudar outros jogadores?	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
... fazer coisas que incomodam outros jogadores?	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
... conversar com outros jogadores?	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

- 3 \*** Responda, com que frequência:

	Nunca	Raramente	Não sei ao certo	Frequentemente	Sempre
... outros jogadores (on-line) te ofereceram ajuda quando você teve um problema na vida real?	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
... procura fazer parte de um grupo em jogos?	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
... pensa em itens ou características que poderiam ser mudadas para customizar a aparência do seu personagem ou o jogo em si?	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
... conversa com outros jogadores (on-line) sobre seus problemas/questões pessoais?	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
... tenta provocar ou irritar de propósito outros jogadores?	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
... tem conversas significativas com outros jogadores?	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

- 4 \*** Quanto tempo você passa customizando seu personagem durante a criação dele?

Pouquíssimo tempo  Pouco tempo  Não sei ao certo  Frequentemente  Sempre

ANNEX

B

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## **DATA GATHERING INSTRUMENTS FOR MEASURING PARTICIPANTS' SKILL AND KNOWLEDGE**

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## B.1 Programming Problem: Calculate the Proper Divisors of a Number (P1')

### Divisores próprios

**Requested files:** user.c, input.txt (Download)

**Type of work:** Individual work

**Grade settings:** Maximum grade: 10 Hidden

**Run:** Yes **Evaluate:** Yes **Evaluate just on submission:** Yes

**Automatic grade:** Yes

Divisores próprios de um número positivo  $n$  são todos os divisores inteiros positivos de  $n$ , exceto o próprio  $n$ . Por exemplo, os divisores próprios do número  $n=6$  são 1, 2 e 3; para  $n=30$ , os divisores próprios são 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10 e 15.

Escreva um programa para imprimir os divisores próprios de um número  $n$ .

*Dicas:*

- O operador de resto em C é %, assim para calcular o resto de um número  $x$  entre 2 na variável *resto*, deve ser escrita a linha:  
`resto = x % 2;`

*Entrada e Saída:*

A entrada será constituída por um número inteiro positivo  $n$  que é maior do que 1. Cada linha no arquivo "input.txt" representará uma entrada para o programa. Como saída você deve imprimir a lista dos divisores próprios do número  $n$ , separados pela quebra de linha.

<u>Exemplos de entrada</u>	<u>Saída para os exemplos de entrada</u>
6	1 2 3
30	1 2 3 5 6 10 15
16	1 2 4 8

## B.2 Programming Problem: Calculate the Sum of Prime Divisors of Number (P2')

### Soma dos divisores próprios

**Requested files:** user.c, input.txt (Download)

**Type of work:** Individual work

**Grade settings:** Maximum grade: 10 **Hidden**

**Run:** Yes **Evaluate:** Yes **Evaluate just on submission:** Yes

**Automatic grade:** Yes

Escreva um programa para calcular a soma dos divisores próprios de um número  $n$ . Divisores próprios de um número positivo  $n$  são todos os divisores inteiros positivos de  $n$ , exceto o próprio  $n$ . Por exemplo, os divisores próprios do número  $n=30$  são 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10 e 15. Assim, a soma dos divisores próprios será  $42=1+2+3+5+6+10+15$

*Dicas:*

- O operador de resto em C é %, assim para calcular o resto de um número  $x$  entre 2 na variável resto deve ser escrita a linha:

```
resto = x % 2;
```

*Entrada e Saída:*

A entrada será constituída por um número inteiro positivo  $n$  que é maior do que 1. Cada linha no arquivo "input.txt" representará uma entrada para o programa. Como saída você deve imprimir dois números, o valor de  $n$ , e a soma de seus divisores próprios, ambos os números separados por um espaço em branco.

**Exemplos de entrada**

6	6 6
30	30 42
16	16 15
45	45 33

**Saída para os exemplos de entrada**

### Requested files

#### user.c

```
1 #include <stdio.h>
2
3 int main() {
4     int n;
5     scanf("%d",&n);
6     // escreva seu código aqui
7
8     return 0;
9 }
```

#### input.txt

```
1 6
2 30
3 16
4 45
```

## B.3 Programming Problem: Calculate Distance of Rebounds for an Elastic Ball (P3')

### Distância dos rebates da bola de elástico

**Requested files:** user.c, input.txt (Download)

**Type of work:** Individual work

**Grade settings:** Maximum grade: 10 Hidden

**Run:** Yes **Evaluate:** Yes **Evaluate just on submission:** Yes

**Automatic grade:** Yes

Quando uma bola de elástico é jogada de uma altura de  $n$  metros, ela rebate até dois terços da altura  $n$  mais 1 metro, se  $n$  é divisível por 3. Se a altura  $n$  da qual cai é par (divisível por 2), ela rebate até a metade da altura  $n$  mais 1. Caso contrário ela rebate até uma altura que é a soma dos divisores próprios de  $n$ . O processo é repetido com o novo valor da altura  $n$  alcançada pelo último rebate, sendo que o processo termina no momento em que  $n$  é menor do que 10 metros ( $n < 10$ ).

Escreva um algoritmo que, dados um número  $n$ , calcule a distância total percorrida pelos rebates da bola de elástico. Por exemplo, se a seguinte sequência 447, 299, 37, 1 corresponde à sequência de rebates que é gerada para a caída da altura  $n=669$ , a distância total de repiques será  $784=447+299+37+1$ .

*Dicas:*

- O operador de resto em C é %, assim para calcular o resto de um número  $x$  entre 2 na variável resto deve ser escrita a linha:  
resto =  $x \% 2$ ;
- Divisores próprios de um número positivo  $n$  são todos os divisores inteiros positivos de  $n$  exceto o próprio  $n$ . Por exemplo, os divisores próprios do número 30 são 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10 e 15.

*Entrada e Saída:*

A entrada será constituída por um número inteiro  $n$  que representam a altura inicial da caída da bola de elástico, sendo que  $n$  é sempre maior que 10. Cada linha no arquivo "input.txt" representará uma entrada para o programa. Como saída você deve imprimir dois números separados por um espaço em branco, os quais são: o valor de  $n$  e a distância percorrida pelos repiques da bola de elástico.

<u>Exemplos de entrada</u>	<u>Saída para os exemplos de entrada</u>
669	669 784
750	750 693
1043365513	1043365513 1924216

### Requested files

#### user.c

```

1 #include <stdio.h>
2
3 int main() {
4     int n;
5     scanf("%d", &n);
6     // escreva seu código aqui
7
8     return 0;
9 }
```

## B.4 Programming Problem: Calculate the Maximum Length of a Hailstone Sequence (P4')

### Máximo comprimento das sequências de números granizo

**Requested files:** user.c, input.txt (Download)

**Type of work:** Individual work

**Grade settings:** Maximum grade: 10 Hidden

**Run:** Yes **Evaluate:** Yes **Evaluate just on submission:** Yes

**Automatic grade:** Yes

A sequência de números granizo é a sequência que começa com um número inteiro  $n$ . Se  $n$  é par, o seguinte número na sequência é resultado de dividir  $n$  por 2. Se  $n$  é ímpar, o seguinte número na sequência é resultado de multiplicar  $n$  por 3 e adicionar 1. O processo é repetido com o novo valor de  $n$ , terminando no momento em que  $n=1$ . Por exemplo, a seguinte sequência de números granizo serão gerados para  $n=22$ :

22, 11, 34, 17, 52, 26, 13, 40, 20, 10, 5, 16, 8, 4, 2, 1

Para uma sequência de números granizo iniciado em  $n$ , o ciclo de comprimento de  $n$  é a quantidade de números gerados até 1 (incluindo o 1). No exemplo acima, o comprimento da sequência de número granizo iniciada em 22 é 16.

Escreva um algoritmo que, dados dois números  $i$  e  $j$ , determine o máximo ciclo de comprimento das sequências de números granizo iniciadas nos números pertencentes ao intervalo  $i$  e  $j$  (incluindo os números  $i$  e  $j$ ). Por exemplo, dados os valores  $i=10$  e  $j=13$ , o máximo ciclo de comprimento das sequências de números granizo iniciados em 10, 11, 12 e 13 será 15 como é mostrado abaixo.

- Para  $n=10$ , a sequência de números granizo é 10, 5, 16, 8, 4, 2, 1 com comprimento 8.
- **Para  $n=11$ , a sequência de números granizo é 11, 34, 17, 52, 26, 13, 40, 20, 10, 5, 16, 8, 4, 2, 1 com comprimento 15.**
- Para  $n=12$ , a sequência de números granizo é 12, 6, 3, 10, 5, 16, 8, 4, 2, 1 com comprimento 10
- Para  $n=13$ , a sequência de números granizo é 13, 40, 20, 10, 5, 16, 8, 4, 2 com comprimento 10.

*Entrada e Saída:*

A entrada será constituída por pares de números inteiros  $i$  e  $j$  separados por um espaço em branco. Todos os inteiros serão números menores que 10000 e maiores do que 0, assim como sempre  $i$  será menor que  $j$ . Cada linha no arquivo "input.txt" representará uma entrada para o programa. Como saída você deve imprimir três números: os valor de  $i$ , o valor de  $j$  e o máximo ciclo para todas as sequências de números granizos iniciadas com valores no intervalo  $i$  e  $j$ .

<u>Exemplos de entrada</u>	<u>Saída para os exemplos de entrada</u>
1 10	1 10 20
100 200	100 200 125
201 210	201 210 89
900 1000	900 1000 174

### Requested files

## B.5 Programming Problem: Calculate Inverse Fibonacci Sequence on Base $n$ and $m$ (PA')

### Sequência inversa Fibonacci de base $n$ e $m$

**Requested files:** user.c, input.txt (Download)

**Type of work:** Individual work

**Grade settings:** Maximum grade: 10

**Run:** Yes **Evaluate:** Yes

**Automatic grade:** Yes

A sequência de números Fibonacci é a sequência de números inteiros positivos na qual cada termo subsequente corresponde à soma dos dois números anteriores. Normalmente, a sequência de Fibonacci é definida inicialmente pelos números  $n=1$  e  $m=1$ . Entretanto, ela pode iniciar com quaisquer outros dois valores inteiros positivos para  $n$  e  $m$ .

Definimos a sequência inversa Fibonacci de base  $n$  e  $m$ , denotada por " $\text{inv}(F_{n,m})$ " como a sequência de números inteiros positivos na qual cada termo sub-seguente corresponde à diferença dos dois números anteriores. Por exemplo, a sequência inversa Fibonacci de base 81 e 50 " $\text{inv}(F_{81,50})$ " é a sequência de números:

81, 50, 31, 19, 12, 7, 5, 2, 3

A sequência inversa Fibonacci é iniciada pelos números  $n$  e  $m$ , sendo  $n$  sempre maior do que  $m$  ( $n > m$ ) e ela termina quando a diferença dos dois números anteriores  $n$  e  $m$  é menor ou igual do que 0. No exemplo acima, termina quando  $2-3=-1$ .

Escreva um programa usando a linguagem de programação C, que dados os valores  $n$  e  $m$ , imprima a sequência inversa Fibonacci de base  $n$  e  $m$ .

#### Entrada e Saída:

A entrada será constituída por pares de números inteiros  $n$  e  $m$  separados por um espaço em branco. Todos os inteiros serão números maiores do que 0, assim como sempre  $n$  será maior do que  $m$ . Cada linha no arquivo "input.txt" representará uma entrada para o programa. Como saída você deve imprimir a sequência inversa Fibonacci de base  $n$  e  $m$  (incluindo os números  $n$  e  $m$ ).

<u>Exemplos de entrada</u>	<u>Saída para os exemplos de entrada</u>
81 50	81 50 31 19 12 7 5 2 3
34 21	34 21 13 8 5 3 2 1 1



## B.6 Programming Problem: Calculate the Absolute Difference Between Odd and Even Numbers in an Inverse Fibonacci Sequence (PB')

### Diferença absoluta entre os números pares e ímpares na sequência inversa Fibonacci

**Requested files:** user.c, input.txt (Download)

**Type of work:** Individual work

**Grade settings:** Maximum grade: 10

**Run:** Yes **Evaluate:** Yes

**Automatic grade:** Yes

Definimos a sequência inversa Fibonacci de base  $n$  e  $m$ , denotada por " $\text{inv}(F_{n,m})$ " como a sequência de números inteiros positivos na qual cada termo sub-seguente corresponde à diferença dos dois números anteriores. Por exemplo, a sequência inversa Fibonacci de base 81 e 50 " $\text{inv}(F_{81,50})$ " é a sequência de números:

81, 50, 31, 19, 12, 7, 5, 2, 3

A sequência inversa Fibonacci é iniciada pelos números  $n$  e  $m$ , sendo  $n$  sempre maior do que  $m$  ( $n > m$ ) e ela termina quando a diferença dos dois números anteriores  $n$  e  $m$  é menor ou igual do que 0. No exemplo acima, termina quando  $2-3=-1$ .

Escreva um programa usando a linguagem de programação C, que dados os valores de  $n$  e  $m$ , determine a diferença absoluta entre os números pares e ímpares na sequência inversa Fibonacci de base  $n$  e  $m$ . Por exemplo, para a sequência acima, o resultado do programa será  $82 = (81+31+19+7+5+3) - (50+12+2)$ .

*Dicas:*

- Para calcular o valor absoluto de um número  $x$ , uma solução básica é multiplicar o número por  $-1$  se  $x$  é menor do que 0 (zero).

*Entrada e Saída:*

A entrada será constituída por pares de números inteiros  $n$  e  $m$  separados por um espaço em branco. Todos os inteiros serão números maiores do que 0, assim como sempre  $n$  será maior do que  $m$ . Cada linha no arquivo "input.txt" representará uma entrada para o programa.

Como saída você deverá imprimir três números, os valores de  $n$ ,  $m$  e a diferença absoluta entre os números pares e ímpares na sequência inversa Fibonacci de base  $n$  e  $m$  (na sequência são incluídos os números  $n$  e  $m$ ).

<b>Exemplos de entrada</b>	<b>Saída para os exemplos de entrada</b>
81 50	81 50 82
34 21	34 21 0
1189 360	1189 360 1658
832040 514229	832040 514229 0

### Requested files

**user.c**

## B.7 Programming Problem: Calculate the i-th Prize of a Machine Slot (PC')

### O i-ésimo prêmio da caça-níquel

**Requested files:** user.c, input.txt (Download)

**Type of work:** Individual work

**Grade settings:** Maximum grade: 10

**Run:** Yes **Evaluate:** Yes

**Automatic grade:** Yes

Para cada rodada  $i$ , uma caça-níquel tem o seguinte programa de premiação:

- Se é apostado um número  $n$  ímpar de moedas, elas serão duplicadas;
- Se a quantidade de moedas  $n$  é um número par, então:
  - O valor total obtido do prêmio será a diferença absoluta dos números pares e ímpares na sequência inversa Fibonacci de base  $n$  e  $n-i$  " $\text{inv}(F_{n,n-i})$ " se  $n-i$  é maior do que 0;
  - Caso contrário, se  $n-i$  é menor ou igual do que 0, o valor do prêmio será a metade das moedas.

Nas seguintes rodadas, o comportamento de premiação será repetido com  $n$  sendo todo o montante acumulado de moedas. No entanto, se  $n$  é um múltiplo de 5 ou ele for maior do que 10000 moedas na rodada, todo o montante será perdido na próxima rodada. Assim, para uma aposta inicial de  $n=20$ , a seguinte sequência de premiação da caça-níquel será obtida: 18, 50, 0, 0, ...

Escreva um programa, que dado dois números inteiros  $n$  e  $i$ , determine o prêmio da  $i$ -ésima rodada na caça-níquel para uma aposta inicial com  $n$  moedas. No máximo, podem ser efetuadas 100 rodadas por jogo ( $i \leq 100$ ). Assim, para  $n=13$  e  $i=3$ , o prêmio da  $i$ -ésima rodada será 68.

Detalhando a sequência de premiação para  $n=13$ : 26, 74, 68, ...

- Na rodada  $i=1$  com a aposta  $n=13$ , o prêmio é  $26=13*2$
- Na rodada  $i=2$  com a aposta  $n=26$ , o prêmio é 74 devido a que a sequência inversa Fibonacci para  $n=26$  e  $m=24$  " $\text{inv}(F_{26,24})$ " é 26, 24, 2, 22, assim  $74=26+24+2+22$ .
- Na rodada  $i=3$  com a aposta  $n=74$ , o prêmio é 68 devido a que a sequência inversa Fibonacci para  $n=74$  e  $m=71$  " $\text{inv}(F_{74,71})$ " é 74, 71, 3, 68, assim  $68=(74+68)-(71+3)$ .
- ...

*Dicas:*

- A sequência inversa Fibonacci de base  $n$  e  $m$  " $\text{inv}(F_{n,m})$ " é a sequência de números inteiros positivos na qual cada termo subsequente corresponde à diferença dos dois números anteriores. Por exemplo, para  $n=81$  e  $m=50$ , a sequência inversa Fibonacci é 81, 50, 31, 19, 12, 7, 5, 2, 3.
- Para calcular o valor absoluto de um número  $x$ , uma solução básica é multiplicar o número por -1 se  $x$  é menor do que 0 (zero).

*Entrada e Saída:*

A entrada será constituída por dois números inteiros  $n$  e  $i$ ,  $n$  maior do que 0 e menores a 10000,  $i$  maior do que 0 e menor ou igual a 100. Cada linha no arquivo "input.txt" representará uma entrada para o programa.

