

# O que é Educação em Computação?

## Resultados e aprendizados da parceria Insper-UIUC

Igor Montagner

Insper

# Sobre mim

## Igor Montagner

- BsC (2010) e PhD (2017) Ciência da Computação na USP
- *W-operator learning using linear models for both gray-level and binary inputs*
- Pesquisador em *Computing Education*
  - avaliação formativa
  - aprendizado por maestria
  - algoritmos e linguagens de programação

# Insper

## Foco em Ensino

- Robótica (auxiliar), Cloud, Megadados, **Sistemas Hardware-Software**, SuperComputação

## Primeiras experiências em "Pesquisa" (2018)

- PAEE/ALE: *"Customizing rubrics to enable open-themed projects in Robotics and AI"*
- COBENGE: *"Usando avaliação por pares para encorajar a auto-avaliação"*



Fig. 1: Microcontroller and LCD used in Day One activity. Students coded several simple image filters and tested their execution in embedded hardware.

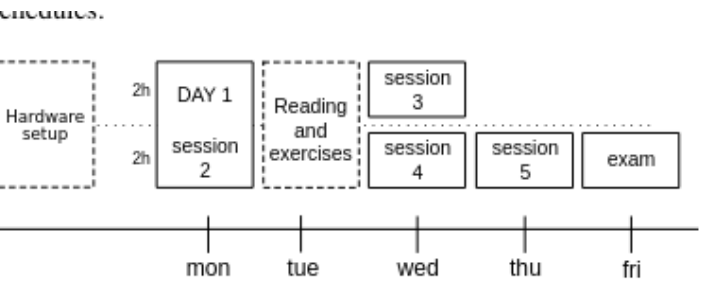


Fig. 2: Session distribution on the week

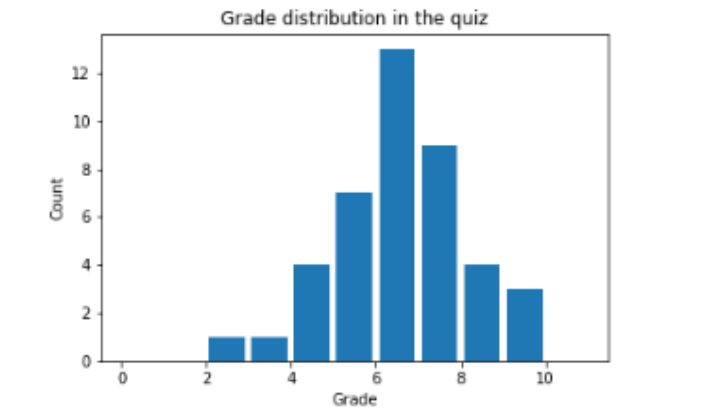


Fig. 3: Histogram of grades in the quiz, which was composed of 10 questions with 2.5 points each and 2 questions with 1 point each.

# Frontiers in Education' 19

Teaching C programming in context: a joint effort between the Computer Systems, Embedded Computing and Programming Challenges courses.

MONTAGNER, I. S.; FERRAO, R. C. ; MAROSSI, E. ; AYRES, F. J

- mais rigor estatístico e pedagógico
- trabalhos com "cara Insper"
- mais trabalhos/autores com quem podemos aprender

	ID	Total	Misconception %
Function Parameter Use and Scope	A.4	27	0.95
	A.5	17	
	A.1	2	
	A.3	1	
	A.2	1	
	A.6	1	
Variables, Identifiers, and Scope	B.2	80	21.9
	B.4	55	19.05
	B.1	14	
	B.3		
Recursion	C.2	16	5.71
	C.3	5	0.95
	C.1	5	
Iteration	D.2	12	0.95
	D.3	10	
	D.4	10	
	D.6	8	
	D.5	6	
	D.1	1	
Structures	E.3	7	1.9
	E.5	6	0.95
Pointers	F.2	35	1.9
	F.4	34	7.72
	F.5	14	3.81
	F.3	14	1.9
	F.1	7	1.9
Boolean Expressions	G.2	47	10.48
	G.1	31	1.9
	G.3	20	1.9
	G.4	5	