Como saída, você deve imprimir três números, o valor de  $n$ ,  $i$  e o prêmio da  $i$ -ésima rodada na máquina caça-níquel. Veja abaixo alguns exemplos de entrada/saída:

#### Exemplos de entrada

13 5	13 5 186
20 8	20 8 0
18 2	18 2 44

#### Saída para os exemplos de entrada

## B.8 Programming Problem: Calculate the Highest Prize of a Machine Slot (PD')

### Ganhando o prêmio maior da caça-níquel

**Requested files:** user.c, input.txt (Download)

**Type of work:** Individual work

**Grade settings:** Maximum grade: 10

**Run:** Yes **Evaluate:** Yes

**Automatic grade:** Yes

Para cada rodada  $i$ , uma caça-níquel tem o seguinte programa de premiação:

- Se é apostado um número  $n$  ímpar de moedas, elas serão duplicadas;
- Se a quantidade de moedas  $n$  é um número par, então:
  - O valor total obtido do prêmio será a diferença absoluta dos números pares e ímpares na sequência inversa Fibonacci de base  $n$  e  $n-i$  " $\text{inv}(F_{n,n-i})$ " se  $n-i$  é maior do que 0;
  - Caso contrario, se  $n-i$  é menor ou igual do que 0, o valor do prêmio será a metade das moedas.

Nas seguintes rodadas, o comportamento de premiação será repetido com  $n$  sendo todo o montante acumulado de moedas. No entanto, se  $n$  é um múltiplo de 5 ou ele for maior do que 10000 moedas na rodada, todo o montante será perdido na próxima rodada. Assim, para uma aposta inicial de  $n=13$ , a seguinte sequência de premiação da caça níquel será obtida:

26, 74, 68, 196, 186, 546, 532, 1580, 0, 0, ....

Escreva um programa, que dado dois números inteiros  $min$  e  $max$ , os quais representam respectivamente o mínimo e máximo de moedas que podem ser apostadas no início do jogo, determine: o valor de  $n$  no intervalo de  $min$  e  $max$  (incluindo  $min$  e  $max$ ) que devemos apostar no início do jogo para ganhar o prêmio maior, o número  $i$  de iterações (rodadas) necessárias para ganhar esse prêmio e o valor do prêmio maior. No máximo podem ser feitas 100 rodadas por jogo ( $i \leq 100$ ), a rodada 101 não existe.

*Importante:*

- O prêmio maior é o máximo benefício que podemos sacar da caça-níquel com o programa de premiação detalhado acima.

*Dicas:*

- A sequência inversa Fibonacci de base  $n$  e  $m$  " $\text{inv}(F_{n,m})$ " é a sequência de números inteiros positivos na qual cada termo sub-seguente corresponde à diferença dos dois números anteriores. Por exemplo, para  $n=81$  e  $m=50$ , a sequência inversa Fibonacci é 81, 50, 31, 19, 12, 7, 5, 2, 3.
- Para calcular o valor absoluto de um número  $x$ , uma solução básica é multiplicar o número por -1 se  $x$  é menor do que 0 (zero).

*Entrada e Saída:*

A entrada será constituída por dois números inteiros  $min$  e  $max$ , ambos maiores do que 0 e menores que 10000. A entrada  $min$  será sempre menor do que  $max$  e cada linha no arquivo "input.txt" representará uma entrada para o programa.

Como saída, você deve imprimir cinco números, os valor de  $min$ , o valor de  $max$ , o valor  $n$  a ser apostado para ganhar o prêmio maior, a iteração na qual devemos parar para ganhar o prêmio maior e o valor do prêmio maior. Veja abaixo alguns exemplos de entrada/saída:

<u>Exemplos de entrada</u>	<u>Saída para os exemplos de entrada</u>
5 13	5 13 13 8 1580
8 20	8 20 17 8 2228
2 18	2 18 17 8 2228

## B.9 Formative Evaluation: Multiple Choice Knowledge Questionnaires of Cond. Structures (provinha1a)

### CATALOG

SSC0600 - Introdução à Ciência de Computação I  
Tópico: Estruturas Condicionais

Provinha 1(a) - Parte 1 de 2  
30 de março de 2017

#### N.º USP:

0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0  
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1  
2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2  
3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3  
4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4  
5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5  
6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6  
7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7  
8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8  
9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9

← Por favor codifique seu Número USP na esquerda e escreva seu nome abaixo.

Nome e sobrenome:

.....  
.....

Question [remember-unistructural] ♣ Marque (X) nas opções que são usadas para representar as **estruturas condicionais** em pseudocódigo, fluxogramas ou código na Linguagem C.

- if (*condição*) { ... }
- if (*condição*) { ... } else { ... }
- if-not (*condição*) { ... }
- if-not (*condição*) { ... } else { ... }
- while (*condição*) { ... }
- while (*condição*) { ... } other-case { ... }
- se *condição* então ...
- se *condição* então ... senão ...
- senão *condição* então ...
- senão *condição* então ... senão ...
- enquanto *condição* ...
- enquanto *condição* ... em-outros-casos ...
- A representação (d) na Figura 1
- As representações (d) e (f) na Figura 1
- As representações (a), (b), (c), (d) e (e) na Figura 1
- A representação (f) na Figura 1
- Nenhuma das alternativas está correta

## CATALOG

**Question [remember-multistructural] ♣** Em relação ao trecho de código em Linguagem C apresentado na Listagem 1, Marque (X) nas afirmativas verdadeiras

- existem 7 estruturas condicionais
- existem 10 estruturas condicionais
- 4 estruturas condicionais são simples
- 3 estruturas condicionais são compostas
- 4 estruturas condicionais são compostas
- 7 estruturas condicionais são simples
- 7 estruturas condicionais são compostas
- 3 estruturas condicionais são simples
- as linhas 9 até a 12 são parte do bloco FALSE (não) para a condição definida na linha 6
- as linhas 2 até a 16 são parte do bloco TRUE (sim) para a condição definida na linha 1
- as linhas 5 até a 15 são parte do bloco FALSE (não) para a condição definida na linha 1
- as linhas 6 até a 13 não são parte do bloco TRUE (sim) para a condição definida na linha 5
- Nenhuma das alternativas está correta

**Question [understand-unistructural] ♣**

Marque (X) nas opções que apresenta a descrição narrativa do trecho de código apresentado na Listagem 2. As opções marcadas em conjunto irão descrever todo o código da Listagem 2.

- Se  $bmi$  é maior que 25 então é impresso OW
- Se  $bmi$  é menor que 18.5 então é impresso UW
- Se  $bmi$  estiver no intervalo fechado de 18.5 a 25 não é impresso nada
- Se  $bmi$  é maior ou igual a 25 então é impresso OW
- Se 25 é menor ou igual a  $bmi$  então é impresso OW
- Se  $bmi$  é menor ou igual a 18.5 então é impresso UW
- Se 18.5 é maior ou igual a  $bmi$  então é impresso UW
- Se  $bmi$  é maior que 18.5 e menor que 25 não é impresso nada
- Nenhuma das alternativas está correta

CATALOG

**Question [understand-multistructural] ♣**

Marque (X) nas opções que apresenta a descrição narrativa do trecho de código em Linguagem C apresentado na Listagem 1.

- Se  $bmi$  é menor que 40 e  $bmi$  é maior ou igual a 35 então imprimir OBS-2. Se  $bmi$  é maior ou igual a 18.5 e  $bmi$  é menor que 25 então imprimir NW. Se  $bmi$  é maior que 25 e  $bmi$  é menor ou igual a 30 então imprimir OW. Se  $bmi$  é menor que 18.5 então imprimir UW. Se  $bmi$  é maior ou igual a 30 e  $bmi$  é menor que 35 então imprimir OBS-1. Se  $bmi$  é maior ou igual a 40 então imprimir OBS-3
- Se  $bmi$  é maior ou igual a 40 então imprime na tela do computador OBS-3 e fim. Se  $bmi$  é menor que 40 e  $bmi$  é maior ou igual a 35 então imprime OBS-2 e fim, caso contrário, as seguintes duas instruções irão acontecer: (1) Na primeira instrução, se  $bmi$  é maior ou igual a 18.5 e  $bmi$  é menor que 25 então imprime NW, se  $bmi$  é maior que 25 e  $bmi$  é menor ou igual a 30 então imprime OW, se  $bmi$  é menor que 18.5 então imprime UW; (2) Na segunda instrução, se  $bmi$  é maior ou igual a 30 então imprime OBS-1
- Se  $bmi$  é maior ou igual a 40 então imprime na tela do computador OBS-3 e fim. Se  $bmi$  é menor que 40 e 35 é menor que  $bmi$  então imprime OBS-2 e fim, caso contrário, as seguintes duas instruções irão acontecer: (1) Na primeira instrução, se  $bmi$  é maior ou igual a 18.5 e  $bmi$  é menor que 25 então imprime NW, se  $bmi$  é maior que 25 e  $bmi$  é menor ou igual a 30 então imprime OW, se  $bmi$  é menor que 18.5 então imprime UW; (2) Na segunda instrução, se  $bmi$  é menor que 30 é menor que  $bmi$  então imprime OBS-1
- Se  $bmi$  é menor que 40 e  $bmi$  é maior que 35 então imprimir OBS-2. Se  $bmi$  é maior ou igual a 18.5 e  $bmi$  é menor que 25 então imprimir NW. Se  $bmi$  é maior que 25 e  $bmi$  é menor ou igual a 30 então imprimir OW. Se  $bmi$  é menor que 18.5 então imprimir UW. Se  $bmi$  é maior que 30 e  $bmi$  é menor que 40 então imprimir OBS-1. Se  $bmi$  é maior ou igual a 40 então imprimir OBS-3
- Nenhuma das alternativas está correta

**Question [apply-unistructural] ♣** Em relação ao trecho de código em Linguagem C apresentado na Listagem 1, Marque (X) nas afirmativas verdadeiras

- Quando o valor de  $bmi$  é 40 ( $bmi=40$ ), OBS-3 é impresso como saída do programa
- Quando o valor de  $bmi$  é 40 ( $bmi=40$ ), OBS-3 não é impresso como saída do programa
- Quando o valor de  $bmi$  é 30 ( $bmi=30$ ), OBS-3 não é impresso como saída do programa
- Quando o valor de  $bmi$  é 30 ( $bmi=30$ ), OBS-3 é impresso como saída do programa
- Nenhuma das alternativas está correta

**Question [apply-multistructural] ♣** Em relação ao trecho de código em Linguagem C apresentado na Listagem 1, Marque (X) nas afirmativas verdadeiras

- Quando o valor de  $bmi$  é 25 ( $bmi=25$ ), NW é impresso como única saída do programa
- Quando o valor de  $bmi$  é 25 ( $bmi=25$ ), OW é impresso como única saída do programa
- Quando o valor de  $bmi$  é 25 ( $bmi=25$ ), OBS-1 é impresso como única saída do programa
- Quando o valor de  $bmi$  é 30 ( $bmi=30$ ), OW é impresso como única saída do programa
- Quando o valor de  $bmi$  é 30 ( $bmi=30$ ), OBS-1 é impresso como única saída do programa
- Quando o valor de  $bmi$  é 30 ( $bmi=30$ ), OBS-2 é impresso como única saída do programa
- Nenhuma das alternativas está correta

## CATALOG

**Question [apply-relational]** ♣

Em relação ao trecho de código em Linguagem C, Marque (X) nos intervalos de valores da variável *bmi* para o programa imprimir como única saída na tela OBS-1 e UW.

- Para imprimir UW como única saída, *bmi* deve estar no intervalo aberto:  $] -\infty, 18.5[$
- Para imprimir UW como única saída, *bmi* deve estar no intervalo semi-aberto:  $] -\infty, 18.5]$
- Para imprimir UW como única saída, *bmi* deve estar no intervalo aberto:  $] 18.5, 25[$
- Para imprimir OBS-1 como única saída, *bmi* deve estar no intervalo aberto:  $] 30, 35[$
- Para imprimir OBS-1 como única saída, *bmi* deve estar no intervalo fechado:  $[ 30, 35]$
- Nenhuma das alternativas está correta*

**Question [evaluate-unistructural]** ♣

Em relação ao trecho de código em Linguagem C apresentado na Listagem 1, Marque (X) nas afirmativas verdadeiras

- Quando o valor de *bmi* é 40 (*bmi*=40), o valor de *bmi* é avaliado uma única vez nos testes condicionais
- Quando o valor de *bmi* é 40 (*bmi*=40), o valor de *bmi* é avaliado menos que duas vezes nos testes condicionais
- Quando o valor de *bmi* é 40 (*bmi*=40), o valor de *bmi* é avaliado mais de uma única vez nos testes condicionais
- Quando o valor de *bmi* é 60 (*bmi*=60), o valor de *bmi* é avaliado uma única vez nos testes condicionais
- Quando o valor de *bmi* é 60 (*bmi*=60), o valor de *bmi* não é avaliado uma única vez nos testes condicionais
- Quando o valor de *bmi* é 60 (*bmi*=60), o valor de *bmi* é avaliado mais de uma única vez nos testes condicionais
- Nenhuma das alternativas está correta*

**Question [evaluate-multistructural]** ♣

Em relação ao trecho de código em Linguagem C apresentado na Listagem 1, Marque (X) nas afirmativas verdadeiras

- Quando o valor de *bmi* é 25 (*bmi*=25), o valor de *bmi* é avaliado 7 vezes nos testes condicionais
- Quando o valor de *bmi* é 25 (*bmi*=25), o valor de *bmi* é avaliado 5 vezes nos testes condicionais
- Quando o valor de *bmi* é 25 (*bmi*=25), o valor de *bmi* é avaliado 6 vezes nos testes condicionais
- Quando o valor de *bmi* é 30 (*bmi*=30), o valor de *bmi* é avaliado 7 vezes nos testes condicionais
- Quando o valor de *bmi* é 30 (*bmi*=30), o valor de *bmi* é avaliado 6 vezes nos testes condicionais
- Quando o valor de *bmi* é 30 (*bmi*=30), o valor de *bmi* é avaliado 8 vezes nos testes condicionais
- Nenhuma das alternativas está correta*

CATALOG

SSC0600 - Introdução à Ciéncia de Computação I  
Tópico: Estruturas Condicionais

Provinha 1(a) - Parte 2 de 2  
30 de março de 2017

N.º USP:

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<input type="checkbox"/> 8							
<input type="checkbox"/> 9							

← Por favor codifique seu Número USP  
na esquerda e escreva seu nome abaixo.

Nome e sobrenome:

.....
.....

**Question [analyse-relational] ♣** O trecho de código em Linguagem C apresentado na Listagem 1 tem sido proposto como parte de um programa que indica o grau de obesidade de um indivíduo. Assim, para os seguintes intervalos de índice de massa corporal (*bmi* - *body mass index*), as seguintes saídas únicas do programa deveriam ser obtidas:

<i>bmi</i>	Saída esperada
< 18.5	UW - ( <i>underweight</i> - magreza)
18.5 a < 25	NW ( <i>normalweight</i> - saúdavel)
25 a < 30	OW ( <i>overweight</i> , sobrepeso)
30 a < 35	OBS-1 ( <i>obesity</i> - <i>class 1</i> , obesidade grau 1)
35 a < 40	OBS-2 ( <i>obesity</i> - <i>class 2</i> , obesidade grau 2)
>= 40	OBS-3 ( <i>obesity</i> - <i>class 3</i> , obesidade grau 3)

No entanto, o programa não funciona adequadamente com os valores de 25 (*bmi*=25) e 30 (*bmi*=30). Marque (X) nas modificações necessárias no código para fazer ele funcionar adequadamente.

- O código na linha 5 deve ser mudado para: if (*bmi* < 30)
- O código na linha 9 deve ser mudado para: if (*bmi* >= 25)
- O código na linha 6 deve ser mudado para: if (*bmi* >= 18.5 && *bmi* <= 25) {
- O código na linha 6 deve ser mudado para: if (18.5 <= *bmi* && *bmi* <= 25) {
- O código na linha 9 deve ser mudado para: if (25 < *bmi*)
- O código na linha 9 deve ser mudado para: if (*bmi* > 25 && *bmi* == 25)
- O código na linha 14 deve ser mudado para: if (*bmi* > 30)
- O código na linha 14 deve ser mudado para: if (*bmi* >= 30 && *bmi* < 35)
- Nenhuma das alternativas está correta

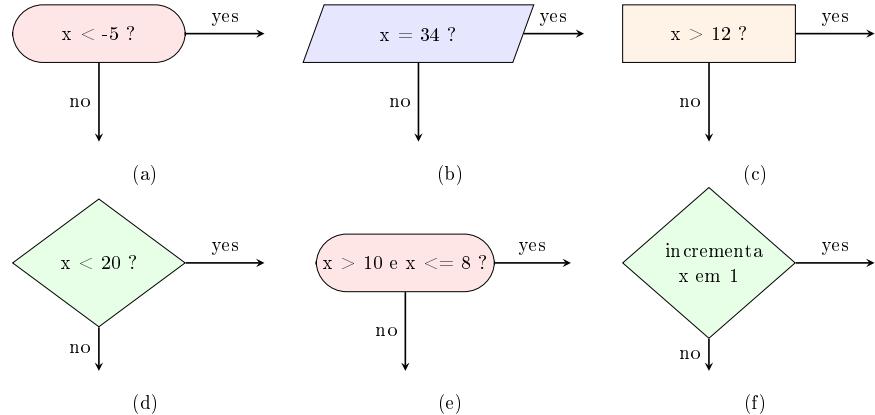


Figura 1: Imagens de Fluxogramas

---

```

1 if (bmi < 40) {
2     if (35 <= bmi) {
3         printf("OBS-2");
4     } else {
5         if (bmi <= 30)
6             if (bmi >= 18.5 && bmi < 25) {
7                 printf("NW");
8             } else {
9                 if (bmi > 25)
10                  printf("OW");
11             if (bmi < 18.5)
12                 printf("UW");
13             }
14         if (30 <= bmi)
15             printf("OBS-1");
16     }
17 } else {
18     printf("OBS-3");
19 }

```

---

Listagem 1: Trecho de Código em Linguagem C (if-else)

---

```

1 if (bmi > 25)
2     printf("OW");
3 if (bmi < 18.5)
4     printf("UW");

```

---

Listagem 2: Trecho de Código em Linguagem C (if-else)

## B.10 Programming Problem: Develop a Simple Virtual Temperature Monitor (P1)

### Monitor de Temperatura

**Requested files:** user.c (Download)

**Type of work:** Individual work

**Grade settings:** Maximum grade: 10

**Dissable external file upload, paste and drop external content:** Yes

**Run:** Yes **Evaluate:** Yes

**Automatic grade:** Yes

#### Problema:

O monitoramento da temperatura central do corpo em pacientes é muito importante nos centros de saúde. Assim, dada a temperatura em graus Celsius ( $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) ou Fahrenheit ( $^{\circ}\text{F}$ ), escreva um programa de monitoramento de temperatura que funcione de acordo com a tabela seguinte.