TABLE II

CI RESULTS OVERVIEW (N=105), **ID** IS THE MISCONCEPTION OF EACH GROUP OF QUESTION; **TOTAL** THE NUMBER OF TIMES THAT IT APPEARS ON ALL DATA AND **MISCONCEPTION** IS THE PERCENT OF STUDENTS IN WHICH THAT MISCONCEPTION APPEARED MORE THAN ONCE, EMPTY CELLS ARE MISCONCEPTION THAT DO NOT APPEARED MORE THAN TWO TIMES.

# Frontiers in Education' 22

## How much C can students learn in one week? Experiences teaching C in advanced CS courses.

FERRAO, R. C. ; MONTAGNER, I. S. ; CACEFFO, R. ; AZEVEDO, R .

- RQ1: can students learn the basics of C in one week?
- RQ2: which are the most frequent/important misconceptions detected?
- RQ3: can students complete practical projects after the crash-course?



Fig. 1. Technologies students would like to learn

# Frontiers in Education' 22

## Learning professional software development skills by contributing to Open Source projects

MONTAGNER, I. S.; KURAUCHI, A. T. N.

- Design de currículo
- Learning Objectives, Assessment, Student outcomes
- Validação dos resultados usando dados

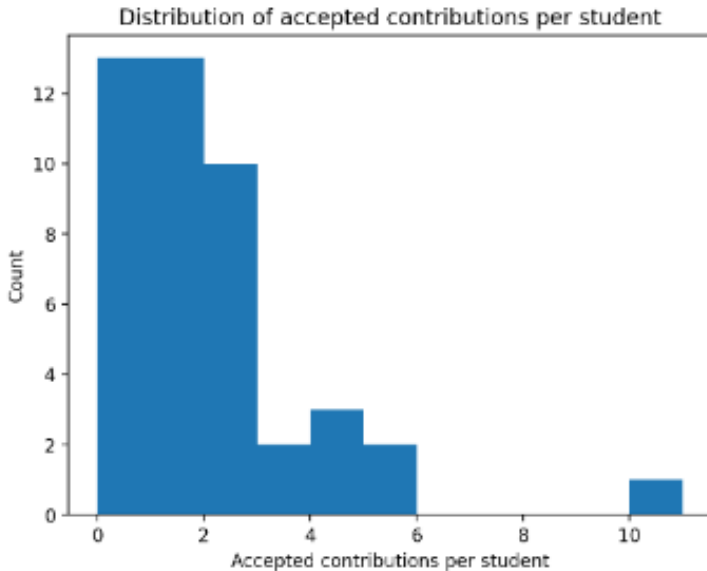










Fig. 2. Histogram of accepted PRs per student.



Assessment <span>🔍</span>					
11		Better code	Addressed linting problems in a poorly written project	5	25/09
12		Release created	Created a release and published a binary package for users	5	25/09

## Code

Any activity that results in a code contribution to open-source software projects is accepted in the course.

id		Name	Description	XP	Date
21		Code Contribution	Submitted a pull request fixing a bug.	7	04/12
22		Contribution Accepted!	A non-trivial pull request was accepted by an external project.	13	04/12
23		Simple Contribution Accepted!	A simple pull request (with trivial changes or small code refactorings) was accepted by an external project.	3	04/12
24		Bug Report	Reported a bug in a repository, and another user was able to reproduce it.	5	04/12
25		Feature Request	Made a request for a new feature in a software.	2	04/12
26		INSPER Project	Made additional contributions to an INSPER educational project.	5	04/12

## Community

A software project is also defined by the interactions of all the people around it: users, developers, and translators. This category includes non-technical contributions that benefit these individuals.

id	Name	Description	XP	Date
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# Frontiers in Education' 19 e 22