Temperatura ( $^{\circ}\text{C}$ )	Temperatura ( $^{\circ}\text{F}$ )	Saída na tela do monitor
< 35	< 95	Hipotermia
de 35 a < 36.5	de 95 a < 97.7	Em risco
de 36.5 a 37.5	de 97.7 a 99.5	Normal
de > 37.5 a 40	de > 99.5 a 104	Em risco
> 40	> 104	Hipertermia

#### Entrada e Saída:

A entrada será constituída por um número racional e um caractere separados por espaços em branco, os quais irão representar: a temperatura (*temp*) e sua *unidade* da medida ('c' - Celsius e 'f' - Fahrenheit). Como saída você deve imprimir na tela do monitor o estado de monitoramento da temperatura.

Exemplos de entrada	Saída para os exemplos de entrada
34 c	Hipotermia
95 f	Em risco
36.5 c	Normal
99.5 f	Normal
40 c	Em risco
105 f	Hipertermia

#### Dicas:

- Programa exemplo de como ler e comparar uma variável "unidade" de tipo caractere, o programa imprime na tela Celsius se o valor do caractere é c

```
char unidade;
scanf("%c", &unidade);
if (unidade == 'c') {
    printf("Celsius");
}
```

Note-se o uso de aspas simples ' ' na expressão lógica do teste condicional

### Requested files

## B.11 Formative Evaluation: Multiple Choice Knowledge Questionnaires of Cond. Structures (provinha1b)

### CATALOG

SSC0600 - Introdução à Ciéncia de Computação I  
Tópico: Estruturas Condicionais

Provinha 1(b) - Parte 1 de 2  
17 de abril de 2017

#### N.º USP:

<input type="checkbox"/> 0							
<input type="checkbox"/> 1							
<input type="checkbox"/> 2							
<input type="checkbox"/> 3							
<input type="checkbox"/> 4							
<input type="checkbox"/> 5							
<input type="checkbox"/> 6							
<input type="checkbox"/> 7							
<input type="checkbox"/> 8							
<input type="checkbox"/> 9							

← Por favor codifique seu Número USP na esquerda e escreva seu nome abaixo.

Nome e sobrenome:

.....  
.....

Question [remember-unistructural] ♣ Marque (X) nas opções que são usadas para representar as estruturas condicionais em pseudocódigo, fluxogramas ou código na Linguagem C.

- if (*condição*) { ... }
- if (*condição*) { ... } else { ... }
- if-not (*condição*) { ... }
- if-not (*condição*) { ... } else { ... }
- while (*condição*) { ... }
- while (*condição*) { ... } other-case { ... }
- se *condição* então ...
- se *condição* então ... senão ...
- senão *condição* então ...
- senão *condição* então ... senão ...
- enquanto *condição* ...
- enquanto *condição* ... em-outros-casos ...
- As representações (a) e (e) na Figura 1
- As representações (a) e (f) na Figura 1
- As representações (a), (b), (c), (d) e (e) na Figura 1
- A representação (f) na Figura 1
- Nenhuma das alternativas está correta

CATALOG

**Question [remember-multistructural] ♣** Em relação ao trecho de código em Linguagem C apresentado na Listagem 1, Marque (X) nas afirmativas verdadeiras

- existem 8 estruturas condicionais
- existem 12 estruturas condicionais
- 4 estruturas condicionais são simples
- 4 estruturas condicionais são compostas
- 8 estruturas condicionais são compostas
- 6 estruturas condicionais são simples
- 6 estruturas condicionais são compostas
- 8 estruturas condicionais são simples
- as linhas 10 até a 19 são o bloco FALSE (não) para a condição definida na linha 5
- as linhas 3 até a 23 são o bloco FALSE (não) para a condição definida na linha 1
- as linhas 6 até a 9 são parte do bloco TRUE (sim) para a condição definida na linha 1
- as linhas 12 até a 17 são parte do bloco TRUE (sim) para a condição definida na linha 5
- Nenhuma das alternativas está correta

**Question [understand-unistructural] ♣**

Marque (X) nas opções que apresentam a descrição narrativa do trecho de código apresentado na Listagem 2. As opções marcadas em conjunto irão descrever todo o código da Listagem 2.

- Se  $iq$  é menor ou igual a 120 então é impresso HA
- Se  $iq$  é maior ou igual a 140 então é impresso VS
- Se  $iq$  estiver no intervalo aberto de 120 a 140 (120 e 140 não são parte do intervalo) então não é impresso nada
- Se 120 é maior ou igual a  $iq$  então é impresso VS
- Se 140 é menor ou igual a  $iq$  então é impresso HA
- Se  $iq$  não é menor ou igual a 120 então é impresso HA
- Se  $iq$  não é maior ou igual a 140 então é impresso VS
- Se  $iq$  estiver no intervalo fechado de 120 a 140 (120 e 140 são parte do intervalo) então não é impresso nada
- Nenhuma das alternativas está correta

## CATALOG

**Question [understand-multistructural] ♣**

Marque (X) nas opções que apresentam a descrição narrativa do trecho de código em Linguagem C apresentado na Listagem 1.

- Se  $iq$  é menor que 70 então imprimir EL. Se  $iq$  é maior ou igual a 80 e  $iq$  é menor que 90 então imprimir LA. Se  $iq$  é maior ou igual a 80 e  $iq$  é menor ou igual a 110 então imprimir Avg. Se  $iq$  é maior que 110 e  $iq$  é menor ou igual a 120 então imprimir HA. Se  $iq$  é maior ou igual a 140 então imprimir VS. Se  $iq$  é maior ou igual a 120 e  $iq$  é menor que 140 então imprimir S. Se  $iq$  é maior ou igual a 70 e  $iq$  é menor que 80 então imprimir BL
- Se  $iq$  é menor que 70 então imprime na tela do computador EL e fim, caso contrario se  $iq$  é maior ou igual a 70 e  $iq$  é menor 80 então imprime BL e fim. Se 80 é menor ou igual a  $iq$  e  $iq$  é menor que 90 então imprime LA e fim. Se  $iq$  é maior ou igual a 90 e  $iq$  é menor que 110 então imprime Avg e fim. Se  $iq$  não é menor que 110 e  $iq$  é maior que 110 então as seguintes três instruções irão acontecer: (1) Na primeira instrução, se  $iq$  é menor ou igual a 120 então imprime HA, (2) Na segunda instrução, se  $iq$  é maior ou igual a 140 então imprime VS, e (3) Na terceira instrução, se  $iq$  é maior ou igual a 120 e  $iq$  é menor que 140 então imprime S
- Se  $iq$  é menor que 70 então imprimir EL. Se  $iq$  é menor que 90 então imprimir LA. Se  $iq$  é maior ou igual a 80 e  $iq$  é menor ou igual a 110 então imprimir Avg. Se  $iq$  é menor ou igual a 120 então imprimir HA. Se  $iq$  é maior ou igual a 140 então imprimir VS. Se  $iq$  é maior ou igual a 120 e  $iq$  é menor que 140 então imprimir S. Se  $iq$  é maior ou igual a 70 e  $iq$  é menor que 80 então imprimir BL
- Se  $iq$  é menor que 70 então imprime na tela do computador EL e fim, caso contrario se  $iq$  é maior ou igual a 70 e  $iq$  é menor ou igual a 80 então imprime BL e fim. Se  $iq$  é maior ou igual a 80 e  $iq$  é menor que 90 então imprime LA e fim. Se  $iq$  é maior que 90 e  $iq$  é menor que 110 então imprime Avg e fim. Se  $iq$  é maior que 110 então as seguintes três instruções irão acontecer: (1) Na primeira instrução, se  $iq$  é menor ou igual a 120 então imprime HA, (2) Na segunda instrução, se  $iq$  é maior ou igual a 140 então imprime VS, e (3) Na terceira instrução, se  $iq$  é maior ou igual a 120 e  $iq$  é menor que 140 então imprime S
- Nenhuma das alternativas está correta

**Question [apply-unistructural] ♣** Em relação ao trecho de código em Linguagem C apresentado na Listagem 1, Marque (X) nas afirmativas verdadeiras

- Quando o valor de  $iq$  é 60 ( $iq=60$ ), EL é impresso como saída do programa
- Quando o valor de  $iq$  é 60 ( $iq=60$ ), EL não é impresso como saída do programa
- Quando o valor de  $iq$  é 70 ( $iq=70$ ), EL não é impresso como saída do programa
- Quando o valor de  $iq$  é 70 ( $iq=70$ ), EL é impresso como saída do programa
- Nenhuma das alternativas está correta

**Question [apply-multistructural] ♣** Em relação ao trecho de código em Linguagem C apresentado na Listagem 1, Marque (X) nas afirmativas verdadeiras

- Quando o valor de  $iq$  é 70 ( $iq=70$ ), BL é impresso como única saída do programa
- Quando o valor de  $iq$  é 80 ( $iq=80$ ), LA é impresso como única saída do programa
- Quando o valor de  $iq$  é 90 ( $iq=90$ ), Avg é impresso como única saída do programa
- Quando o valor de  $iq$  é 110 ( $iq=110$ ), HA é impresso como única saída do programa
- Quando o valor de  $iq$  é 120 ( $iq=120$ ), HA é impresso como única saída do programa
- Quando o valor de  $iq$  é 140 ( $iq=140$ ), VS é impresso como única saída do programa
- Nenhuma das alternativas está correta

CATALOG

**Question [apply-relational] ♣**

Em relação ao trecho de código em Linguagem C apresentado na Listagem 1, Marque (X) nos intervalos de valores da variável *iq* para o programa imprimir como única saída na tela Avg e HA.

- Para imprimir Avg como única saída, *iq* deve estar no intervalo semi-aberto: [90, 110[
- Para imprimir Avg como única saída, *iq* deve estar no intervalo semi-aberto: [80, 110[
- Para imprimir Avg como única saída, *iq* deve estar no intervalo fechado: [90, 110]
- Para imprimir HA como única saída, *iq* deve estar no intervalo aberto: ]110, 120[
- Para imprimir HA como única saída, *iq* deve estar no intervalo fechado: [110, 120]
- Nenhuma das alternativas está correta

**Question [evaluate-unistructural] ♣**

Em relação ao trecho de código em Linguagem C apresentado na Listagem 1, Marque (X) nas afirmativas verdadeiras

- Quando o valor de *iq* é 60 (*iq*=60), o valor de *iq* é avaliado uma única vez nos testes condicionais
- Quando o valor de *iq* é 60 (*iq*=60), o valor de *iq* é avaliado duas vezes nos testes condicionais
- Quando o valor de *iq* é 70 (*iq*=70), o valor de *iq* é avaliado mais de uma única vez nos testes condicionais
- Quando o valor de *iq* é 70 (*iq*=70), o valor de *iq* é avaliado uma única vez nos testes condicionais
- Nenhuma das alternativas está correta

**Question [evaluate-multistructural] ♣**

Em relação ao trecho de código em Linguagem C apresentado na Listagem 1, Marque (X) nas afirmativas verdadeiras

- Quando o valor de *iq* é 110 (*iq*=110), o valor de *iq* é avaliado 4 vezes nos testes condicionais
- Quando o valor de *iq* é 110 (*iq*=110), o valor de *iq* é avaliado 6 vezes nos testes condicionais
- Quando o valor de *iq* é 140 (*iq*=140), o valor de *iq* é avaliado 7 vezes nos testes condicionais
- Quando o valor de *iq* é 140 (*iq*=140), o valor de *iq* é avaliado 6 vezes nos testes condicionais
- Quando o valor de *iq* é 90 (*iq*=90), o valor de *iq* é avaliado 4 vezes nos testes condicionais
- Quando o valor de *iq* é 90 (*iq*=90), o valor de *iq* é avaliado 6 vezes nos testes condicionais
- Nenhuma das alternativas está correta

## CATALOG

**SSC0600 - Introdução à Ciência de Computação I**  
**Tópico: Estruturas Condicionais**

**Provinha 1(b) - Parte 2 de 2**  
**17 de abril de 2017**

N.º USP:

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← Por favor codifique seu Número USP  
na esquerda e escreva seu nome abaixo.

Nome e sobrenome:

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**Question [analyse-relational] ♣** O trecho de código em Linguagem C apresentado na Listagem 1 tem sido proposto como parte de um programa que avalia o quociente de inteligência de um indivíduo. Assim, para os seguintes intervalos de quociente de inteligência (*iq* - *intelligence quotient*), as seguintes saídas únicas do programa deveriam ser obtidas:

<i>bmi</i>	Saída esperada
< 70	EL ( <i>Extremely Low</i> - Extremamente baixo)
70 a < 80	BL ( <i>Borderline</i> - No limite do defeituoso)
80 a < 90	LA ( <i>Low Average</i> , Baixa média)
90 a < 110	Avg ( <i>Average</i> , Média ou normal)
110 a < 120	HA ( <i>High Average</i> , Média alta)
120 a < 140	S ( <i>Superior</i> , Superior)
>= 140	VS ( <i>Very Superior</i> , Muito superior)

No entanto, o programa não funciona adequadamente com os valores de 110 (*iq*=110) e 120 (*bmi*=120). Marque (X) nas modificações necessárias no código para fazer ele funcionar adequadamente.

- O código na linha 11 deve ser mudado para: if (*iq* >= 110) {
- O código na linha 12 deve ser mudado para: if (*iq* < 120) {
- O código na linha 11 deve ser mudado para: if (*iq* > 110 && *iq* == 110) {
- O código na linha 11 deve ser mudado para: if (110 < *iq*) {
- O código na linha 12 deve ser mudado para: if (*iq* < 120 || *iq* == 120) {
- O código na linha 12 deve ser mudado para: if (120 >= *iq*) {
- O código na linha 16 deve ser mudado para: if (*iq* < 120 && *iq* < 140) {
- O código na linha 16 deve ser mudado para: if (*iq* > 120 && *iq* < 140) {
- Nenhuma das alternativas está correta*

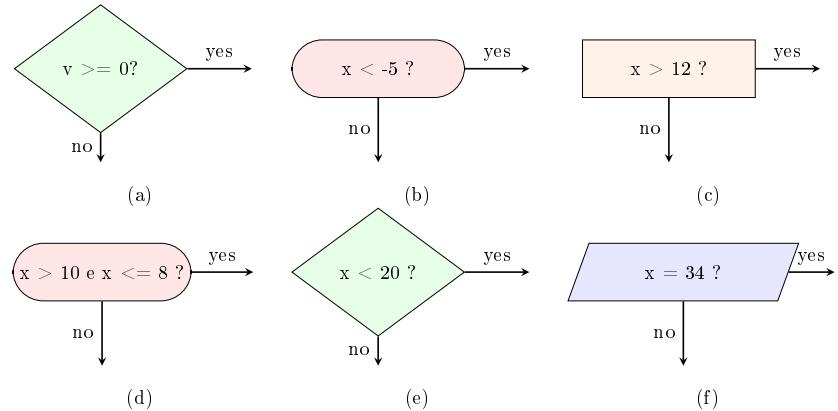


Figura 1: Imagens de Fluxogramas

---

```

1 if (iq < 70) {
2     printf("EL");
3 } else {
4     if (80 <= iq) {
5         if (iq < 110) {
6             if (iq < 90)
7                 printf("LA");
8             else
9                 printf("Avg");
10        } else {
11            if (iq > 110) {
12                if (iq <= 120)
13                    printf("HA");
14                if (iq >= 140)
15                    printf("VS");
16                if (120 <= iq && iq < 140)
17                    printf("S");
18            }
19        }
20    } else {
21        printf("BL");
22    }
23 }
```

---

Listagem 1: Trecho de Código em Linguagem C (if-else)

---

```

1 if (iq <= 120)
2     printf("HA");
3 if (iq >= 140)
4     printf("VS");
```

---

Listagem 2: Trecho de Código em Linguagem C (if-else)

## B.12 Programming Problem: Develop a Basal Metabolic Rate (PA)

### TMB - Taxa Metabólica Basal

**Requested files:** user.c (Download)

**Type of work:** Individual work

**Grade settings:** Maximum grade: 10

**Dissable external file upload, paste and drop external content:** Yes

**Run:** Yes **Evaluate:** Yes

**Automatic grade:** Yes

#### Problema:

Escreva um programa para calcular a Taxa Metabólica Basal (TMB) de uma pessoa, utilizando as seguintes fórmulas:

- Para pessoas do género feminino (f), TMB = 10 \* peso (kg) + 6.25 \* altura (cm) - 5 \* idade (anos) - 161
- Para pessoas do género masculino (m), TMB = 10 \* peso (kg) + 6.25 \* altura (cm) - 5 \* idade (anos) + 5

#### Dicas:

- Programa exemplo de como ler e comparar uma variável "genero" de tipo caractere, o programa imprime na tela *Masculino* se o valor do carácter é m e imprime *Femenino* se o valor do carácter é f.

```
char genero;
scanf("%c", &genero);
if (genero == 'm') {
    printf("Masculino");
}

if (genero == 'f') {
    printf("Femenino");
}
```

Note-se o uso de aspas simples ' ' na expressão lógica do teste condicional

#### Entrada e Saída:

A entrada será constituída por três números inteiros e um caractere separados por espaços em branco, os quais irão, respectivamente, representar: peso em quilogramas, altura em centímetros, idade em anos, e género ('f' - feminino e 'm' - masculino). O peso, altura e idade serão números inteiros positivos maiores que 0. O género será representado por um caractere 'm' para género masculino e um caractere 'f' para género feminino. Como saída você deve imprimir a Taxa Metabólica Basal (TBM).

Exemplos de entrada	Saída para os exemplos de entrada
70 174 31 m	1637.5
45 150 23 f	1111.5
95 182 35 m	1917.5
81 168 25 f	1574.0

## B.13 Programming Problem: Develop a Diet Calculator (PB)

### Calculadora de dieta

**Requested files:** user.c (Download)

**Type of work:** Individual work

**Grade settings:** Maximum grade: 10

**Dissable external file upload, paste and drop external content:** Yes

**Run:** Yes **Evaluate:** Yes

**Automatic grade:** Yes

#### Problema:

O Colégio de Medicina leva os requisitos da TMB - Taxa Metabólica Basal seriamente por causa dos perigos potenciais de ingestão calórica insuficiente. Assim, uma entrada calórica diária mínima é de 1200 calorias para mulheres e de 1800 calorias para homens.

Para manter peso, a ingestão calórica de um homem não deve ser maior que 500 calorias acima da TMB e não deve ser menor que 400 calorias abaixo da TMB. Para manter peso, a ingestão calórica de uma mulher não deve ser maior que 400 calorias acima da TMB e não deve ser menor que 500 calorias abaixo da TMB.

Para perder peso, a ingestão calórica de um homem deve ser menor que 400 calorias abaixo da TMB. Para perder peso, a ingestão calórica de uma mulher deve ser menor que 500 calorias abaixo da TMB.

Para ganhar peso, a ingestão calórica de um homem deve ser maior que 500 calorias acima da TMB. Para ganhar peso, a ingestão calórica de uma mulher deve ser maior que 400 calorias acima da TMB.

Dado três valores referidos como *TMB*, ingestão calórica diária e sexo do indivíduo, escreva um programa de calculadora de dieta que funcione de acordo com a tabela seguinte de ingestão calórica diária.

Masculino (m)	Feminino (f)	Saída do programa
< 1800 calorias	< 1200 calorias	Perigo
de 1800 a < TMB-400 calorias	de 1200 a < TMB-500 calorias	Perder peso
de TMB-400 a TMB+500 calorias	de TMB-500 a TMB+400 calorias	Manter peso
> TMB+500 calorias	> TMB+400 calorias	Ganhar peso

#### Entrada e Saída:

A entrada será constituída por dois números inteiros e um caractere separados por espaços em branco, os quais representam: *TMB*, ingestão calórica diária e gênero do indivíduo ('m' - Masculino e 'f' - Feminino).

Como saída você deve imprimir na tela do computador o resultado da calculadora de dieta estabelecida de acordo com a tabela mostrada acima.

Exemplos de entrada	Saída para os exemplos de entrada
1700 1100 f	Perigo
2400 1900 m	Perder peso
2000 1499 f	Perder peso
2000 1500 f	Manter peso
2000 2500 m	Manter peso
2000 2501 m	Ganhar peso

#### Dicas:

- Programa exemplo de como ler e comparar uma variável "genero" de tipo caractere, o programa imprime na tela *Masculino* se o valor do caracter é *m*

## B.14 Formative Evaluation: Multiple Choice Knowledge Questionnaires of Loop Structures (provinha2a)

### CATALOG

SSC0600 - Introdução à Ciéncia de Computação I  
 Tópico: Estruturas de Repetição e Tipos de Dados  
 Compostos (Strings e Vetores)

Provinha 2(a)

25 de abril de 2017

#### N.º USP:

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← Por favor codifique seu Número USP na esquerda e escreva seu nome abaixo.

Nome e sobrenome:

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Question [remember-unistructural] ♣ Marque (X) nas opções que são usadas para representar as estruturas de repetição (*loops*) em pseudocódigo ou na Linguagem C.

- while (*expressão*) { ... }
- for (*expressão*; *expressão*; *expressão*) { ... }
- do { ... } while (*expressão*);
- if (*expressão*) { ... }
- if (*expressão*) { ... } else { ... }
- if-not (*expressão*) { ... }
- if-not (*expressão*) { ... } else { ... }
- while (*expressão*) { ... } other-case { ... }
- do { ... } until (*expressão*) { ... }
- PARA *expressão* ATÉ *expressão* PASSO *expressão* FAÇA ... FIMPARA
- ENQUANTO *expressão* FAÇA ... FIMENQUANTO
- REPITA *expressão* ATÉ *expressão*
- SE *expressão* ENTÃO ...
- SE *expressão* ENTÃO ... SENÃO ...
- SENÃO *expressão* ENTÃO ...
- SENÃO *expressão* ENTÃO ... SENÃO ...
- PARA *expressão* ATÉ *expressão* FAÇA ... FIMPARA
- ENQUANTO *expressão* FAÇA ... EMOUTROSCASOSFAÇA ... FIMENQUANTO
- Nenhuma das alternativas está correta

CATALOG

**Question [understand-relational] ♣** Marque (X) nas afirmativas verdadeiras em relação aos trechos de código em Linguagem C apresentados nas Listagem 1, 2, 3 e 4

- Observação: `arr[n][n]` é a matriz n\*n de números inteiros

- Listagem 1 gira 180 graus no sentido horário ou antihorário a matriz `arr[n][n]`
- Listagem 2 gira 90 graus no sentido horário a matriz `arr[n][n]`
- Listagem 3 gira 360 graus no sentido horário ou antihorário a matriz `arr[n][n]`
- Listagem 4 gira 90 graus no sentido anti-horário a matriz `arr[n][n]`
- Listagem 1 gira 360 graus no sentido horário ou antihorário a matriz `arr[n][n]`
- Listagem 2 gira 270 graus no sentido horário a matriz `arr[n][n]`
- Listagem 4 gira 270 graus no sentido anti-horário a matriz `arr[n][n]`
- Listagem 2 gira 90 graus no sentido anti-horário a matriz `arr[n][n]`
- Listagem 4 gira 90 graus no sentido horário a matriz `arr[n][n]`
- Listagem 1 gira 90 graus no sentido horário a matriz `arr[n][n]`
- Listagem 2 gira 360 graus no sentido horário ou antihorário a matriz `arr[n][n]`
- Listagem 3 gira 90 graus no sentido anti-horário a matriz `arr[n][n]`
- Listagem 4 gira 360 graus no sentido horário ou antihorário a matriz `arr[n][n]`
- Nenhuma das alternativas está correta

**Question [apply-multistructural-1] ♣** Marque (X) na saída do programa apresentado na Listagem 6.

0 1 2  
0 1 2  
0 1 2  
0 0 0  
 1 1 1  
2 2 2  
 2 1 0  
 2 1 0  
2 1 0

2 2 2  
2 2 2  
2 2 2

Nenhuma das alternativas está correta

**Question [apply-multistructural-2] ♣** Marque (X) nas afirmativas verdadeiras em relação ao programa da Listagem 7.

- Depois que o código for executado, `x` contém os valores: {5, 4, 3, 4, 2, 0}
- Depois que o código for executado, `x` contém os valores: {5, 4, 2, 3, 2, 0}
- Depois que o código for executado, `x` contém os valores: {10, 8, 6, 2, 1, 0}
- Depois que o código for executado, `x` contém os valores: {10, 8, 2, 3, 1, 0}
- Depois que o código for executado, `y` contém os valores: {5, 2, 6, 4, 4, 0}
- Depois que o código for executado, `y` contém os valores: {5, 2, 4, 3, 4, 0}
- Depois que o código for executado, `y` contém os valores: {5, 1, 6, 4, 8, 0}
- Depois que o código for executado, `y` contém os valores: {5, 1, 2, 6, 8, 0}
- Nenhuma das alternativas está correta

## CATALOG

**Question [evaluate-multistructural]** ♣ Marque (X) nas afirmativas verdadeiras em relação ao programa da Listagem 7.

- A condição  $i1 < j1$  da Linha 9 é avaliada 4 vezes
- A condição  $i1 < j1$  da Linha 9 é avaliada 3 vezes
- A condição  $i1 < j1$  da Linha 9 é avaliada 6 vezes
- A condição  $j2 > j2$  da Linha 16 é avaliada 4 vezes
- A condição  $j2 > j2$  da Linha 16 é avaliada 3 vezes
- A condição  $j2 > j2$  da Linha 16 é avaliada 6 vezes
- O código na estrutura de repetição externa (*outer loop*), linhas 10 até 25, é repetido 3 vezes
- O código na estrutura de repetição externa (*outer loop*), linhas 10 até 25, é repetido 4 vezes
- O código na estrutura de repetição externa (*outer loop*), linhas 10 até 25, é repetido 6 vezes
- O código na estrutura de repetição interna (*inner loop*), linhas 17 até 21, é repetido 3 vezes
- O código na estrutura de repetição interna (*inner loop*), linhas 17 até 21, é repetido 4 vezes
- O código na estrutura de repetição interna (*inner loop*), linhas 17 até 21, é repetido 6 vezes
- Nenhuma das alternativas está correta

**Question [analyse-relational-1]** ♣ Marque (X) nas modificações que, de maneira independente umas das outras, façam com que o programa apresentado na Listagem 6 imprima:

```
0 0 0
1 1 1
2 2 2
```

- A linha 14 deve ser mudada para: `printf("%d ", m[j][i]);`
- A linha 9 deve ser mudada para: `m[row][col] = row;`
- A linha 9 deve ser mudada para: `m[col][row] = col;`
- A linha 12 deve ser mudada para: `for (i=2; i>=0; i--) {`
- A linha 13 deve ser mudada para: `for (j=2; j>=0; j--) {`
- A linha 13 deve ser mudada para: `for (j=2; j>=0; j--) {`
 A linha 14 deve ser mudada para: `printf("%d ", m[j][i]);`
- A linha 12 deve ser mudada para: `for (i=2; i>=0; i--) {`
 A linha 14 deve ser mudada para: `printf("%d ", m[j][i]);`
- Nenhuma das alternativas está correta

**Question [analyse-relational-2]** ♣ O trecho de código apresentado na Listagem 5 tem sido proposto para efetuar a ordenação ascendente (de menor a maior) de um vetor de inteiros `arr[n]` (array `arr` de tamanho `n`). No entanto, o programa não funciona adequadamente. Marque (X) nas modificações necessárias que, em conjunto, façam o programa funcionar adequadamente.

- A linha 5 deve ser mudada para: `if (arr[j] < arr[m]) {`
- A linha 5 deve ser mudada para: `if (arr[j] > arr[m]) {`
- A linha 5 deve ser mudada para: `if (arr[j] >= arr[m]) {`
- A linha 4 deve ser mudada para: `while (j < n) {`
- A linha 4 deve ser mudada para: `while (j < n-1) {`
- A linha 4 deve ser mudada para: `while (j > n) {`
- A linha 4 deve ser mudada para: `while (j >= n-1) {`
- Nenhuma das alternativas está correta

---

```

1 for(j=n-1; j>=0; j--) {
2     for(k=n-1; k>=0; k--) {
3         printf("%d ", arr[j][k]);
4     }
5     printf("\n");
6 }
```

---

Listagem 1: Trecho de código para girar uma matriz n\*n

---

```

1 for (j=0; j<n; j++) {
2     for(k=n-1; k>=0; k--) {
3         printf("%d ", arr[k][j]);
4     }
5     printf("\n");
6 }
```

---

Listagem 2: Trecho de código para girar uma matriz n\*n

---

```

1 for(j=0; j<n; j++) {
2     for(k=0; k<n; k++) {
3         printf("%d ", arr[j][k]);
4     }
5     printf("\n");
6 }
```

---

Listagem 3: Trecho de código para girar uma matriz n\*n

---

```

1 for(j=n-1; j>=0; j--) {
2     for(k=0; k<n; k++) {
3         printf("%d ", arr[k][j]);
4     }
5     printf("\n");
6 }
```

---

Listagem 4: Trecho de código para girar uma matriz n\*n

---

```

1 for (i = 0; i < n-1; i++) {
2     m = i;
3     j = i+1;
4     while (n-1 > j) {
5         if (arr[m] < arr[j]) {
6             m = j;
7         }
8         j++;
9     }
10    if (i != m) {
11        aux = arr[i];
12        arr[i] = arr[m];
13        arr[m] = aux;
14    }
15 }
```

---

Listagem 5: Trecho de código para ordenar um vetor de inteiros arr[n]

---

```

1 #include <stdio.h>
2
3 int row, col, i, j;
4 int m[3][3];
5
6 int main() {
7     for (row = 0; row <= 2; row++) {
8         for (col = 0; col <= 2; col++) {
9             m[row][col] = col;
10        }
11    }
12    for (i=0; i<3; i++) {
13        for (j=0; j<3; j++) {
14            printf("%d ", m[i][j]);
15        }
16        printf("\n");
17    }
18    return 0;
19 }
```

---

Listagem 6: Código de programa na linguagem C

---

```

1 #include <stdio.h>
2
3 int x[6] = {0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5};
4 int y[6] = {5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 0};
5 int i1 = 0, j1 = 5, i2 = 0, j2 = 5;
6 int temp;
7
8 int main() {
9     while (i1 < j1) {
10         temp = x[i1];
11         x[i1] = x[j1];
12         x[j1] = 2*temp;
13
14         i2 = i1+1;
15         j2 = j1-1;
16         while (j2 > i2) {
17             temp = y[j2];
18             y[j2] = y[i2];
19             y[i2] = 2*temp;
20             i2++;
21             j2--;
22         }
23
24         i1++;
25         j1--;
26     }
27     return 0;
28 }
```

---

Listagem 7: Código de programa na linguagem C

## B.15 Programming Problem: Calculate the Proper Divisors of a Number (P2)

### Divisores próprios

**Requested files:** user.c (Download)

**Type of work:** Individual work

**Grade settings:** Maximum grade: 10

**Dissable external file upload, paste and drop external content:** Yes

**Run:** Yes **Evaluate:** Yes

**Automatic grade:** Yes

#### Problema:

Divisores próprios de um número positivo  $n$  são todos os divisores inteiros positivos de  $n$ , exceto o próprio  $n$ . Por exemplo, os divisores próprios do número  $n=6$  são 1, 2 e 3; para  $n=30$ , os divisores próprios são 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10 e 15.

Escreva um programa para imprimir os divisores próprios de um número  $n$ .

#### Entrada e Saída:

A entrada será constituída por um número inteiro positivo  $n$  que é maior do que 1. Como saída do programa você deve imprimir a lista dos divisores próprios do número  $n$ , separados pela quebra de linha "\n".

Exemplos de entrada	Saída para os exemplos de entrada
6	1 2 3
30	1 2 3 5 6 10 15
16	1 2 4 8
45	1 3 5 9 15

## B.16 Programming Problem: Calculate the Maximum Length of a Hailstone Sequence (P3)

### Máximo comprimento das sequências de números granizo

**Requested files:** user.c (Download)

**Type of work:** Individual work

**Grade settings:** Maximum grade: 10

**Dissable external file upload, paste and drop external content:** Yes

**Run:** Yes **Evaluate:** Yes

**Automatic grade:** Yes

#### Problema:

A sequência de números granizo é a sequência que começa com um número inteiro  $n$ . Se  $n$  é par, o seguinte número na sequência é resultado de dividir  $n$  por 2. Se  $n$  é ímpar, o seguinte número na sequência é resultado de multiplicar  $n$  por 3 e adicionar 1. O processo é repetido com o novo valor de  $n$ , terminando no momento em que  $n=1$ . Por exemplo, a seguinte sequência de números granizo serão gerados para  $n=22$ :

22, 11, 34, 17, 52, 26, 13, 40, 20, 10, 5, 16, 8, 4, 2, 1

Para uma sequência de números granizo iniciado em  $n$ , o ciclo de comprimento de  $n$  é a quantidade de números gerados até 1 (incluindo o 1). No exemplo acima, o comprimento da sequência de número granizo iniciada em 22 é 16.

Escreva um algoritmo que, dados dois números  $i$  e  $j$ , determine o máximo ciclo de comprimento das sequências de números granizo iniciadas nos números pertencentes ao intervalo  $i$  e  $j$  (incluindo os números  $i$  e  $j$ ). Por exemplo, dados os valores  $i=10$  e  $j=13$ , o máximo ciclo de comprimento das sequências de números granizo iniciados em 10, 11, 12 e 13 será 15 como é mostrado abaixo.

- Para  $n=10$ , a sequência de números granizo é 10, 5, 16, 8, 4, 2, 1 com comprimento 8.
- Para  $n=11$ , a sequência de números granizo é 11, 34, 17, 52, 26, 13, 40, 20, 10, 5, 16, 8, 4, 2, 1 com comprimento 15.
- Para  $n=12$ , a sequência de números granizo é 12, 6, 3, 10, 5, 16, 8, 4, 2, 1 com comprimento 10.
- Para  $n=13$ , a sequência de números granizo é 13, 40, 20, 10, 5, 16, 8, 4, 2 com comprimento 10.

#### Entrada e Saída:

A entrada será constituída por pares de números inteiros  $i$  e  $j$  separados por um espaço em branco. Todos os inteiros serão números menores que 10000 e maiores do que 0, assim como sempre  $i$  será menor que  $j$ . Como saída você deve imprimir o máximo ciclo para todas as sequências de números granizos iniciadas com valores no intervalo  $i$  e  $j$ .

<u>Exemplos de entrada</u>	<u>Saída para os exemplos de entrada</u>
1 10	20
100 200	125
201 210	89
900 1000	174

#### Dicas:

## B.17 Formative Evaluation: Multiple Choice Knowledge Questionnaires of Loop Structures (provinha2b)

### CATALOG

SSC0600 - Introdução à Ciência de Computação I  
Tópico: Estruturas de Repetição e Tipos de Dados  
Compostos (Strings e Vetores)

Provinha 2(b)

8 de maio de 2017

#### N.º USP:

0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  
 1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  
 2  2  2  2  2  2  2  2  
 3  3  3  3  3  3  3  3  
 4  4  4  4  4  4  4  4  
 5  5  5  5  5  5  5  5  
 6  6  6  6  6  6  6  6  
 7  7  7  7  7  7  7  7  
 8  8  8  8  8  8  8  8  
 9  9  9  9  9  9  9  9

← Por favor codifique seu Número USP na esquerda e escreva seu nome abaixo.