- Novos Colaboradores (UNICAMP)
- Metodologia melhora significativamente
  - mais conectada com literatura
  - medições mais rigorosas
- Discussões interessantes nas sessões técnicas

**Tem algo diferente de COBENGE/PAEE-ALE nesses eventos**



# Parceria Illinois-Insper

Adapting immediate feedback and frequent testing to project-based courses

(Insper) Igor Montagner, Rafael Corsi --- (UIUC) Mariana Silva, Craig Zilles

- Mastery learning, second chance testing, formative assessment, flexible deadlines

# Sabático 2022 - UIUC

4 meses como aluno de doutorado

- Journal Club (TUE 4PM)
- Reunião do Grupo de Pesquisa (FRI 11AM)
- Disciplina de pós sobre pesquisa em educação (TUE, THU - 9AM)

Além das reuniões de pesquisa com a equipe



# Pesquisa em Educação em Computação

- Parte ciência exata
  - Assuntos como Programação, Matemática discreta, Compiladores, Engenharia de Software....
  - Conceitos de computação no nível mais fundamental
  - Viés teórico/conceitual ou prático
- Parte ciência social
  - métodos e ideias da psicologia aplicada
  - teorias da educação e modelos de cognição
  - muitos fatores de confusão

“Students are a lot like people!”

Postlethwait, Sam N., American Biology Teacher, 37, 4, 205, Apr 75

Author suggests various methods to improve teacher-student relationships such as open houses, learning students names and being available for informal talk sessions.

# Onde publicar?

Índice h5 em parênteses

- **Prioridade 1**

- Eventos ICER (32), SIGCSE(47) / ITiCSE(35)

- **acceptance ratio 20-30%**

- Journals IEEE ToE (33), ACM ToCE (34)

- **Prioridade 2**

- Eventos Frontier in Education (26) / EDUCON (32)

## E o Brasil?

- educomp (<10), SBIE (12), WEI (11)

# COBENGE e PAEE-ALE?

## Comunidade de Prática

- relatos de experiência
- troca de ideias e inspiração
- encontrar pessoas com mesma vontade de ensinar bem

## Conferência de Pesquisa

- gerar conhecimento generalizável
- metodologia científica importa
- relatório de experiência com reflexão profunda

# Metodologia de Pesquisa

Research Questions

Logistics (intervention, grading, semester-based)

Qualitative vs Quantitative? Ethics Committee?

Experience report vs Tools vs Research paper





# Evaluating Mastery-oriented Grading in an Intensive CS1 Course

Igor Montagner, Rafael Corsi, Andrew Kurauchi,  
Mariana Silva, Craig Zilles

Insper

# Developer Life - Intensive CS1 course

- 24 hours per week
- 6 two-hour in person meetings
- 5 office hours
- Active learning with occasional mini-lectures and live coding
- Shared between 3-5 professors

# DeveloperLife - Intensive CS1 course

Broad view into many aspects of computing

Students are able to deliver a working software

Every course from the 2nd semester on can involve coding

# Developer Life - Assessment

- 5 low stakes formative quizzes  $Q_i$  worth 10% of final grade
- 5 high(er) stakes Exams  $E_i$  worth 55% of final grade
- Each week a new topic is included

Exams are spread over the semester to allow student to catch-up if necessary

Final exam grade is the average of the 3 largest scores

# First experience (challenges)

- Tendency to increase the gap between the faster and the slower learners
- For students, catching-up was hard even with 5 exams
  - Double the workload
  - Even higher stakes on the last exam
- Coding-only exams gave us (instructors) little feedback on students weaknesses

# Mastery Learning and Second-chance testing

Incorporate a way to help students catch-up into the "regular" course path

**Second-chance testing:** Every assessment includes a retake a few days later and some time dedicated to reviewing mistakes.

- Reduce failure rates
- Study for the second-chance remediating material missed on the first one
- Reduces self-reported test anxiety

# Research Questions

- **RQ1:** Do second chances help students to increase their performance over time in intensive courses?
- **RQ2:** Are second chances effective in reducing stress/mental load/weight of assessments in intensive courses?