Nome e sobrenome:

.....  
.....

Question [remember-unistructural] ♣ Marque (X) nas opções que são usadas para representar as estruturas de repetição (*loops*) em pseudocódigo ou na Linguagem C.

- while (*expressão*) { ... }
- for (*expressão*; *expressão*; *expressão*) { ... }
- do { ... } while (*expressão*);
- if (*expressão*) { ... }
- if (*expressão*) { ... } else { ... }
- if-not (*expressão*) { ... }
- if-not (*expressão*) { ... } else { ... }
- while (*expressão*) { ... } other-case { ... }
- do { ... } until (*expressão*) { ... }
- PARA *expressão* ATÉ *expressão* PASSO *expressão* FAÇA ... FIMPARA
- ENQUANTO *expressão* FAÇA ... FIMENQUANTO
- REPITA ... ATÉ *expressão*
- SE *expressão* ENTÃO ...
- SE *expressão* ENTÃO ... SENÃO ...
- SENÃO *expressão* ENTÃO ...
- SENÃO *expressão* ENTÃO ... SENÃO ...
- ENQUANTO *expressão* FAÇA ... EMOUTROSCASOSFAÇA ... FIMENQUANTO
- Nenhuma das alternativas está correta

## CATALOG

**Question [understand-relational] ♣** Sejam os quatro tipos de pirâmides: (a) pirâmide completa, (b) pirâmide completa invertida, (c) meia pirâmide e (d) meia pirâmide invertida (Figura 1). Marque (X) nas afirmativas verdadeiras em relação as Listagem 1, 2, 3 e 4.

- *Observação:* n é a altura (ou número de filas) das pirâmides

- Listagem 1 imprime uma meia pirâmide  
 Listagem 1 imprime uma meia pirâmide invertida  
 Listagem 1 imprime uma pirâmide completa  
 Listagem 1 imprime uma pirâmide completa invertida  
 Listagem 2 imprime uma pirâmide completa invertida  
 Listagem 2 imprime uma pirâmide completa  
 Listagem 2 imprime uma meia pirâmide  
 Listagem 2 imprime uma meia pirâmide invertida  
 Listagem 3 imprime uma meia pirâmide invertida  
 Listagem 3 imprime uma meia pirâmide  
 Listagem 3 imprime uma pirâmide completa  
 Listagem 3 imprime uma pirâmide completa invertida  
 Listagem 4 imprime uma pirâmide completa  
 Listagem 4 imprime uma pirâmide completa invertida  
 Listagem 4 imprime uma meia pirâmide  
 Listagem 4 imprime uma meia pirâmide invertida  
 Nenhuma das alternativas está correta

**Question [apply-multistructural-1] ♣** Marque (X) na saída do programa apresentado na Listagem 5.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0 3 6
	1 4 7
	2 5 8
	0 1 2
<input type="checkbox"/>	3 4 5
	6 7 8
	0 1 2
<input type="checkbox"/>	1 2 3
	2 3 4

<input type="checkbox"/>	0 3 6
	1 4 5
	2 7 8

Nenhuma das alternativas está correta

CATALOG

**Question [apply-multistructural-2] ♣** Marque (X) nas afirmativas verdadeiras em relação ao programa da Listagem 6.

- Depois que o código for executado,  $x$  contém os valores: {5, 2, 4, 3, 4, 0}
- Depois que o código for executado,  $x$  contém os valores: {5, 1, 2, 3, 4, 0}
- Depois que o código for executado,  $x$  contém os valores: {5, 1, 2, 6, 8, 0}
- Depois que o código for executado,  $x$  contém os valores: {5, 4, 4, 3, 8, 0}
- Depois que o código for executado,  $y$  contém os valores: {10, 2, 4, 6, 8, 0}
- Depois que o código for executado,  $y$  contém os valores: {0, 8, 6, 2, 1, 5}
- Depois que o código for executado,  $y$  contém os valores: {0, 8, 6, 2, 2, 10}
- Depois que o código for executado,  $y$  contém os valores: {5, 2, 4, 6, 8, 0}
- Nenhuma das alternativas está correta

**Question [evaluate-multistructural] ♣** Marque (X) nas afirmativas verdadeiras em relação ao programa da Listagem 6.

- A condição  $i1 > 0$  da Linha 10 é avaliada 3 vezes
- A condição  $i1 > 0$  da Linha 10 é avaliada 2 vezes
- A condição  $i1 > 0$  da Linha 10 é avaliada 4 vezes
- A condição  $i2 < j2$  da Linha 17 é avaliada 7 vezes
- A condição  $i2 < j2$  da Linha 17 é avaliada 5 vezes
- A condição  $i2 < j2$  da Linha 17 é avaliada 6 vezes
- O código na estrutura de repetição externa (*outer loop*), linhas 11 até 26, é executado 2 vezes
- O código na estrutura de repetição externa (*outer loop*), linhas 11 até 26, é executado 3 vezes
- O código na estrutura de repetição externa (*outer loop*), linhas 11 até 26, é executado 4 vezes
- O código na estrutura de repetição interna (*inner loop*), linhas 18 até 22, é executado 5 vezes
- O código na estrutura de repetição interna (*inner loop*), linhas 18 até 22, é executado 4 vezes
- O código na estrutura de repetição interna (*inner loop*), linhas 18 até 22, é executado 6 vezes
- Nenhuma das alternativas está correta

**Question [analyse-relational-1] ♣** Marque (X) nas modificações que, de maneira independente umas das outras, façam com que o programa apresentado na Listagem 5 imprima:

8 5 2  
7 4 1  
6 3 0

- A linha 13 deve ser mudada para: `for (i=2; i >= 0; i--) {`  
e a linha 14 deve ser mudada para: `for (j=2; j >= 0; j--) {`
- A linha 13 deve ser mudada para: `for (i=2; i >= 0; i--) {`
- A linha 14 deve ser mudada para: `for (j=2; j >= 0; j--) {`
- A linha 10 deve ser mudada para: `m[j][i] = k;`  
e a linha 13 deve ser mudada para: `for (i=2; i >= 0; i--) {`  
e a linha 14 deve ser mudada para: `for (j=2; j >= 0; j--) {`  
e a linha 15 deve ser mudada para: `printf("%d ", m[j][i]);`
- A linha 10 deve ser mudada para: `m[j][i] = k;`
- A linha 15 deve ser mudada para: `printf("%d ", m[j][i]);`
- A linha 10 deve ser mudada para: `m[2-i][2-j] = k;`
- A linha 10 deve ser mudada para: `m[2-j][2-i] = k;`
- Nenhuma das alternativas está correta

## CATALOG

**Question [analyse-relational-2] ♣** O trecho de código apresentado na Listagem 7 tem sido proposto para efetuar a ordenação descendente (de maior a menor) de um vetor de inteiros `arr[n]` de tamanho  $n$ . No entanto, o código não funciona adequadamente. Marque (X) nas modificações necessárias que, em conjunto, façam o programa funcionar adequadamente.

- A linha 1 deve ser mudada para: `for (i = 0 ; i < n-1 ; i++) {`
- A linha 1 deve ser mudada para: `for (i = 1 ; i < n-1 ; i++) {`
- A linha 1 deve ser mudada para: `for (i = n-2 ; i >= 0; i--) {`
- A linha 2 deve ser mudada para: `j = i+1;`
- A linha 2 deve ser mudada para: `j = i-1;`
- A linha 3 deve ser mudada para: `while (j > 0 && arr[j] > arr[j-1]) {`
- A linha 3 deve ser mudada para: `while (j > 0 && arr[j] < arr[j-1]) {`
- A linha 3 deve ser mudada para: `while (j > i && arr[j] > arr[j-1]) {`
- Nenhuma das alternativas está correta*

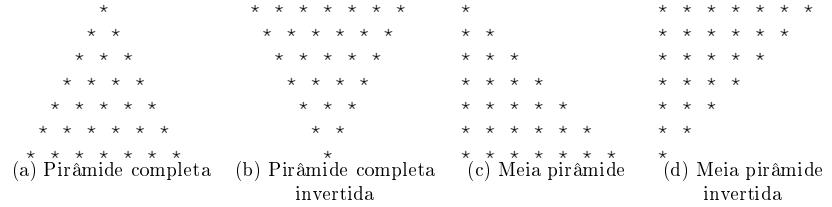


Figura 1: Exemplos de tipos de pirâmides com altura  $n=7$

---

```

1 for (i=0 ; i < n ; i++) {
2     for (j=0 ; j <= i ; j++) {
3         printf("* ");
4     }
5     printf("\n");
6 }
```

---

Listagem 1: Trecho de código para imprimir uma pirâmide

---

```

1 for (i=0; i < n; i++) {
2     for (k=0; k < i; k++) {
3         printf(" ");
4     }
5     for (k=0 ; k < n-i; k++) {
6         printf("* ");
7     }
8     printf("\n");
9 }
```

---

Listagem 2: Trecho de código para imprimir uma pirâmide

---

```

1 for (i=n ; i > 0 ; i--) {
2     for (j=0 ; j < i ; j++) {
3         printf("* ");
4     }
5     printf("\n");
6 }
```

---

Listagem 3: Trecho de código para imprimir uma pirâmide

---

```

1 for (i=0; i < n; i++) {
2     for (k=0; k < (n-i)-1; k++) {
3         printf(" ");
4     }
5     for (k=0 ; k < i+1; k++) {
6         printf("* ");
7     }
8     printf("\n");
9 }
```

---

Listagem 4: Trecho de código para imprimir uma pirâmide

---

```

1 #include <stdio.h>
2
3 int m[3][3];
4 int row, col, i, j, k;
5
6 int main() {
7     for (k = 0; k < 9; k++) {
8         i = k % 3;
9         j = k / 3;
10        m[i][j] = k;
11    }
12
13    for (i=0; i < 3; i++) {
14        for (j=0; j < 3; j++) {
15            printf("%d ", m[i][j]);
16        }
17        printf("\n");
18    }
19    return 0;
20 }
```

---

Listagem 5: Código de programa na linguagem C

---

```

1 #include <stdio.h>
2
3 int x[6] = {5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 0};
4 int y[6] = {0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5};
5
6 int i1 = 2, j1 = 3;
7 int i2, j2, temp;
8
9 int main() {
10    while (i1 > 0) {
11        temp = x[i1];
12        x[i1] = x[j1] * 2;
13        x[j1] = temp;
14
15        i2 = i1 - 1;
16        j2 = j1 + 1;
17        while (i2 < j2) {
18            temp = y[j2];
19            y[j2] = y[i2];
20            y[i2] = 2 * temp;
21            i2++;
22            j2--;
23        }
24
25        i1--;
26        j1++;
27    }
28    return 0;
29 }
```

---

Listagem 6: Código de programa na linguagem C

---

```
1 for (i = 1 ; i < n-1 ; i++) {  
2     j = i;  
3     while (j > 0 && arr[j-1] > arr[j]) {  
4         aux = arr[j];  
5         arr[j] = arr[j-1];  
6         arr[j-1] = aux;  
7         j--;  
8     }  
9 }
```

---

Listagem 7: Trecho de código para ordenar um vetor de inteiros `arr[n]`

## B.18 Programming Problem: Calculate a Geometric Sequence (PC)

### Sequências de potências

**Requested files:** user.c (Download)

**Type of work:** Individual work

**Grade settings:** Maximum grade: 10

**Dissable external file upload, paste and drop external content:** Yes

**Run:** Yes **Evaluate:** Yes

**Automatic grade:** Yes

#### Problema:

Escreva um programa que, dado dois números inteiros positivo  $b$  e  $n$ , imprima a sequencia de potências de base  $b$  e comprimento  $n$ . Isso é sequências:

$$b^0, b^1, b^3, \dots, b^{(n-1)}$$

#### Entrada e Saída:

A entrada será constituído por dois números inteiros  $b$  e  $n$  separados por um espaço em branco. Todos os inteiros serão números positivos maiores que 0. Como saída, você deve imprimir a sequência de comprimento  $n$  das potências de base  $b$ .

Exemplos de entrada	Saída para os exemplos de entrada
2 6	1 2 4 8 16 32
3 3	1 3 9
4 5	1 4 16 64 256
10 5	1 10 100 1000 10000

## B.19 Programming Problem: Calculate Global Minimum Coin Changes (PD)

### Caixa eletrônico

**Requested files:** user.c (Download)

**Type of work:** Individual work

**Grade settings:** Maximum grade: 10

**Dissable external file upload, paste and drop external content:** Yes

**Run:** Yes **Evaluate:** Yes

**Automatic grade:** Yes

#### Problema:

Imagine que você deve fazer um programa para liberar moedas de um caixa eletrônico de quaisquer país do mundo. O caixa fornece somente moedas com denominações entre 1 e 9. Considere que o usuário faz a solicitação de uma determinada quantidade indicando o valor a ser retirado, o número " $n$ " dos tipos de moedas disponíveis no país, e a denominação de cada uma das moedas. Como resultado, o seu programa deve indicar quantas moedas de cada denominação devem ser liberadas.

#### Entrada e Saída:

O programa irá solicitar  $n+1$  entradas ao usuário. A primeira entrada será constituídas por dois números inteiros separados por um espaço em branco que representam a quantidade solicitada (*value* - maior que 1) e o número dos tipos de moedas disponíveis no país ( $n$  - maior que 0 e menor que 10). As seguintes  $n$  entradas serão constituídas pelas denominações de cada moeda. Como saída você deve imprimir  $n$  linhas indicando na  $i$ -ésima linha a quantidade de moedas a serem liberadas correspondente à  $i$ -ésima denominação.

Exemplos de Entrada	Exemplos de Saída
123 3 5 2 1	24 1 1
73 4 5 3 2 1	14 1 0 0
10 3 3 2 1	3 0 1

- A última fila na tabela dos exemplos de entrada e saída significa que o usuário solicita uma quantidade de 10 em um país com 3 tipos de moedas: uma de valor 3, outra de valor 2 e uma de valor 1. A saída do exemplo significa que são necessárias: 3 moedas de valor 3, 0 moedas de valor 2, e 1 moeda de valor 1.

### Requested files

## B.20 Programming Problem: Count Number of Semi-primes for RSA (PE)

### Contagem de semi-primos para o algoritmo RSA

**Requested files:** user.c (Download)

**Type of work:** Individual work

**Grade settings:** Maximum grade: 10

**Dissable external file upload, paste and drop external content:** Yes

**Run:** Yes **Evaluate:** Yes

**Automatic grade:** Yes

#### Problema:

Parte do algoritmo de criptografia de chave pública RSA consiste em calcular um número semi-primo  $n$ , o qual é o produto de dois números primos  $p$  e  $q$ .

$$n = p \cdot q$$

Escreva um programa que, dado o intervalo de números inteiros  $i$  e  $j$ , determine a contagem de números semi-primos existentes em um intervalo de inteiros  $i$  e  $j$  ( $i$  e  $j$  são incluídos neste intervalo). Por exemplo, dados os valores  $i=50$  e  $j=100$ , o resultado será 17 devido a que os números semi-primos no intervalo de 50 até 100 são:

51, 55, 57, 58, 62, 65, 69, 74, 77, 82, 85, 86, 87, 91, 93, 94, 95

#### Entrada e Saída:

A entrada será constituído por dois números inteiros  $i$  e  $j$  separados por um espaço em branco. Todos os inteiros serão números positivos maiores que 1 e  $i$  será sempre menor ou igual a  $j$ . Como saída, você deve imprimir a quantidade de semi-primos no intervalo  $[i, j]$ . Veja abaixo alguns exemplos de entrada/saída:

Exemplos de entrada	Saída para os exemplos de entrada
1 25	9
50 100	17
101 200	28
200 300	32

#### Dicas:

- O operador de resto em C é %, assim para calcular o resto de um número  $x$  entre 2 na variável resto deve ser escrita a linha:  
`resto = x % 2;`
- Números primos são os números que têm apenas dois divisores: 1 e ele mesmo. Lembre-se que 1 não é primo.

### Requested files

**user.c**

## B.21 Formative Evaluation: Multiple Choice Knowledge Questionnaires of Recursion (provinha3a)

### CATALOG

SSC0600 - Introdução à Ciência de Computação I  
Tópico: Recursão

Provinha 3(a)  
25 de maio de 2017

#### N.º USP:

0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  
 1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  
 2  2  2  2  2  2  2  2  
 3  3  3  3  3  3  3  3  
 4  4  4  4  4  4  4  4  
 5  5  5  5  5  5  5  5  
 6  6  6  6  6  6  6  6  
 7  7  7  7  7  7  7  7  
 8  8  8  8  8  8  8  8  
 9  9  9  9  9  9  9  9

← Por favor codifique seu Número USP na esquerda e escreva seu nome abaixo.

Nome e sobrenome:

.....  
.....

Questão [remember-multistructural] ♣ Em relação ao trecho de código em Linguagem C apresentado na Listagem 1, Marque (X) nas afirmativas verdadeiras

- foo é uma função recursiva
- foo1 é uma função recursiva
- foo2 é uma função recursiva
- foo3 é uma função recursiva
- foo4 é uma função recursiva
- foo5 é uma função recursiva
- foo6 é uma função recursiva
- foo não é uma função recursiva
- foo1 não é uma função recursiva
- foo2 não é uma função recursiva
- foo3 não é uma função recursiva
- foo4 não é uma função recursiva
- foo5 não é uma função recursiva
- foo6 não é uma função recursiva
- Nenhuma das alternativas está correta

## CATALOG

**Question [understand-multistructural] ♦** Marque (X) nas afirmativas verdadeiras em relação as funções da Listagem 2

*Observações:*

- n e b são inteiros positivos maiores que 0 para as funções foobar1, foobar2 e foobar3.
- Os múltiplos de 3 são: 0 \* 3, 1 \* 3, 2 \* 3, 3 \* 3, ...

- foobar1 calcula a soma do n-ésimo termo da sequência fibonacci e o valor da variável b
- foobar1 calcula o n-ésimo termo da sequência fibonacci
- foobar1 retorna o valor da variável b incrementado em 1 quando n é 1 e ela retorna a soma dos resultados das funções foobar(n-1, b) e foobar(n-2, b) em outros casos
- foobar1 é a função que retorna o valor da variável b quando n é menor que 2 e retorna a soma do resultado da função foobar(n-1, b) e foobar(n-2, b) em outros casos
- foobar1 é a função que calcula a soma dos n+1 primeiros múltiplos de b
- foobar1 é a função que calcula a soma dos n primeiros múltiplos de b
- foobar1 é a função que calcula a soma dos n-1 primeiros múltiplos de b
- foobar2 é a função que calcula  $b * 0 + b * 1 + b * 2 + \dots + b * n$
- foobar2 é a função que calcula  $b * 0 + b * 1 + b * 2 + \dots + b * n + b * (n + 1)$
- foobar2 é a função que calcula  $b * 0 + b * 1 + b * 2 + \dots + b * (n - 2) + b * (n - 1)$
- foobar2 é a função que calcula o n+1 éssimo múltiplo de b
- foobar2 é a função que calcula o n éssimo múltiplo de b
- foobar2 é a função que calcula o n-1 éssimo múltiplo de b
- Se n é ímpar então foobar3 é a função que calcula a soma da sequência:  $\frac{n}{\text{foobar1}(n,b)}$ ,  $\text{foobar2}(n-1,b), \dots, \text{foobar2}(2,b), \frac{1}{\text{foobar1}(1,b)}$ ; e se n é par então foobar3 é a função que calcula a soma da sequência:  $\text{foobar2}(n,b), \frac{n-1}{\text{foobar1}(n-1,b)}, \dots, \text{foobar2}(2,b), \frac{1}{\text{foobar1}(1,b)}$
- Se n é ímpar então foobar3 é a função que calcula a soma da sequência:  $\text{foobar2}(n,b), \frac{n-1}{\text{foobar1}(n-1,b)}, \dots, \text{foobar2}(2,b), \frac{1}{\text{foobar1}(1,b)}$ ; e se n é par então foobar3 é a função que calcula a soma da sequência:  $\frac{n}{\text{foobar1}(n,b)}, \text{foobar2}(n-1,b), \dots, \text{foobar2}(2,b), \frac{1}{\text{foobar1}(1,b)}$
- Se n é par então foobar3 é a função que calcula a soma da sequência:  $\frac{n}{\text{foobar1}(n,b)}, \text{foobar2}(n-1,b), \dots, \text{foobar2}(2,b), \frac{1}{\text{foobar1}(1,b)}$ ; e se n é ímpar então foobar3 é a função que calcula a soma da sequência:  $\text{foobar2}(n,b), \frac{n-1}{\text{foobar1}(n-1,b)}, \dots, \text{foobar2}(2,b), \frac{1}{\text{foobar1}(1,b)}$
- Nenhuma das alternativas está correta

**Question [apply-unistructural] ♦** Marque (X) nas afirmativas verdadeiras em relação à função zoo da Listagem 3

- |                                     |                          |                          |                          |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | retorna 13 quando n é 17 | <input type="checkbox"/> | retorna 12 quando n é 17 |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | retorna 11 quando n é 17 | <input type="checkbox"/> | retorna 15 quando n é 17 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | retorna 16 quando n é 17 | <input type="checkbox"/> | retorna 17 quando n é 17 |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | retorna 16 quando n é 22 | <input type="checkbox"/> | retorna 17 quando n é 22 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | retorna 15 quando n é 22 | <input type="checkbox"/> | retorna 11 quando n é 22 |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | retorna 12 quando n é 22 | <input type="checkbox"/> | retorna 13 quando n é 22 |

Nenhuma das alternativas está correta

CATALOG

**Question [apply-relational] ♣** Marque (X) nas afirmativas verdadeiras em relação ao programa da Listagem 4.

- Depois que o código for executado,  $v1$  contém os valores: {5, 6, 8, 7, 9, 10, 4, 3, 2, 1}
- Depois que o código for executado,  $v1$  contém os valores: {5, 6, 7, 8, 4, 3, 2, 1}
- Depois que o código for executado,  $v1$  contém os valores: {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10}
- Depois que o código for executado,  $v1$  contém os valores: {1, 2, 3, 4, 10, 9, 7, 8, 6, 5}
- Depois que o código for executado,  $v1$  contém os valores: {1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 7, 6, 5}
- Depois que o código for executado,  $v1$  contém os valores: {10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1}
- Depois que o código for executado,  $v2$  contém os valores: {4, 65, 2, -31, 0, 1, 2, 83, 2, 99}
- Depois que o código for executado,  $v2$  contém os valores: {4, 65, 2, -31, 0, 1, 2, 2, 83, 99}
- Depois que o código for executado,  $v2$  contém os valores: {0, -31, 2, 1, 2, 2, 99, 4, 83, 65}
- Depois que o código for executado,  $v2$  contém os valores: {99, 2, 83, 2, 1, 0, -31, 2, 65, 4}
- Depois que o código for executado,  $v2$  contém os valores: {99, 83, 2, 2, 1, 0, -31, 2, 65, 4}
- Depois que o código for executado,  $v2$  contém os valores: {65, 83, 4, 99, 2, 2, 1, 2, -31, 0}
- Nenhuma das alternativas está correta

**Question [evaluate-multistructural] ♣** Marque (X) nas afirmativas verdadeiras em relação ao programa da Listagem 4.

- A chamada para a função `foo` é efetuada 24 vezes
- A chamada para a função `foo` é efetuada 23 vezes
- A chamada para a função `foo` é efetuada 22 vezes
- A chamada para a função `foo` é efetuada 21 vezes
- A chamada para a função `foo` é efetuada 20 vezes
- A chamada para a função `bar` é efetuada 20 vezes
- A chamada para a função `bar` é efetuada 21 vezes
- A chamada para a função `bar` é efetuada 22 vezes
- A chamada para a função `bar` é efetuada 23 vezes
- A chamada para a função `bar` é efetuada 24 vezes
- Nenhuma das alternativas está correta

## CATALOG

**Question [analyse-relational-1] ♣** Marque (X) nas modificações que, de maneira independente umas das outras, façam com que a função `max_div_comum` apresentada na Listagem 5 calcule o máximo divisor comum de dois números `n1` e `n2` (maiores que 0).

- A linha 2 deve ser mudada para: `if (n2 == 0)`  
a linha 3 deve ser mudada para: `return n1;`  
a linha 5 deve ser mudada para: `return max_div_comum(n2, n1%n2);`
- A linha 2 deve ser mudada para: `if (n2 == 0)`  
a linha 3 deve ser mudada para: `return n1;`  
a linha 5 deve ser mudada para: `return max_div_comum(n2, n2%n1);`
- A linha 2 deve ser mudada para: `if (n2 == 0)`  
a linha 3 deve ser mudada para: `return n1;`  
a linha 5 deve ser mudada para: `return max_div_comum(n2, n1/n2);`
- A linha 2 deve ser mudada para: `if (n2 == 0)`  
a linha 3 deve ser mudada para: `return n1;`  
a linha 5 deve ser mudada para: `return max_div_comum(n2, n2/n1);`
- A linha 2 deve ser mudada para: `if (n1 == 0)`  
a linha 3 deve ser mudada para: `return n2;`  
a linha 5 deve ser mudada para: `return max_div_comum(n2%n1, n1);`
- A linha 2 deve ser mudada para: `if (n1 == 0)`  
a linha 3 deve ser mudada para: `return n2;`  
a linha 5 deve ser mudada para: `return max_div_comum(n1%n2, n1);`
- A linha 2 deve ser mudada para: `if (n1 == 0)`  
a linha 3 deve ser mudada para: `return n2;`  
a linha 5 deve ser mudada para: `return max_div_comum(n2/n1, n1);`
- Nenhuma das alternativas está correta

CATALOG

**Question [analyse-relational-2] ♣** A função count apresentada na Listagem 6 tem sido proposta para efetuar a contagem do número de vezes que um elemento  $e$  aparece num vetor  $v$  de tamanho  $n$ . Os elementos do vetor  $v$  sempre estão em ordem ascendente ou descendente - e o algoritmo funciona para ambos os casos. Marque (X) nas modificações que, de maneira independenteumas das outras, façam a função count funcionar adequadamente para vetores em ordem ascendente ou descendente.

- A linha 12 deve ser mudada para: `if (v[i] <= v[j])`  
a linha 13 deve ser mudada para: `if (v[k] > e)`  
a linha 18 deve ser mudada para: `if (v[k] < e)`
- A linha 12 deve ser mudada para: `if (v[i] <= v[j])`  
a linha 13 deve ser mudada para: `if (v[k] < e)`  
a linha 18 deve ser mudada para: `if (v[k] > e)`
- A linha 12 deve ser mudada para: `if (v[i] <= v[j])`  
a linha 13 deve ser mudada para: `if (v[k] > e)`  
a linha 18 deve ser mudada para: `if (v[k] > e)`
- A linha 12 deve ser mudada para: `if (v[i] <= v[j])`  
a linha 13 deve ser mudada para: `if (v[k] < e)`  
a linha 18 deve ser mudada para: `if (v[k] < e)`
- A linha 12 deve ser mudada para: `if (v[i] >= v[j])`  
a linha 13 deve ser mudada para: `if (v[k] < e)`  
a linha 18 deve ser mudada para: `if (v[k] > e)`
- A linha 12 deve ser mudada para: `if (v[i] >= v[j])`  
a linha 13 deve ser mudada para: `if (v[k] > e)`  
a linha 18 deve ser mudada para: `if (v[k] < e)`
- A linha 12 deve ser mudada para: `if (v[i] >= v[j])`  
a linha 13 deve ser mudada para: `if (v[k] > e)`  
a linha 18 deve ser mudada para: `if (v[k] > e)`
- A linha 12 deve ser mudada para: `if (v[i] >= v[j])`  
a linha 13 deve ser mudada para: `if (v[k] < e)`  
a linha 18 deve ser mudada para: `if (v[k] < e)`
- Nenhuma das alternativas está correta*

---

```

int foo6(int a, int b) {
    ...
    if (b < a) {
        return foo4(a+b);
    } else {
        return 24;
    }
}

int foo5(int a, int b) {
    if (a > b) {
        return foo6(a+a, b*b);
    } else {
        return foo6(a/2, b/2);
    }
}

int foo4(int a) {
    ...
    return foo5(a, a*a);
}

int foo3(int a, int b) {
    ...
    if (a != 0) {
        return foo3(a-1, b+1);
    } else {
        return b+1;
    }
}

int foo2(int b) {
    return foo3(foo4(b), b+1);
}

int foo1(int a, int b) {
    ...
    if (a > b) {
        return foo1(b, a);
    } else {
        return foo2(b);
    }
}

int foo() {
    ...
    int v1 = foo1(23, 10);
    int v2 = foo2(10);
    int v3_v4 = foo3(34, 12) + foo4(34-12);
    return v1+v2+v3_v4;
}

```

---

Listagem 1: Trecho de código para as funções foo na Linguagem C

```

1 int foobar1(int n, int b) {
2     if (n < 2) {
3         return n + b;
4     } else {
5         return foobar1(n-1, b) + foobar1(n-2, b);
6     }
7 }
8
9 float foobar2t(int n, int b, float resp) {
10    if (n < 1) {
11        return resp;
12    } else {
13        return foobar2t(n-1, b, resp + (b*n));
14    }
15 }
16
17 float foobar2(int n, int b) {
18     return foobar2t(n, b, 0);
19 }
20
21 float foobar3t(int n, int b, float resp) {
22     if (n < 1) {
23         return resp;
24     } else {
25         if (n % 2 != 0) {
26             return foobar3t(n-1, b, resp + n/foobar1(n, b));
27         } else {
28             return foobar3t(n-1, b, resp + foobar2(n, b));
29         }
30     }
31 }
32
33 float foobar3(int n, int b) {
34     return foobar3t(n, b, 0);
35 }

```

Listagem 2: Trecho de código para as funções foobar na Linguagem C

---

```

1 int zoot(int n, int resp) {
2     if (n == 1) {
3         return resp+1;
4     } else {
5         if (n %2 == 0)
6             return zoot(n/2, resp+1);
7         else
8             return zoot((n*3)+1 , resp+1);
9     }
10 }
11
12 int zoo(int n) {
13     return zoot(n, 0);
14 }

```

Listagem 3: Função zoo na Linguagem C

---

---

```

1 #include <stdio.h>
2
3 void foo(int v[], int i, int j);
4 int bar(int v[], int value, int i, int j);
5
6 int bar(int v[], int value, int i, int j) {
7     if (i >= j) {
8         return i;
9     } else {
10         if (v[i] > value && v[j] <= value) {
11             int temp = v[i];
12             v[i] = v[j];
13             v[j] = temp;
14         }
15         if (v[i] <= value) i++;
16         if (v[j] > value) j--;
17         return bar(v, value, i, j);
18     }
19 }
20
21 void foo(int v[], int i, int j) {
22     if (i <= j) {
23         int value = v[(i+j)/2];
24         int k = bar(v, value, i, j);
25         foo(v, i, k-1);
26         foo(v, k+1, j);
27     }
28 }
29
30 int main (void) {
31     int v1[] = {10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1};
32     int v2[] = {4, 65, 2, -31, 0, 99, 2, 83, 2, 1};
33
34     foo(v1, 0, 5);
35     foo(v2, 5, 9);
36
37     return 0;
38 }
```

---

Listagem 4: Código de programa na Linguagem C

```

1 int max_div_comum(int n1, int n2) {
2     if (n1 == 0)
3         return n2;
4     else
5         return max_div_comum(n1%n2, n2/n1);
6 }

```

Listagem 5: Função que calcula o máximo divisor comum de n1 e n2

---

```

1 int count_aux(int v[], int e, int i, int j) {
2     if (i > j)
3         return 0;
4     int k = (i+j)/2;
5     if (v[k] == e) {
6         i = k;
7         j = k;
8         while (v[i] == e) i--;
9         while (v[j] == e) j++;
10        return j-(i+1);
11    } else {
12        if (v[i] != v[j])
13            if (v[k] > e)
14                return count_aux(v, e, i, k-1);
15            else
16                return count_aux(v, e, k+1, j);
17        else
18            if (v[k] > e)
19                return count_aux(v, e, i, k-1);
20            else
21                return count_aux(v, e, k+1, j);
22    }
23 }
24 }
25
26 int count(int v[], int e, int n) {
27     return count_aux(v, e, 0, n-1);
28 }

```

Listagem 6: Função count que calcula o número de vezes que o elemento e aparece no vetor v[n] (v pode estar ordenado de maneira ascendente ou de maneira descendente - o algoritmo funciona para ambos casos)

---

## B.22 Programming Problem: Calculate Fibonacci Polynomials (P4)

### Polinômios de Fibonacci

**Requested files:** user.c (Download)  
**Type of work:** Individual work  
**Grade settings:** Maximum grade: 10  
**Disable external file upload, paste and drop external content:** Yes  
**Run:** Yes **Evaluate:** Yes  
**Automatic grade:** Yes

#### Problema:

A sequência de Polinômios de Fibonacci é definida mediante a seguinte função recursiva:

$$F_n(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } n = 0 \\ 1, & \text{if } n = 1 \\ xF_{n-1}(x) + F_{n-2}(x), & \text{if } n \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

Assim, os primeiros elementos da sequência são:

$$\begin{aligned} F_0(x) &= 0 \\ F_1(x) &= 1 \\ F_2(x) &= x \\ F_3(x) &= x^2 + 1 \\ F_4(x) &= x^3 + 2x \\ F_5(x) &= x^4 + 3x^2 + 1 \\ F_6(x) &= x^5 + 4x^3 + 3x \end{aligned}$$

Escreva um programa recursivo que dado dois números  $n$  e  $x$  imprima os  $n+1$  primeiros elementos da série de polinômios de Fibonacci para  $F_n(x)$ .

#### Entrada e Saída:

A entrada será constituída por dois números inteiros maiores que 0 separados por um espaço em branco, onde o primeiro número é  $n$  e o segundo número é  $x$ . Como saída você deve imprimir na tela do computador os  $n+1$  primeiros números da sequência de Polinômios de Fibonacci.

Exemplos de Entrada	Exemplos de Saída
6 2	0 1 2 5 12 29 70
5 3	0 1 3 10 33 109
9 2	0 1 2 5 12 29 70 169 408 985

### Requested files

#### user.c

```
1 #include<stdio.h>
2
3 int main() {
4     int n, x;
5     scanf("%d %d", &n, &x);
6     // escreva seu código aqui
7     return 0;
8 }
```

#### Execution files

#### vpl\_run.sh

```
1#!/bin/bash
2# $Id: c_run.sh,v 1.3 2012-07-25 19:02:20 juanca Exp $
3# Default C language run script for VPL
4# Copyright (C) 2014 Juan Carlos Rodriguez-del-Pino
5# License http://www.gnu.org/copyleft/gpl.html GNU GPL v3 or later
6# Author Juan Carlos Rodriguez-del-Pino <jcrodiguez@dis.ulpgc.es>
7
8#load common script and check programs
9. common_script.sh
10 check_program gcc
11
12 #compile
13 SOURCE_FILES="user.c"
14 eval gcc -fno-diagnostics-color -o vpl_execution -std=c99 $SOURCE_FILES -lm -lutil
```

#### vpl\_debug.sh

#### vpl\_evaluate.sh

## B.23 Formative Evaluation: Multiple Choice Knowledge Questionnaires of Recursion (provinha3c)

### CATALOG

SSC0600 - Introdução à Ciência de Computação I  
Tópico: Recursão

Provinha 3(c)  
27 de junho de 2017

#### N.º USP:

0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  
 1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  
 2  2  2  2  2  2  2  2  
 3  3  3  3  3  3  3  3  
 4  4  4  4  4  4  4  4  
 5  5  5  5  5  5  5  5  
 6  6  6  6  6  6  6  6  
 7  7  7  7  7  7  7  7  
 8  8  8  8  8  8  8  8  
 9  9  9  9  9  9  9  9

← Por favor codifique seu Número USP na esquerda e escreva seu nome abaixo.