# Intervention

Cohort of Fall 2023 had the following changes

1. Add second chances for Quizzes
2. Two types of questions:
  - Short answer - parsons, multiple choice, fill the blank
  - Coding - autograded, involve problem solving, manual code quality evaluation
3. Extra week for reviewing material between Exams 1 and 2





# Methodology

Mixed-methods study,  $N = 39$  students.

## 1. Quantitative analysis

- Quiz and exam grades
- Coding and short answer

## 2. Qualitative study

- Interviewed 10 students
- Grounded Theory
- Prompts about mental state, study habits and test-taking strategies

# Second chances on Quizzes

Improvements in all topics

Final scores include both first and second attempts

# Second chances on Quizzes

Students have different test-taking behaviors and gains

- **ALL** ( $N = 12$ ):
  - From failing to passing grades
- **FIRST** ( $N = 6$ ):
  - Improved from already good grades ( $>70\%$ )
- **SKIP** ( $N = 21$ ):
  - Almost all skipped Q5 (dictionaries)
  - Might be procrastinating/gaming the system

# Second chances on Exams

- Short answers are satisfactory from the start
- Coding questions start lower and trend upwards with decreasing standard deviation

# Second chances on Exams

- 5 exams, average of the largest 3 scores
  - Exams  $E4$  and  $E5$  are optional for some
- Taking  $E4$  and/or  $E5$  benefits students differently
  - $N = 5$  went from failing to passing grade
  - $N = 16$  improved a passing grade (<75%)
  - $N = 14$  improved an excellent grade (>75%)

Students are getting better over time

Encouraging results for the slower learners

Many students are taking all quizzes/exams even when they don't needed it

**More statistical  
details in the paper!**

# Interviews analysis

- $N = 10$  volunteers with different final grades
- Grounded theory analysis, 2 coding steps
- Three main themes
  - i. retake decision making
  - ii. mental state
  - iii. study habits



# Retake decision making

Students find grading system confusing and are not sure if they can skip

“ (...) I didn't know how to make the calculation to see if it was worth it for me to retake the exam

”

Exam is challeging in a good way

“ They were coding exercises that involved something quite challenging, you know? And we could do something interesting.

”

# Mental state

First chance matters, but retakes help reduce anxiety after exams

“ It was good to have this second chance, because it was not discouraging. I think I even knew some cases of friends who didn't do so well at the beginning, but they're doing well now, and they didn't give up.

”

Being rewarded for persistence

# Study habits

Study habits did not change over time. Student display good attitude towards learning

“ You must always be studying, always up-to-date with the subject matter because, otherwise, it will accumulate, and the faculty won't always be pushing you to study

”

# Lessons Learned I

1. Adding second-chance testing had a positive effect on grades
2. Students reported decreased test-related stress
  - but not for the first-chance
3. Good attitude towards learning was observed

# Lessons Learned II - improvements

Feedback delay is very relevant when multiple chances exist

Grading systems for extensive, content packed courses

# embedded-check: a Code Quality Tool for Automatic Firmware Verification

## ITiCSE' 2024

- não sou primeiro autor (Rafael Corsi)
- discussões, ideias, brainstormings, escrita
- papel diferente, mais maturidade

# Muita coisa acontecendo ainda

- *submetido SIGCSE 2025* Exploring Different Specifications Grading Policies
- *piloto / análise de dados pendente* Correção automática de qualidade de código em CS1
- *Experimento em andamento* Comparing paper and digital exams: does sketching/drawing help students?
- IC em ensino de programação em C
  - Isabela Vieira 3o sem BCC

# Minhas reflexões para o futuro

1. Colaborações importam e **tem que ter aspecto presencial**
2. Estar presente na comunidade
  - i. Eventos Científicos na fronteira são essenciais
  - ii. Participar de comunidades que encoragem crescimento
3. Cultura de Pesquisa
  - Matérias de pesquisa são valiosas
  - Undergrad research