Nome e sobrenome:

.....  
.....

Questão [remember-multistructural] ♣ (1 ponto) Em relação ao trecho de código em Linguagem C apresentado na Listagem 1, Marque (X) nas afirmativas verdadeiras

- foo0 é recursivo
- foo1 é recursivo
- foo2 é recursivo
- foo3 é recursivo
- foo4 é recursivo
- foo5 é recursivo
- foo6 é recursivo
- foo0 não é recursivo
- foo1 não é recursivo
- foo2 não é recursivo
- foo3 não é recursivo
- foo4 não é recursivo
- foo5 não é recursivo
- foo6 não é recursivo
- Nenhuma das alternativas está correta

## CATALOG

**Question [understand-multistructural] ♣** (3 pontos) Marque (X) nas afirmativas verdadeiras em relação as funções da Listagem 2

*Observações:*

- A função `pow(a, b)` calcula a potência de base  $a$  e expoente  $b$ :  $a^b$
  - Os  $n$  primeiros números potência base  $a$  são:  $a^1, a^2, a^3, \dots, a^{n-1}, a^n$
  - Um número quadrado é um número inteiro cuja raiz quadrada é um outro número inteiro
- bar1 calcula a soma dos  $n$  primeiros números potências de base 2  
 bar1 calcula a soma dos  $n$  primeiros números quadrados  
 bar2 calcula  $b$  dividido entre o produto dos  $n$  primeiros números quadrados  
 bar2 calcula  $b$  dividido entre a soma dos  $n$  primeiros números quadrados  
 bar2 calcula  $b$  dividido entre o produto dos  $n$  primeiros números potência de base 2  
 bar2 calcula  $b$  dividido entre a soma dos  $n$  primeiros números potência de base 2  
 bar1 é a função que calcula  $0 + 2^0 + 2^1 + 2^2 + \dots + 2^{n-1} + 2^n$   
 bar1 é a função que calcula  $0 + 0^2 + 1^2 + 2^2 + \dots + (n - 1)^2 + n^2$   
 bar2 é a função que calcula  $\frac{b}{n^2 * (n-1)^2 * (n-2)^2 * \dots * 4 * 2 * 1}$   
 bar2 é a função que calcula  $\frac{b}{n^2 + (n-1)^2 + (n-2)^2 + \dots + 4 + 2 + 1}$   
 bar2 é a função que calcula  $\frac{b}{2^{n-1} * 2^{n-2} * \dots * 4 * 2 * 1}$   
 bar2 é a função que calcula  $\frac{b}{2^n + 2^{n-1} + 2^{n-2} + \dots + 4 + 2 + 1}$   
 Se  $n$  é ímpar então bar3 calcula a soma da sequência:  
 $bar2(1), bar2(3), bar2(5), \dots, bar2(n - 2), bar2(n)$   
 Se  $n$  é par então bar3 calcula a soma da sequência:  
 $bar1(2), bar1(4), bar1(6), \dots, bar1(n - 2), bar1(n)$   
 Se  $n$  é ímpar então bar3 calcula a soma da sequência:  
 $bar1(1), bar1(3), bar1(5), \dots, bar1(n - 2), bar1(n)$   
 Se  $n$  é par então bar3 calcula a soma da sequência:  
 $bar2(2), bar2(4), bar2(6), \dots, bar2(n - 2), bar2(n)$   
 Se  $n$  é ímpar então bar3 calcula a soma da sequência:  
 $bar2(1), bar1(2), bar2(3), \dots, bar2(n - 2), bar1(n - 1), bar2(n)$   
 Se  $n$  é par então bar3 calcula a soma da sequência:  
 $bar1(1), bar2(2), bar1(3), \dots, bar1(n - 2), bar2(n - 1), bar3(n)$   
 Nenhuma das alternativas está correta

**Question [apply-unistructural] ♣** (1.5 ponto) Seja o vetor  $v[6]=\{1, 7, 3, 9, 7, 5\}$ . Marque (X) nas afirmativas verdadeiras em relação à chamadas para a função `zoo(v, 5)` e `zoo(v, 4)` da Listagem 3.

- |  |   |                          |   |
|--|---|--------------------------|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>                            | retorna 3 quando é <code>zoo(v, 5)</code> | <input type="checkbox"/> | retorna 2 quando é <code>zoo(v, 5)</code> |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>                            | retorna 1 quando é <code>zoo(v, 5)</code> | <input type="checkbox"/> | retorna 4 quando é <code>zoo(v, 5)</code> |
| <input type="checkbox"/>                                       | retorna 3 quando é <code>zoo(v, 4)</code> | <input type="checkbox"/> | retorna 4 quando é <code>zoo(v, 4)</code> |
| <input type="checkbox"/>                                       | retorna 2 quando é <code>zoo(v, 4)</code> | <input type="checkbox"/> | retorna 1 quando é <code>zoo(v, 4)</code> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Nenhuma das alternativas está correta |   |                          |   |

CATALOG

**Question [apply-relational] ♣** (2 pontos) Marque (X) nas afirmativas verdadeiras em relação ao conteúdo dos vetores  $v1$  e  $v2$  após a execução do programa da Listagem 4.

- Depois que o código for executado,  $v1$  contém os valores: {10, 7, 9, 6, 2, 8, 5, 3}
- Depois que o código for executado,  $v1$  contém os valores: {9, 7, 8, 6, 3, 2, 5, 10}
- Depois que o código for executado,  $v1$  contém os valores: {2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10}
- Depois que o código for executado,  $v1$  contém os valores: {10, 9, 7, 6, 2, 8, 5, 3}
- Depois que o código for executado,  $v1$  contém os valores: {10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 3, 2}
- Depois que o código for executado,  $v2$  contém os valores: {6, 4, 3, -3, 0, 2, 2, 5}
- Depois que o código for executado,  $v2$  contém os valores: {6, 5, 3, 4, 0, 2, 2, -3}
- Depois que o código for executado,  $v2$  contém os valores: {-3, 0, 2, 5, 4, 2, 3, 6}
- Depois que o código for executado,  $v2$  contém os valores: {6, 4, 3, 0, -3, 2, 2, 5}
- Depois que o código for executado,  $v2$  contém os valores: {6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 2, 0, -3}
- Nenhuma das alternativas está correta

**Question [evaluate-multistructural] ♣** (1 ponto) Marque (X) nas afirmativas verdadeiras em relação a chamadas às funções `foo` e `bar` no programa da Listagem 4.

- A chamada para a função `foo` é efetuada 9 vezes
- A chamada para a função `foo` é efetuada 8 vezes
- A chamada para a função `foo` é efetuada 7 vezes
- A chamada para a função `foo` é efetuada 10 vezes
- A chamada para a função `foo` é efetuada 11 vezes
- A chamada para a função `bar` é efetuada 15 vezes
- A chamada para a função `bar` é efetuada 14 vezes
- A chamada para a função `bar` é efetuada 13 vezes
- A chamada para a função `bar` é efetuada 12 vezes
- A chamada para a função `bar` é efetuada 11 vezes
- Nenhuma das alternativas está correta

## CATALOG

**Question [analyse-relational-1] ♣** (2 pontos) Marque (X) nas modificações que, de maneira independente umas das outras, façam com que a função parcheck apresentada na Listagem 5 funcione adequadamente. A função devolve 0 se a cadeia de caracteres s [] de comprimento n tiver a mesma quantidade de parênteses de abertura e de fechamento (balanceamento de parênteses). Caso contrário, ele retorna um outro número diferente de 0.

- A linha 2 deve ser mudada para: if (n < 1) {  
a linha 6 deve ser mudada para: return parcheck\_t(s, n-1, nOpens+1);  
a linha 8 deve ser mudada para: return parcheck\_t(s, n-1, nOpens-1);  
a linha 10 deve ser mudada para: return parcheck\_t(s, n-1, nOpens);
- A linha 2 deve ser mudada para: if (n < 1) {  
a linha 6 deve ser mudada para: return parcheck\_t(s, n-1, nOpens-1);  
a linha 8 deve ser mudada para: return parcheck\_t(s, n-1, nOpens+1);  
a linha 10 deve ser mudada para: return parcheck\_t(s, n-1, nOpens);
- A linha 2 deve ser mudada para: if (n < 1) {  
a linha 6 deve ser mudada para: return parcheck\_t(s, n-1, nOpens);  
a linha 8 deve ser mudada para: return parcheck\_t(s, n-1, nOpens+1);  
a linha 10 deve ser mudada para: return parcheck\_t(s, n-1, nOpens-1);
- A linha 2 deve ser mudada para: if (n < 1) {  
a linha 6 deve ser mudada para: return parcheck\_t(s, n-1, nOpens);  
a linha 8 deve ser mudada para: return parcheck\_t(s, n-1, nOpens-1);  
a linha 10 deve ser mudada para: return parcheck\_t(s, n-1, nOpens+1);
- A linha 2 deve ser mudada para: if (n < 0) {  
a linha 6 deve ser mudada para: return parcheck\_t(s, n-1, nOpens+1);  
a linha 8 deve ser mudada para: return parcheck\_t(s, n-1, nOpens-1);  
a linha 10 deve ser mudada para: return parcheck\_t(s, n-1, nOpens);
- A linha 2 deve ser mudada para: if (n < 0) {  
a linha 6 deve ser mudada para: return parcheck\_t(s, n-1, nOpens-1);  
a linha 8 deve ser mudada para: return parcheck\_t(s, n-1, nOpens+1);  
a linha 10 deve ser mudada para: return parcheck\_t(s, n-1, nOpens);
- A linha 2 deve ser mudada para: if (n < 0) {  
a linha 6 deve ser mudada para: return parcheck\_t(s, n-1, nOpens);  
a linha 8 deve ser mudada para: return parcheck\_t(s, n-1, nOpens+1);  
a linha 10 deve ser mudada para: return parcheck\_t(s, n-1, nOpens-1);
- A linha 2 deve ser mudada para: if (n < 0) {  
a linha 6 deve ser mudada para: return parcheck\_t(s, n-1, nOpens);  
a linha 8 deve ser mudada para: return parcheck\_t(s, n-1, nOpens-1);  
a linha 10 deve ser mudada para: return parcheck\_t(s, n-1, nOpens+1);
- Nenhuma das alternativas está correta

CATALOG

**Question [analyse-relational-2]♣** (2 pontos) Seja  $v[]$  o vetor utilizado para representar um conjunto ordenado de  $n$  números inteiros (a ordem dos elementos no conjunto é ascendente). A função `lower_bound` apresentado na Listagem 6 tem sido proposto para calcular a posição do limitante inferior dos números maiores que um número inteiro `value`. Isso é calcular a posição do menor número entre os números maiores que `value`. Por exemplo:

- Para  $v[7] = \{1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10\}$ , a posição do limitante inferior de `value=7` é 4 devido a que o  $v[4]=8$  é o menor entre os números maiores que 7 ( $v[4]=8$ ,  $v[5]=8$  e  $v[6]=8$ ).
- Para  $v[7] = \{1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10\}$ , a posição do limitante inferior de `value=10` é -1 devido a que não há elemento maior que 10 no conjunto  $v[]$ .

Marque (X) nas modificações que, de maneira independente umas das outras, façam a função `lower_bound` funcionar adequadamente.

- A linha 9 deve ser mudada para: `if (v[m] <= value)`  
a linha 10 deve ser mudada para: `return lower_bound_t(v, m+1, j, value);`  
a linha 12 deve ser mudada para: `return lower_bound_t(v, i, m-1, value);`
- A linha 9 deve ser mudada para: `if (v[m] <= value)`  
a linha 10 deve ser mudada para: `return lower_bound_t(v, i, m-1, value);`  
a linha 12 deve ser mudada para: `return lower_bound_t(v, m+1, j, value);`
- A linha 9 deve ser mudada para: `if (v[m] < value)`  
a linha 10 deve ser mudada para: `return lower_bound_t(v, m+1, j, value);`  
a linha 12 deve ser mudada para: `return lower_bound_t(v, i, m-1, value);`
- A linha 9 deve ser mudada para: `if (v[m] < value)`  
a linha 10 deve ser mudada para: `return lower_bound_t(v, i, m-1, value);`  
a linha 12 deve ser mudada para: `return lower_bound_t(v, m+1, j, value);`
- A linha 9 deve ser mudada para: `if (v[m] > value)`  
a linha 10 deve ser mudada para: `return lower_bound_t(v, i, m-1, value);`  
a linha 12 deve ser mudada para: `return lower_bound_t(v, m+1, j, value);`
- A linha 9 deve ser mudada para: `if (v[m] > value)`  
a linha 10 deve ser mudada para: `return lower_bound_t(v, m+1, j, value);`  
a linha 12 deve ser mudada para: `return lower_bound_t(v, i, m-1, value);`
- A linha 9 deve ser mudada para: `if (v[m] >= value)`  
a linha 10 deve ser mudada para: `return lower_bound_t(v, i, m-1, value);`  
a linha 12 deve ser mudada para: `return lower_bound_t(v, m+1, j, value);`
- A linha 9 deve ser mudada para: `if (v[m] >= value)`  
a linha 10 deve ser mudada para: `return lower_bound_t(v, m+1, j, value);`  
a linha 12 deve ser mudada para: `return lower_bound_t(v, i, m-1, value);`
- Nenhuma das alternativas está correta

---

```

1 int foo6(int a, int b) {
2     if (foo4(a, b) > a+b) {
3         return b*a;
4     } else {
5         return a+b;
6     }
7 }
8
9 int foo5(int a, int b) {
10    if (a > b) {
11        return foo6(b, a);
12    } else {
13        return foo6(a, b);
14    }
15 }
16
17 int foo4(int a, int b) {
18    return foo6(b*a, a/b);
19 }
20
21 int foo3(int a, int b) {
22    int a = foo5(b, a);
23    int b = foo5(a, fool(a-b, b-a))
24    return a+b;
25 }
26
27 int foo2(int b) {
28    return foo3(b*b, b+1);
29 }
30
31 int fool(int a, int b) {
32    if (a - b > 0) {
33        return foo2(b);
34    }
35    return foo3(a, b);
36 }
37
38 int foo0(int a, int b) {
39    if (a != 0) {
40        return fool(a*a, foo0(a%b, b-1));
41    } else {
42        return b;
43    }
44 }

```

---

Listagem 1: Trecho de código para as funções foo na Linguagem C

```

1 int bar1t(int n, int resp) {
2     if (n < 0) {
3         return resp;
4     } else {
5         return bar1t(n-1, pow(2,n)+resp);
6     }
7 }
8
9 int bar1(int n) {
10    return bar1t(n, 0);
11 }
12
13 float bar2(float n, float b) {
14     if (n < 1) {
15         return b;
16     } else {
17         return (1/pow(n, 2)) * bar2(n-1, b);
18     }
19 }
20
21 float bar3(float n) {
22     if (n >= 1) {
23         if (n % 2 == 0) {
24             return bar1(n) + bar3(n-2);
25         } else {
26             return bar2(n) + bar3(n-2);
27         }
28     }
29     return 0;
30 }
```

---

Listagem 2: Trecho de código para as funções bar na Linguagem C

---

```

1 int zoo(int v[], int n) {
2     int k;
3     int c = 1;
4     for (k = n-1 ; k >= 0 ; k--) {
5         if (v[k] <= v[n]) {
6             int d = zoo(v, k);
7             if (d+1 > c) {
8                 c = d+1;
9             }
10        }
11    }
12    return c;
13 }
```

---

Listagem 3: Função zoo na Linguagem C

---

---

```

1 #include<stdio.h>
2
3 void bar(int v[], int i, int n) {
4     int l = (2*i)+1;
5     int r = (2*i)+2;
6     int m = i;
7     if (l < n && v[l] > v[m]) {
8         m = l;
9     }
10    if (r < n && v[r] > v[m]) {
11        m = r;
12    }
13    if (m != i) {
14        int aux = v[i];
15        v[i] = v[m];
16        v[m] = aux;
17        bar(v, m, n);
18    }
19 }
20
21 void foo(int v[], int k, int n) {
22     if (k >= 0) {
23         bar(v, k, n);
24         foo(v, k-1, n);
25     }
26 }
27
28 int main() {
29     int v1[8] = {2,3,5,6,7,8,9,10};
30     int v2[8] = {4,6,2,-3,0,2,3,5};
31
32     foo(v1, 3, 8);
33     foo(v2, 2, 8);
34
35     return 0;
36 }
```

---

Listagem 4: Código de programa na Linguagem C

---

```

1 int parcheck_t(char s[], int n, int nOpens) {
2     if (n > 0) {
3         return nOpens;
4     } else {
5         if (s[n-1] == '(') {
6             return parcheck_t(s, n+1, nOpens);
7         } else if (s[n-1] == ')') {
8             return parcheck_t(s, n+1, nOpens);
9         } else {
10            return parcheck_t(s, n+1, nOpens);
11        }
12    }
13 }
14
15 int parcheck(char s[], int n) {
16     return parcheck_t(s, n, 0);
17 }
```

---

Listagem 5: Calcula se uma string s[] tem平衡amento de parênteses

---

```

1 int lower_bound_t(int v[], int i, int j, int value) {
2     if (i > j) {
3         return -1;
4     } else {
5         int m = (i+j)/2;
6         if (v[m-1] <= value && v[m] > value) {
7             return m;
8         } else {
9             if (v[m] == value)
10                 return lower_bound_t(v, i, j, value);
11             else
12                 return lower_bound_t(v, i, j, value);
13         }
14     }
15 }
16
17 int lower_bound(int v[], int n, int value) {
18     lower_bound_t(v, 0, n-1, value);
19 }
```

---

Listagem 6: Calcula a posição do limitante inferior dos números maiores que value para os números inteiros ordenados no vetor v[] de comprimento n

## B.24 Programming Problem: Generation of Planning Poker Sequence (PF)

### Planning Poker

**Requested files:** user.c (Download)  
**Type of work:** Individual work  
**Grade settings:** Maximum grade: 10  
**Disable external file upload, paste and drop external content:** Yes  
**Run:** Yes **Evaluate:** Yes  
**Automatic grade:** Yes

#### Problema:

Em engenharia de software, o *Planning Poker* consiste em que todos os membros da equipe de desenvolvimento (programadores, testadores, design e analistas) participem colocando a sua visão de complexidade em tempo e esforço do desenvolvimento do software utilizando um baralho com cartas numeradas em uma sequência similar a encontrada nos números de *Fibonacci*. O valor de uma carta  $f(n)$  é calculado a partir da soma dos valores das duas cartas anteriores  $f(n-1) + f(n-2)$ .

O número de cartas que cada integrante tem a sua disposição em seu baralho é igual ao número " $n$ " de membros da equipe. Cada baralho sempre tem uma carta 0 que é usada para indicar que o participante não está apto a estimar e o valor mínimo "v" da carta seguinte é definido pelo chefe do projeto de software. No há cartas repetidas no baralho, assim a carta seguinte tem uma xícara de café para o participante fazer uma sugestão de pausa (usaremos x para representar a xícara de café).

Dessa forma, se no equipe de desenvolvimento há dez membros ( $n=10$ ) e o chefe de projeto define o valor mínimo de estimativa como dois ( $v=2$ ) então o baralho é composto das seguintes cartas:

0 2 x 4 6 10 16 26 42 68

Escreva um programa recursivo que dado um número  $n$  e  $v$  imprima o baralho para o planning poker.

#### Entrada e Saída:

A entrada será constituída por dois números inteiros  $n$  e  $v$ , onde o valor  $n$  é positivo maiores que 2 e  $v$  é positivo maior que 0 separados por um espaço em branco. Como saída você deve imprimir na tela do computador o baralho para o planning poker com seus valores separados por um espaço em branco.

Exemplos de Entrada	Exemplos de Saída
5 6	0 x 6 12 18
6 7	0 x 7 14 21 35
10 2	0 x 2 4 6 10 16 26 42 68

### Requested files

#### user.c

```
1 #include<stdio.h>
2
3 int main() {
4     int n, v;
5     scanf("%d", &n, &v);
6     // escreva seu código aqui
7     return 0;
8 }
```

#### Execution files

#### vpl\_run.sh

```
1#!/bin/bash
2# $Id: c_run.sh,v 1.3 2012-07-25 19:02:20 juanca Exp $
3# Default C language run script for VPL
4# Copyright (C) 2014 Juan Carlos Rodriguez-del-Pino
5# License http://www.gnu.org/copyleft/gpl.html GNU GPL v3 or later
6# Author Juan Carlos Rodriguez-del-Pino <jcrodriguez@dis.ulpgc.es>
7
8#load common script and check programs
9. common_script.sh
10 check_program gcc
11
12 #compile
13 SOURCE_FILES="user.c"
14 eval gcc -fno-diagnostics-color -o vpl_execution -std=c99 $SOURCE_FILES -lm -lutil
```

#### vpl\_debug.sh

#### vpl\_evaluate.sh

## B.25 Programming Problem: Counting Palindromes (PG)

### Contagem de palíndromos

**Requested files:** user.c (Download)

**Type of work:** Individual work

**Grade settings:** Maximum grade: 10

**Dissable external file upload, paste and drop external content:** Yes

**Run:** Yes **Evaluate:** Yes

**Automatic grade:** Yes

#### Problema:

Um palíndromo é uma palavra que pode ser lida tanto da direita para a esquerda como da esquerda para a direita. Escreva um programa totalmente recursivo que calcule a quantidade de palavras palíndromo que existem entre duas palavras de tamanho " $n$ " escritas em minúscula sem acentuação nem caracteres especiais. Por exemplo, se  $n=3$  há 5 palavras palíndromo entre as palavras "aba" e "afa", as palavras palíndromo para o intervalo são:

"aba", "aca", "ada", "aea" e "afa"

A ordem das palavras são definidas de acordo com seu código ASCII (<http://ascii.cl>). A seguinte palavra de uma palavra "x" é aquela que difere em seu último caractere em uma unidade a mais quando convertida em um vetor de decimais. Quando seu último valor é "z" o seguinte valor no vetor será incrementado em uma unidade e o valor "z" é convertido em "a". Assim, o seguinte exemplo mostra como é gerada a sequência de palavras para o intervalo "aby" e "aca":

- "aby" em código ASCII como um vetor de decimais é {97,98,121}
- "abz" em código ASCII como um vetor de decimais é {97,98,122}
- "aca" em código ASCII como um vetor de decimais é {97,99,97}

#### Entrada e Saída:

A entrada será constituída por dois linhas, a primeira linha com o tamanho " $n$ " das palavras e a segunda linha com as duas palavras "x" e "y" separadas por um espaço em branco. Como saída você deve imprimir na tela do computador a quantidade de palavras palíndromo entre o intervalo fechado da palavra "x" e "y".

Exemplos de Entrada	Exemplos de Saída
3	5
aba afa	
2	3
ei hl	
4	28
msqe nuqe	

#### Dicas:

- Para comparar se duas palavras "x" e "y" são iguais use a função "strcmp":

```
if (strcmp(x,y) == 0) {
    // as duas palavras são iguais
}
```

- A seguinte função recursiva gera a próxima palavra da palavra "x" de tamanho "n" atualizando os valores do vetor de caracteres "x"

```
void next_word(char x[], int n) {
    if (n > 0) {
        if (x[n-1] == 'z') {
            x[n-1] = 'a';
            next_word(x, n-1);
        } else {
            x[n-1] = x[n-1]+1;
        }
    }
}
```

### Requested files

#### user.c

```
1 #include<stdio.h>
2 #include<string.h>
3
4 int main() {
5     int n;
6     scanf("%d", &n);
7     char x[n];
8     char y[n];
9     scanf("%s %s", x, y); // não use outras funções para ler as palavras
10    // escreva seu código aqui
11    return 0;
12 }
13
```

### Execution files

#### vpl\_run.sh

## B.26 Programming Problem: Maze Solving Algorithm (PH)

### A saída do labirinto

**Requested files:** user.c (Download)

**Type of work:** Individual work

**Grade settings:** Maximum grade: 10

**Disable external file upload, paste and drop external content:** Yes

**Run:** Yes **Evaluate:** Yes

**Automatic grade:** Yes

#### Problema:

Escreva um programa recursivo para determinar se há saída de um labirinto (Maze em inglês) de tamanho " $n \times n$ ". O seu programa deve imprimir 1 se há saída e ele deve imprimir 0 se não há saída. O labirinto é representado por uma matriz de caracteres onde os muros são representados pela letra 'X' e os corredores são representados pela letra 'O' (não confunda com o número 0 - é a letra maiúsculo O). A entrada do labirinto sempre está na posição superior esquerda da matriz (maze[0][1] ou maze[1][0]) enquanto a saída sempre está na posição inferior direita (maze[n-1][n-2] ou maze[n-2][n-1]). A seguir, mostramos um exemplo de labirinto de tamanho  $n=17$ , o processo de busca pela saída e o resultado esperado do seu programa.

- Labirinto  $n=17$ :

```
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
000000X000000000X
XXXXXOXOXOXXXXXXO
X000X000XOX000X0X
X0XXXXXXOXOXOXOX
XOX00000XOX0000X
XOX0XXXOXOXXXXXX
X000X000XOX0000X
XXXXXXOXOXOXXXXOX
X00000XOX0000X0X
XOX0XXXXOXOXOXOX
XOX0X000XOX0000X
X0XXXOXOXOXOXOX
X000X0X000XOX000X
XOX0XXXXXXOXOXOX
XOX000000000X0000
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
```

- Processo de busca pela saída: (O caminho percorrido é representado pelo símbolo "\*");

```
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
*****X*****
XXXX*X*XXXX*X
X***X**XOX***X*X
X*XXXXXXOX***X*X
X*X*****OX*X***X
X*X*XXX*XOX*XXXX
X***X***XOX*****X
XXXX*X*XXXXXX*X
X****X*XOX***X*X
X*XXXXXXXOX***X*X
X*X*X000XOX***X
X*XXXOXOXOX***XXX
X***XOX000X***X*X
X*XXXXXXX*XXX*X
X*X*****X00**
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
```

- Resultado esperado do seu programa: "1"

#### Entrada e Saída:

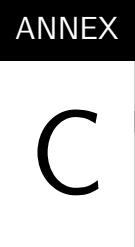
A entrada será constituída por  $n+1$  linhas, a primeira linha com o tamanho " $n$ " do labirinto e as linhas de 1 até  $n+1$  com a cadeia de carateres que representa o labirinto. Como saída você deve imprimir na tela do computador 1 se há saída do labirinto e 0 se não há saída.

#### Dicas:

- Para leitura do labirinto de tamanho " $n$ ", pode usar a seguinte função recursiva:

```
void read_maze(char maze[][], int k, int n) {
    if (k < n) {
        scanf("%s", maze[k]);
        read_maze(maze, k+1, n);
    }
}
```

### Requested files



## **DATA GATHERING INSTRUMENTS FOR MEASURING PARTICIPANTS' MOTIVATION**

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## C.1 Web-based Questionnaire for the Adapted Portuguese IMI

### Questionário de satisfação

**1 \*** Para cada uma das afirmativas embaixo, julgue falso ou verdadeiro usando a seguinte escala:

- 1: Nada verdadeira para mim
- 4: Mais o menos verdadeira para mim
- 7: Totalmente verdadeira para mim

	Nada verdadeira	2	3	Mais o menos verdadeira	5	6	Totalmente verdadeira
Foi muito descontraído realizar a atividade	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Senti como se eu tivesse sido obrigado a fazer a atividade	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Me esforcei muito na realização da atividade.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Para mim foi importante realizar bem a atividade	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Fiz a atividade porque eu quis	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Realmente não tive escolha para realizar (ou não) a atividade	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Não coloquei muita energia (esforço) na atividade	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Senti que não fiz a atividade por vontade própria	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Gostei muito de fazer a atividade	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Tive que me esforçar muito na atividade	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Não me senti nervoso ao realizar a atividade	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
A atividade foi divertida	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Não me esforcei muito para realizar bem a atividade	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Eu me senti muito tenso ao realizar a atividade	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Fiz a atividade porque eu tinha que fazer	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Eu me senti ansioso enquanto trabalhava na atividade	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Fiz a atividade porque eu não tinha outra escolha	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Senti-me pressionado enquanto fazia a atividade	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Achei que a atividade seria chata	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
A atividade não chamou minha atenção	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Descreveria a atividade como muito interessante	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Achei a atividade muito agradável	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Eu senti que tive escolha para realizar a atividade	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Enquanto estava fazendo a atividade, refleti o quanto eu gostei	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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## C.2 Paper-based Questionnaire for the Adapted Portuguese IMI

### Questionario da atividade colaborativa 01

N. USP: .....

Nome e sobrenome: .....

Estamos interessados em conhecer sua opinião pessoal sobre a atividade colaborativa 01. Não há respostas certas ou erradas - estamos apenas interessados em sua opinião pessoal. Por favor, responda às perguntas com a primeira resposta que vier à sua mente.

Para cada uma das afirmativas embaixo, marque (X) na opção mais adequada que julgamento usando a seguinte escala:

- 1: Nada verdadeira para mim
- 4: Mais o menos verdadeira para mim
- 7: Totalmente verdadeira para mim

Item		1: Nada verdadeira	2	3	4: Mais o menos verdadeira	5	6	7: Totalmente verdadeira
01	Foi muito descontraido realizar a atividade							
02	Senti como se eu tivesse sido obrigado a fazer a atividade							
03	Me esforcei muito na realização da atividade.							
04	Para mim foi importante realizar bem a atividade							
05	Fiz a atividade porque eu quis							
06	Realmente não tive escolha para realizar (ou não) a atividade							
07	Não coloquei muita energia (esforço) na atividade							
08	Senti que não fiz a atividade por vontade própria							
09	Gostei muito de fazer a atividade							
10	Tive que me esforçar muito na atividade							
11	Não me senti nervoso ao realizar a atividade							
12	A atividade foi divertida							
13	Não me esforcei muito para realizar bem a atividade							
14	Eu me senti muito tenso ao realizar a atividade							
15	Fiz a atividade porque eu tinha que fazer							
16	Eu me senti ansioso enquanto trabalhava na atividade							
17	Fiz a atividade porque eu não tinha outra escolha							
18	Senti-me pressionado enquanto fazia a atividade							
19	Achei que a atividade seria chata							
20	A atividade não chamou minha atenção							
21	Descreveria a atividade como muito interessante							
22	Achei a atividade muito agradável							
23	Eu senti que tive escolha para realizar a atividade							
24	Enquanto estava fazendo a atividade, refleti o quanto eu gostei							

## C.3 Paper-based Questionnaire for the Adapted Portuguese IMMS

### Questionário da atividade colaborativa 02

Estamos interessados em conhecer sua opinião pessoal sobre a atividade colaborativa 02. Não há respostas certas ou erradas - estamos apenas interessados em sua opinião pessoal.

Nro USP: .....

Nome: .....

Para cada uma das afirmativas embaixo, julgue falso ou verdadeiro usando a seguinte escala de: (1) Falso até (7) Verdadeiro

	1: Não é verdadeira	2	3	4: Mais o menos verdadeira	5	6	7: Totalmente verdadeira
1. Houve algo interessante no início desta atividade que chamou minha atenção.							
2. Completar as tarefas da atividade me deu uma sensação satisfatória de realização							
3. Foi claro para mim como as tarefas da atividade estiveram relacionadas com coisas que eu já conheço							
4. O ambiente e tarefas da atividade foram atraentes							
5. Houveram coisas que me mostraram como [o ambiente e tarefas da atividade] podem ser importantes para algumas pessoas							
6. Completar a atividade com sucesso foi importante para mim							
7. A qualidade de como as tarefas foram definidas na atividade ajudou a prender minha atenção							
8. A atividade foi tão abstrata que foi difícil manter minha atenção							
9. Eu gostei tanto da atividade que eu gostaria de saber mais sobre este tópico							
10. O ambiente em que foi executada a atividade pareceu sem graça e desagradável							
11. As tarefas da atividade foram relevante para os meus interesses							
12. A forma como a informação foi organizada no ambiente da atividade ajudou a manter a minha atenção							
13. A atividade teve coisas que estimularam minha curiosidade							
14. Eu realmente gostei de participar na atividade							
15. A quantidade de tarefas repetitivas na atividade me causou tédio algumas vezes							
16. As tarefas e sua organização na atividade transmitiram a impressão de que valia a pena realizá-la							
17. Aprendi algumas coisas que foram surpreendentes e/ou inesperadas							
18. A atividade não foi relevante para minhas necessidades pois eu já sabia grande parte dela							
19. O feedback ou outros elementos fornecidos na atividade, me ajudou a me sentir recompensado pelo meu esforço							
20. A variedade de tarefas e coisas no ambiente, ajudou a manter minha atenção na atividade							
21. O ambiente e as tarefas da atividade foram chatos ou entediantes							
22. Eu poderia relacionar as tarefas da atividade com coisas que eu vi, fiz ou pensei durante a minha vida							
23. Houve, no ambiente de execução da atividade, muitas coisas que o tornaram irritantes							
24. Foi bom concluir com êxito a atividade							
25. As tarefas da atividade serão úteis para mim							
26. Foi um prazer trabalhar em uma atividade tão bem planejada							

## C.4 Web-based Questionnaire for the Adapted Portuguese IMI and IMMS

## **Questionario de satisfação**

Page 1

- 1 \*** Para cada uma das afirmativas embaixo, julgue falso ou verdadeiro usando a seguinte escala:

- 1: Nada verdadeira para mim
  - 4: Mais o menos verdadeira para mim
  - 7: Totalmente verdadeira para mim

Page 2

**2 \*** Para cada uma das afirmativas embaixo, julgue falso ou verdadeiro usando a seguinte escala:

- 1: Nada verdadeira para mim
- 4: Mais o menos verdadeira para mim
- 7: Totalmente verdadeira para mim

	Nada verdadeira	2	3	Mais o menos verdadeira	5	6	Totalmente verdadeira
Foi muito descontraído realizar a atividade	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Foi bom concluir com êxito a atividade	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Senti como se eu tivesse sido obrigado a fazer a atividade	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Me esforcei muito na realização da atividade.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Para mim foi importante realizar bem a atividade	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Foi claro para mim como as tarefas da atividade estiveram relacionadas com coisas que eu já conheço	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Fiz a atividade porque eu quis	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
A atividade não chamou minha atenção	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Realmente não tive escolha para realizar (ou não) a atividade	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Não coloquei muita esforço na atividade	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Senti que não fiz a atividade por vontade própria	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Gostei muito de fazer a atividade	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Tive que me esforçar muito na atividade	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Não me senti nervoso ao realizar a atividade	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
A atividade foi divertida	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Houve algo interessante no início desta atividade que chamou minha atenção.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Completar as tarefas da atividade me deu uma sensação satisfatória de realização	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
O ambiente e as tarefas da atividade foram atraentes	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Completar a atividade com sucesso foi importante para mim	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Como as tarefas foram definidas na atividade ajudou a prender minha atenção	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
A atividade foi muito abstrata que foi difícil manter minha atenção	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Eu gostei tanto da atividade que eu gostaria de saber mais sobre este tópico	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
O ambiente em que foi executada a atividade pareceu sem graça e desagradável	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
As tarefas da atividade foram relevante para os meus interesses	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
A forma como a informação foi organizada no ambiente da atividade ajudou a manter a minha atenção	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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